

Statistics Explained Archive

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Business statistics - coordination and registers

EuroGroups register

With the EuroGroups Register (EGR) project, Eurostat is currently creating a network of [business registers](#) used for statistical purposes in [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States, focused on [multinational enterprise groups](#).

A multinational enterprise group (MNE) is defined as an enterprise group composed of at least two enterprises or legal units located in different countries.

In order to create the EuroGroups Register, Eurostat collects enterprise group information from commercial sources and the national statistical business registers of the EU Member States and participating [EFTA](#) countries.

After the consolidation and validation process the register contains the global structure of the enterprise group. National register staff and statistics compilers receive access to all units of the multinational enterprise group, if at least one unit of the group is located in their national territory. These populations can be used for survey frames at national level.

The necessary data exchange between the national business registers and Eurostat is defined in Article 11 of the [business registers Regulation 2186/1993](#) and implemented through two regulations on exchange of confidential data.

To facilitate the identification of statistical entities (i.e. the enterprises) of large and complex multinational enterprise groups, a project was launched with the aim to develop a common method for 'profiling'.

Main findings

Development of the EuroGroups Register

- The 2008 EGR cycle was carried out in 2009 and produced data for 6350 multinational enterprise groups.
- The second EGR cycle processed data for reference year 2009 and was carried out in 2010 and extended the coverage to 8185 multinational enterprise groups.
- The 2010 and 2011 EGR cycles were implemented respectively in 2011 and 2012 and produced data for more than 10 thousand multinational enterprise groups.
- From 2013 onwards EGR will be developed in the direction that it will be able to cover all relevant multinational enterprise groups acting in Europe.

Data

The following units of a multinational enterprise group and their characteristics are in the EuroGroups register:

- **legal units** : identity, demographic, control and ownership characteristics;
- **enterprises** : identity and demographic characteristics, activity code ([NACE](#)), number of persons employed, turnover, institutional sector;
- **enterprise groups** : identity, demographic characteristics, the structure of the group, the group head, the country of global decision centre, activity code (NACE), consolidated employment and [turnover](#) of the group.

The EGR is foreseen to become the platform that supports the production of micro based statistics on globalisation in Europe. The data will serve national statistical institutes and national central banks to compile statistics and will not be disseminated by Eurostat to the public.

The EGR should serve as a unique survey frame for these and other statistics and thereby form the basic tool for improving these statistics, while also reducing the reporting burden.

Context

The fragmented picture, the EU Member States currently have of multinational enterprise groups operating in the European market, is causing increasing harmonisation problems for several statistics affected by globalisation (including [foreign affiliates statistics \(FATS\)](#) , [foreign direct investment](#) and external trade).

The development of the EGR is part of the programme for [modernisation of European enterprise and trade statistics \(MEETS\)](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Business registers - Recommendations manual](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- Methodology on enterprise groups and registers is available in the [business registers recommendations manual](#) .
- Details on the methodology of EuroGroups Registerare available on the [EGR website](#) .

Other information

- [Regulation 696/1993](#) of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community
- [Regulation 177/2008](#) of 20 February 2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes and repealing Regulation 2186/93
- [Regulation 192/2009](#) of 11 March 2009 implementing Regulation 177/2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes, as regards the exchange of confidential data between the Commission (Eurostat) and Member States
- [Regulation 1097/2010](#) of 26 November 2010 implementing Regulation 177/2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes, as regards the exchange of confidential data between the Commission (Eurostat) and central banks
- [Decision 252/2009](#) of 11 March 2009 concerning derogations from certain provisions of Regulation 177/2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes
- [Decision 1297/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS)

See also

- [Business registers](#)
- [Foreign affiliates statistics - FATS](#)
- [Foreign direct investment statistics](#)
- [Globalised businesses](#)

MEETS programme

This article provides an overview of the [European Commission](#) programme called 'Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics', or 'MEETS' for short.

Business and trade statistics are facing major challenges: the world economy has become more integrated, and statistics have to respond to reflect the new phenomena adequately. At the same time there is strong pressure to cut red tape and reduce the burden on business. New ways of producing business statistics, taking advantage of technological progress, have to be explored.

To address this, the MEETS programme was adopted by the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) in December 2008. The programme, which is to run over a period of five years from 2009 to 2013, will help to adapt business statistics to new needs and also adjust the system for the production of statistics to reduce the burden on [enterprises](#). It will provide substantial financial resources- an overall amount of 42.5 million euros is envisaged- to support development in several areas in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States.

The strategy is fully in line with the vision of European statistics for the next decade as defined in [Communication COM\(2009\) 404](#) on the production method of EU statistics: a vision for the next decade; its legal basis [Decision 1297/2008/EC](#) of 16 December 2008 on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS).

Objectives and work programmes

The programme should contribute to achieving the following general objectives:

(1) Review priorities and develop target of indicators for new areas

It is important to identify and agree on the new areas to be portrayed. Together with all stakeholders, target sets of indicators need to be defined and underpinned by agreements on methodology, so that comparable data sets can be produced. Very often these indicator sets will cut across the boundaries between statistical domains. In the context of entrepreneurship in a globalised economy, [structural business statistics](#) have to intersect with trade statistics, statistics on [innovation](#), etc. It goes without saying that a changing environment creates not only new requirements, but also the need for permanent review of old requirements.

(2) Achieve a streamlined framework for business-related statistics

Efforts are needed to progress with the integration of the different areas of business statistics. The integration of statistics will include: coordination of legal acts, harmonisation of methodologies, and linking and harmonising statistical classifications, business registers and related sources. It also calls for the inclusion of [multinational enterprise](#) groups in an appropriate way and the introduction of reporting on such groups.

(3) Support the implementation of a more efficient way of producing enterprise and trade statistics

Integration is also needed on the data collection and data processing side. Either by integrating all collected data into a single system or by using microdata linking techniques, it should be possible to make much more effective use of already existing statistical information. In addition, the use of administrative data needs to be increased. However, guaranteeing data quality requires considerable effort, because very often the administrative data are not available in the form needed. Other issues addressed under this objective are the harmonisation of accounting standards and standard estimation techniques.

(4) Modernise Intrastat

Simplification of the Intrastat system will continue along traditional lines (thresholds, [ICT](#) improvements, nomenclatures, etc.). Furthermore, switching to a single flow system will be investigated. This could considerably reduce the burden while at the same time maintaining the most important information. To make sure that the transition is carried out effectively and to safeguard the quality of statistical information, this process needs to be handled carefully.

For all the objectives, broad actions have been defined in the legal basis. They will be implemented through annual work programmes adopted by the Commission after consultation of the relevant technical bodies.

For more information on the annual work programmes see:

- [Commission Decision](#) of 25 October 2012 on the annual work programme for 2013 for the implementation of Decision 1297/2008/EC on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS);
- [Commission Decision](#) of 28 October 2011 on the annual work programme for 2012 for the implementation of Decision 1297/2008/EC on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS);
- [Commission Decision](#) of 26 November 2010 on the annual work programme for 2011 for the implementation of Decision 1297/2008/EC on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS);
- [Commission Decision](#) of 30 November 2009 on the annual work programme for 2010 for the implementation of Decision 1297/2008/EC on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS);
- [Commission Decision](#) of 24 April 2009 on the annual work programme for 2009 for the implementation of Decision 1297/2008/EC on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS).

MEETS – part of an overall strategy

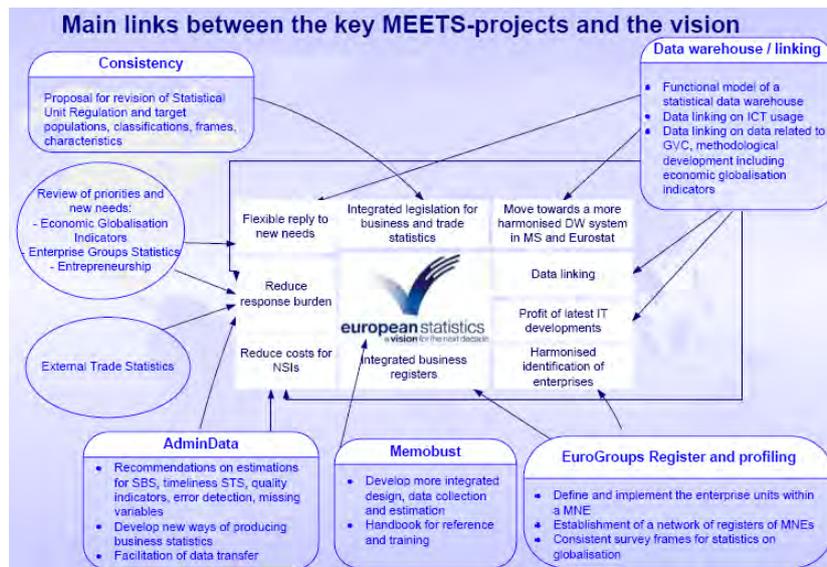
The 'Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the production methods of EU statistics: a vision for the next decade' provides a comprehensive and holistic approach to changing the way European statistics are produced. The objective is to increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the system and to ensure that new user demands can be met in the future. It describes the fundamental dilemma posed by increasing demands, resource constraints and the need to reduce burden on respondents. It also calls for close cooperation within the [European statistical system \(ESS\)](#) to achieve the necessary efficiency gains.

The MEETS programme is the application of this vision to the area of business and trade statistics. ESS-nets are a way to develop new projects where a few Member States interested in a specific domain actively collaborate on a common task and then disseminate the results to those not participating. This helps to harness synergies, to save costs and to share best practice while developing specific actions beneficial for the whole of the ESS. ESSnets have been set up for the main projects:

- Consistency of concepts and methods for business and trade-related statistics;
- [EuroGroups register](#) methodology and profiling;
- Use of administrative data, data warehouse and linking;
- Methodology for modern business statistics.

These projects are described in more detail below.

The following figure shows the main links between the MEETS programme and the 'Vision':



Main Projects

Consistency of concepts and methods for business and trade-related statistics

This ESSnet on the consistency of concepts and methods for business and trade-related statistics is part of objective 2. An external study was carried out to evaluate the legal acts in the areas of statistics identified by Member States as needing revision. The study serves as a basis for the work programme of the ESSnet which was launched in 2010.

The aim of the ESSnet is to provide recommendations and detailed suggestions for improving consistency between the legal acts and methodologies analysed. In order to do this, the work is divided into three work packages concerning:

- statistical units;
- target population, frames, reference period, classifications and their applications (breakdowns, special aggregates);
- characteristics and their definition.

For more information see:

- [Consistency on ESSnet portal](#)
- [External study on detail evaluation of the legal acts in the areas of statistics which were identified by member states as areas to revision](#)

EuroGroups register (EGR)

The EGR project comes under MEETS objective 2 and is organised around three sub-projects:

- EGR methodology (ESSnet);
- Support for national implementation (individual grants);

- Methodology for profiling of large and complex enterprises (ESSnet).

Its main objectives are:

- To become the common coordination framework for all European statistical authorities, national statistical institutes and national central banks in sampling populations for the production of statistics on globalisation. The EGR should contain all information on multinational enterprise groups (MNE) with an interest in Europe and their constituent statistical units. This information can then be used in a coordinated manner by the European statistical authorities for identifying survey populations, sampling, linking to other available data sources, etc.
- To develop of a methodology for and implement a network between business registers on MNEs (the EGR network).
- To develop and test a methodology to analyse the legal, operational and accounting structure of an enterprise group in order to establish the statistical units within that group and their links and to determine the most efficient structures for the collection of statistical data (profiling).

For more information see the [EGR article](#) , as well as:

- [ESSnet - EGR](#) ;
- [ESSnet - Profiling](#) ;
- [EuroGroups Register](#) (dedicated website);
- [Eurostat - Business registers](#) ;
- [Eurostat - EuroGroups register](#) .

Use of already existing data in the statistical system

The following MEETS projects under objective 3 deal with data linking:

- Data warehousing and data linking in statistical data production (ESSnet). The aim of the ESSnet is to define a functional model for a data warehouse to serve as basis for assessing all issues raised in the ESSnet in a generic and standardised way.
- Linking of micro data on international sourcing (ESSnet and individual grants). The measurement and analysis of international sourcing and its consequences for European economies is one of the key objectives of this project. Another important objective is to develop a methodology for measuring the global value chain (GVC).
- Linking of micro-data on international trade and business statistics. The main objective of the project is to develop indicators that combine variables from external trade and business statistics.
- Linking of microdata on ICT usage (ESSnet). This ESSnet addresses the development of a micro-data linking approach to analyse the impact of ICT on the economic performance of enterprises. It also investigates in more detail how to adjust national survey strategies to optimise the results of microdata linking in the future.
- Methodology for modern business statistics- Memobust (ESSnet). The overall objective is to identify best practices and develop a common methodology and ESS guidelines for the efficient and integrated production of business statistics.

For more information see:

- [ESSnet - Data Warehouse](#) (data warehousing and data linking on ESSnet portal);
- [ESSnet - Memobust](#) (methodology for modern business statistics).

Use of already existing data in the economy

The following activities under objective 3 aim to improve the use of existing data in the economy:

- ESSnet on the use of administrative and accounts data for business statistics (ESSnet AdminData): its main objective is to investigate the possibilities of making wider use of administrative data for business statistics, to make best practices available to NSIs and to prepare some recommendations in this area. The ESSnet focuses on the common problems arising from the use of different data sources for producing business statistics.
- Individual grants to national statistical institutes for the use of administrative data: the aim is to support national statistical institutes in implementing more efficient ways of producing enterprise statistics and in improving the quality of statistical data.
- Facilitation of data transfer from enterprises to national statistical institutes: grants will be provided to national statistical institutes to introduce data collection systems that could simplify the reporting burden on businesses and to continue investigating the possibilities of using XBRL for statistical purposes.

For more information see:

- [ESSnet - AdminData](#) (use of administrative and accounts data for business statistics);
- [Admin Data Wiktionary - The Use Of Administrative And Accounts Data For Business Statistics](#) .

Modernisation of international trade statistics

The following projects aim to meet objective 4 of the MEETS programme:

- Harmonising methods to improve quality in [intra-EU](#) trade statistics (procurement and individual grants). The aim is to improve the quality of Intrastat data by defining a list of quality items and precise quality requirements and by providing recommendations.
- Better use of administrative data in Intrastat (individual grants). Support is provided for Member State actions to increase and improve the use of administrative data for the compilation of Intrastat data, resulting in better data quality while reducing the response burden for enterprises.
- Development of tools and methods for data exchange (former XT-NET) (procurement and individual grants). The objective of the project is to consolidate and further develop tools and standards in order to facilitate the supply of data on multinational enterprises and improve data quality to enable automated data exchange among Member States and Eurostat.
- Improvement of data exchange systems in external trade statistics (procurement).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [External study on detail evaluation of the legal acts in the areas of statistics which were identified by member states as areas to revision](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Communication COM\(2009\) 404](#) on the production method of EU statistics: a vision for the next decade
- [Decision 1297/2008/EC](#) of 16 December 2008 on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS)
- [Report COM\(2010\) 813](#) on the implementation of Decision 1297/2008/EC of 16 December 2008 on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS)

See also

- [Business registers](#)
- [EuroGroups register](#)

External links

- [ESSnet portal](#)
- [EuroGroups Register website](#)

Competitiveness of European businesses

Structural business statistics introduced

Summary

What are structural business statistics?

Structural business statistics (SBS) cover industry, construction, distributive trades and services. Presented according to the NACE activity classification, they describe the structure, conduct and performance of businesses across the [European Union \(EU\)](#). These statistics can be broken down to a very detailed sectoral level (several hundred economic activities). A subset of the SBS information is also available for European regions, as well as according to the size of enterprises.

The main indicators within SBS are generally collected and presented as monetary values, or as counts (for example, numbers of enterprises or persons employed); this is in contrast to short-term business statistics, where the data are presented as indices (generally in relation to a base year of 2005=100). Generally SBS does not collect information on products. The external trade and the production of specific products are covered by external trade statistics and/or PRODCOM. The exceptional presentation of products statistics within SBS concern for example multi-yearly data for products sold in distributive trades, or information on certain financial products (such as life assurance).

How are SBS measured?

SBS are based upon data for [enterprises](#) or parts of enterprises, such as local units which are often used for regional SBS data. Enterprises or other units are classified according to a classification of economic activities called [NACE](#). An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. When an enterprise is active in more than one economic activity, then the value added and turnover that it generates, the persons it employs, and the values of all other variables will be classified under the enterprise's principal activity; the principal activity is normally the one that generates the largest amount of value added.

Which parts of the economy does SBS cover?

SBS covers the 'business economy' (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N and Division 95) which includes:

- industry;
- construction;
- distributive trades;
- services.

Note that financial services (NACE Rev. 2 Section K) are generally kept separate because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of business statistics in this area. As such, the term 'non-financial business economy' is often used to refer to economic activities covered by NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95.

SBS do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services such as education and health. For information on these areas of the economy, refer to national accounts by branch or other sector specific statistics.

Use and examples

SBS may be used to answer such questions as:

- how much wealth is created in an activity and how many persons are employed?;
- is there a shift from the industrial sector to the services sector and in which specific activities is this trend most notable?;
- which countries are relatively specialised in the manufacture of a particular activity - for example, the manufacture of aerospace equipment?;
- how productive is a particular activity, such as the chemicals sector, and how does it fare in terms of its operating profitability?

Legislation

SBS are compiled under the legal basis provided by Parliament and Council [Regulation 0295/2008](#) and Council [Regulation 0058/1997](#) (and later amendments) on structural business statistics, and in accordance with the definitions, breakdowns, deadlines for data delivery, and various quality aspects specified in their implementing regulations.

SBS consists of a horizontal module (Annex I), including a limited set of basic statistics for all market activities. Seven sector-specific annexes cover a more extended list of sector-specific characteristics. The sector-specific annexes are: industry (Annex II), distributive trades (Annex III), construction (Annex IV), insurance services (Annex V), credit institutions (Annex VI), pension funds (Annex VII) and business services (Annex VIII). Annex IX covers business demography statistics for all market activities.

SBS may be broken down by [NUTS](#) region or by enterprise size-class. In SBS, size-classes are defined by the number of persons employed, except for specific data series within retail trade activities where turnover size-classes are also used. A limited set of the standard SBS variables (for example, the number of enterprises, turnover, persons employed and value added) is available, mostly down to the three-digit (group) level of the NACE classification. The [European Commission Recommendation \(2003/361/EC\)](#), adopted on 6 May 2003, classifies SMEs according to their number of persons employed, annual turnover, and independence. For statistical purposes, SMEs are generally defined as those enterprises employing fewer than 250 persons. The number of size-classes available varies according to the activity under consideration. However, the main groups that are often used for analytical purposes and presenting the data include:

- small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): with 1 to 249 persons employed, further divided into;
- micro enterprises: with less than 10 persons employed;
- small enterprises: with 10 to 49 persons employed;
- medium-sized enterprises: with 50 to 249 persons employed;
- large enterprises: with 250 or more persons employed.

Current legislation

Given the large number of revisions and amendments that have been made over time to the SBS Regulation, a process of recasting the legislation was concluded in March 2008.

- [Regulation 0295/2008](#)

The key implementing legislation includes the following:

- [Regulation 0251/2009](#)
- [Regulation 0250/2009](#)

Previous legislation

There have been considerable changes to the initial legislation adopted with respect to structural business statistics (SBS). The legislative history of the Regulation may be followed by referring to:

- [Consolidated SBS Regulation, prior to the recast](#)

Although the following links have no legal value, they provide consolidated versions of the main implementing legislation prior to the recasting exercise:

- [Data series: list of variables collected by sector](#)
- [Definitions](#)

Methodology

- [Basic summary of the methodology employed for structural business statistics](#)
- [More detailed methodological information relating to structural business statistics](#)
- [Detailed methodological information relating to national methodologies and quality reports relating to structural business statistics for the Member States](#)

Classifications

As noted above, the enterprises which are surveyed for SBS are classified according to their principal activity and assigned to a particular NACE code. The revised [NACE Rev. 2](#) classification was adopted at the end of 2006, and has since been progressively introduced. By 2010, the vast majority of SBS data were available according to the NACE Rev. 2 classification. Changes in the classification have allowed a broader and more detailed collection of information to be compiled on services, as well as providing the possibility to better identify new areas of economic activity (such as technology-producing sectors). The first reference year for which SBS data were collected under NACE Rev. 2 was 2008 (when some data were also collected using [NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). Starting with data for the 2009 reference year the information presented within SBS is displayed only in terms of NACE Rev. 2.

Historical data for the reference years until 2007 in NACE Rev. 1.1 remain available on Eurostat's website in separate tables. Member States are not legally obliged to send backcasts of SBS data in NACE Rev. 2 for reference years prior to 2008; NACE Rev. 2 data for these years transmitted on a voluntary basis will be included in the NACE Rev. 2 tables.

Policy context

The statistics collected within SBS are of use for following a number of policy areas which are generally under the auspices of the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry. The European Commission's enterprise policies aim to create a favourable environment for business to thrive within the EU, creating higher productivity, economic growth, jobs and wealth. Many of the policies that have been introduced in recent years have been aimed at reducing administrative burdens, stimulating innovation, encouraging sustainable production, and ensuring the smooth functioning of the EU's internal market.

At the European Council meeting of 26 March 2010, EU leaders set out their plan for Europe 2020, a strategy to enhance the competitiveness of the EU and to create more growth and jobs. The latest revision of the integrated economic and employment guidelines (revised as part of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth) includes a guideline to improve the business and consumer environment and modernise Europe's industrial base. Additional information about the Europe 2020 strategy can be found on the [Europe 2020 website](#) . In October 2010, the European Commission presented a Communication on 'An industrial policy for the globalisation era', establishing a strategic agenda and proposing some broad cross-sectoral measures, as well as tailor-made actions for specific industries, mainly targeting so-called 'green innovation' performance of

various sectors.

The central principles governing the [internal market](#) for services guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State other than the one in which they are established. These central principles governing the internal market were set out in the [EC Treaty](#). The objective of the Services [Directive 0123/2006](#) of 12 December 2006 is to eliminate obstacles to trade in services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations. It is intended to improve [competitiveness](#), not just of service enterprises but also of European industry as a whole. In December 2006, the Directive was adopted by the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) with transposition by the Member States required by the end of 2009.

Enterprise policy on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is centred upon screening all new EU laws for their friendliness to smaller enterprises, with an attempt to reduce red-tape. SMEs are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing a potential source for both jobs and economic growth. In June 2008 the European Commission adopted a Communication on SMEs referred to as the 'Small business act for Europe'. This aims to improve the overall approach to entrepreneurship, to irreversibly anchor the 'think small first' principle in policymaking from regulation to public service, and to promote SMEs' growth by helping them tackle the remaining problems which hamper their development. The Communication sets out ten principles which should guide the conception and implementation of policies both at EU and national level to create a level playing field for SMEs throughout the EU and improve the administrative and legal environment to allow these enterprises to release their full potential to create jobs and growth. It also put forward a specific and far reaching package of new measures including four legislative proposals which translate these principles into action both at EU and Member State level.

The Regional Policy Directorate-General is responsible for measures to assist the economic and social development of the less-favoured regions within the EU. Its aim is to promote a high level of competitiveness and employment by helping the least prosperous regions and those facing structural difficulties.

- Comprehensive and structured listing of the [legislative acts in force relating to industrial policy](#).

Indicator definitions for key structural business statistics

SBS contain a comprehensive set of basic variables describing business demography and employment characteristics, as well as monetary variables (mainly concerning operating income and expenditure, or investment). In addition, a set of derived indicators has been compiled: for example, ratios of monetary characteristics or per head values.

- [Number of enterprises](#)
- [Local unit](#)
- [Turnover](#)
- [Value added at factor cost](#)
- [Total purchases of goods and services](#)
- [Gross investment in tangible goods](#)
- [Number of persons employed](#)
- [Employee](#)
- [Personnel costs](#)
- [Apparent labour productivity](#)
- [Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#)
- [Gross operating surplus](#)
- [Gross operating rate](#)

Statistical data

- [Structural business statistics overview](#)

Structural business statistics overview

Data from October 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

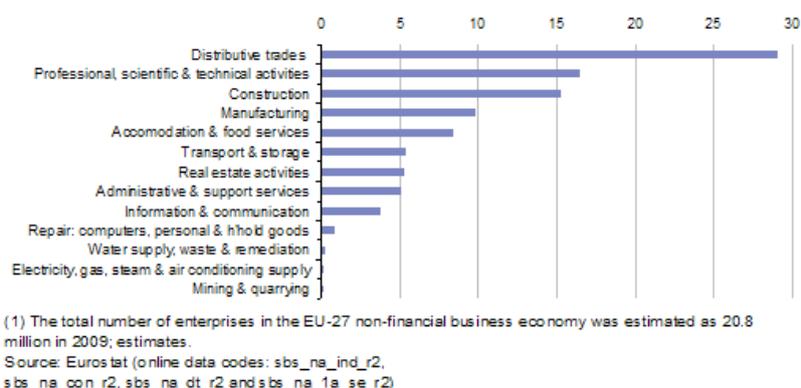


Figure 1: Breakdown of number of enterprises within the non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2009 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, waste & remediation	Construction	Distrib. trades	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support services	Repair: computer, personal & household goods
EU-27	71.8	1 400.0	212.0	77.9	512.8	1 109.8	435.9	187.5	477.9	220.0	521.2	350.0	9.5
Belgium	44.7	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.2	3.3	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0
Bulgaria	0.5	26.2	6.5	1.2	6.7	11.2	5.8	1.4	5.8	2.8	5.5	2.4	0.2
Czech Republic	5.3	24.8	2.3	1.1	9.1	21.6	8.2	2.4	9.8	6.0	9.8	5.1	0.2
Denmark	5.6	381.5	...	...	61.5	253.6	86.5	31.4	83.2	59.6	103.8	71.2	1.3
Estonia	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0
Ireland	0.5	28.4	3.0	0.4	9.0	15.0	4.9	3.3	9.5	0.8	6.5	4.1	0.1
Greece	0.3	16.9	...	0.5	4.7	...	6.2	4.4	6.7	0.2	6.8	3.2	0.1
Spain	1.9	100.8	17.5	5.9	78.4	37.7	39.8	25.0	36.6	11.9	39.3	28.9	1.0
France	2.4	180.5	22.7	8.4	82.9	159.8	73.0	31.3	72.9	33.4	82.4	62.4	2.5
Italy	5.2	180.3	20.8	9.8	59.3	104.9	48.6	22.9	48.9	17.4	45.8	27.7	0.9
Cyprus	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
Latvia	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0
Lithuania	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	2.8	1.4	0.5	2.2	...	2.4	...	0.0
Hungary	0.2	15.4	2.5	0.9	2.6	6.9	3.4	0.7	3.9	1.7	2.6	1.9	0.1
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9.7	54.2	7.4	3.3	29.4	65.9	22.5	7.8	25.6	15.9	36.2	22.0	0.3
Austria	1.0	41.2	5.3	1.6	14.2	28.5	12.7	6.9	7.8	7.1	11.4	8.2	0.2
Poland	6.6	45.7	10.2	2.6	15.3	30.0	10.1	1.7	9.9	4.4	7.9	4.4	0.4
Portugal	0.5	16.7	3.8	1.1	9.2	16.6	6.7	3.3	5.4	1.9	4.8	4.4	0.1
Romania	2.5	11.9	3.0	0.6	4.2	8.9	3.3	0.8	3.5	1.2	2.9	1.4	0.1
Slovenia	0.1	5.3	0.7	0.3	1.7	3.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.0
Slovakia	0.3	6.3	2.9	0.5	1.3	4.0	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.0
Finland	0.4	22.7	3.3	0.8	8.3	13.5	7.3	1.8	7.0	3.9	5.4	4.1	0.2
Sweden	1.0	39.1	6.8	1.0	13.7	28.6	11.1	3.6	13.3	12.2	12.8	7.6	0.2
United Kingdom	25.7	143.5	31.6	16.3	78.3	158.7	63.0	31.2	95.9	29.2	115.9	73.8	1.4
Norway	55.5	19.2	5.4	0.7	12.2	20.6	12.3	2.6	9.4	7.3	10.1	6.2	0.1
Switzerland	0.6	64.5	6.9	1.4	19.6	56.8	16.6	8.1	15.6	3.8	27.7	6.4	0.2
Croatia	0.9	5.2	0.8	0.5	2.8	4.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.1
Turkey	2.6	39.2	5.2	1.7	6.8	25.8	9.6	3.6	6.9	0.4	7.3	4.1	0.2

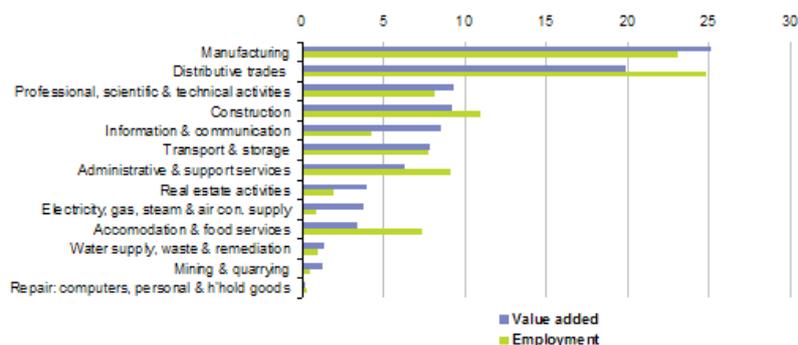
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Value added, 2009(EUR 1 000 million) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air con. supply	Water supply, waste & remediation	Construction	Distrib. trades	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support services	Repair: computer, personal & h'hold goods
EU-27	641	31 000	1 204	1 260	14 863	33 280	10 414	9 942	5 730	2 610	10 982	12 200	383
Belgium		557	24	291	607	198	149	125	39	194	284	5	
Bulgaria	27	577	36	32	237	539	161	140	66	36	90	93	6
Czech Republic	38	1 209	33	52	409	676	285	168	112	61	237	173	13
Denmark	4	310	12	10	157	421	137	92	102	53	132	106	4
Germany	73	6 699	224	177	1 602	5 974	1 846	1 889	996	459	1 928	2 433	38
Estonia	5	99	6	4	44	86	37	18	16	11	24	28	1
Ireland	6	175	9	6	77	339	82	149	67	21	108	98	2
Greece	6	401		7	285		203	289	98	10	241	149	14
Spain	31	2 094	48	101	1 847	3 161	937	1 231	426	209	1 007	1 224	46
France	36	4 169	85	178	1 911	3 523	1 125	1 280	584	339	1 223	1 117	64
Italy	1	36	1	1	36	66	21	42	9	2	15	7	1
Cyprus	3	109	11	7	59	159	70	26	21	32	32	27	2
Lithuania	3	190	17	12	92	246	94	36	24	19	44	41	3
Luxembourg	0	35	1	1	40	43	23	16	14		25	0	
Hungary	5	664	27	42	221	588	225	125	108	71	198	173	12
Malta													
Netherlands	8	719	22	38	500	1 447	416	369	268	85	627	878	13
Austria	6	507	28	18	274	813	212	259	91	42	203	180	4
Poland	190	2 437	153	116	932	2 280	715	254	269	164	483	393	38
Portugal	13	719	10	26	473	802	169	278	77	50	221	317	9
Romania	78	1 196	86	76	479	948	335	145	140	46	202	220	11
Slovenia	3	208	8	9	87	120	53	34	22	5	47	27	2
Slovakia	6	378	20	21	79	225	93	27	28	15	56	55	1
Finland	5	352	13	9	172	296	152	64	90	19	105	119	4
Sweden	9	676	31	16	311	611	265	145	190	73	258	236	5
United Kingdom	54	2 581	114	137	1 517	4 877	1 226	1 823	1 085	514	2 030	2 106	45
Norway	52	240	14	6	193	369	152	86	85	38	116	112	3
Switzerland	4	677	25	12	310	621	202	222	125	28	255	153	5
Croatia	17	297	17	20	160	271	83	96	40	12	90	45	6
Turkey	101	2 585	62	69	682	2 802	923	609	160	41	355	560	70

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2: Number of persons employed, 2009(1 000) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Estimates

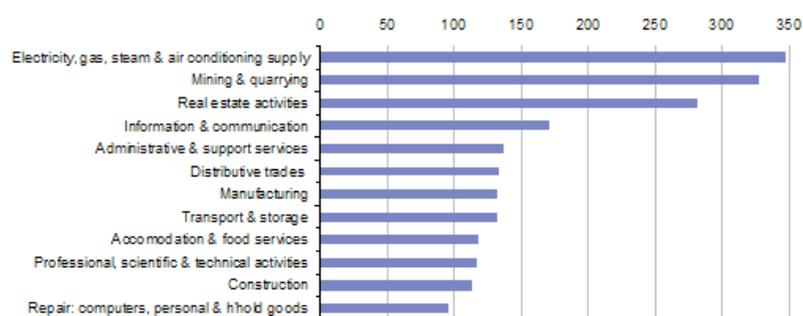
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Breakdown of non-financial business economy value added and employment, EU-27, 2009 (1)(% of non-financial business economy value added and employment) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, waste & remediation	Construction	Distributive trades	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical	Administrative & support services	Repair, computers, personal & household goods
EU-27	34.1	34.6	50.7	31.7	30.7	25.1	31.7	16.0	48.7	30.0	40.6	20.9	26.3
Belgium	-	54.4	-	59.2	41.0	44.2	49.7	20.9	68.1	42.5	62.8	31.6	50.7
Bulgaria	8.2	3.3	11.6	4.6	4.1	3.6	5.1	2.5	9.7	5.2	7.0	3.0	3.1
Czech Republic	18.6	14.0	24.4	14.2	14.1	13.3	14.7	7.4	27.6	13.3	20.0	10.3	15.2
Denmark	83.7	58.4	73.6	49.0	52.1	40.6	55.8	22.7	66.6	38.7	65.0	38.4	45.8
Germany	53.5	47.2	70.7	42.7	35.2	27.4	30.3	12.1	53.8	33.2	40.9	18.2	26.2
Estonia	14.0	11.5	17.4	13.3	11.7	10.8	12.2	7.2	18.8	8.6	13.3	9.9	9.5
Ireland	66.3	49.2	106.4	48.4	67.2	32.6	50.4	20.7	56.9	39.6	50.5	31.4	36.0
Greece	34.4	28.0	49.3	49.0	19.1	-	32.3	16.2	36.5	20.5	27.4	17.5	14.6
Spain	38.4	35.1	79.1	35.5	34.4	26.5	33.8	19.8	46.2	29.4	35.2	19.6	26.1
France	49.0	48.1	71.9	44.7	43.8	39.3	43.9	29.5	64.3	46.4	64.6	30.9	46.0
Italy	59.0	35.8	60.6	40.7	33.0	31.9	37.9	20.2	49.3	30.1	40.7	21.6	25.5
Cyprus	32.9	22.3	56.7	31.8	24.6	21.7	25.4	16.5	34.8	16.8	30.5	18.7	33.0
Latvia	8.9	7.2	13.7	9.0	6.9	6.5	9.3	4.4	14.1	6.4	8.8	7.0	3.7
Lithuania	13.3	7.8	13.9	8.5	7.3	6.9	8.1	4.1	12.1	6.3	9.2	7.0	5.3
Luxembourg	48.4	50.3	81.1	47.8	38.0	38.3	50.0	26.6	64.0	-	68.4	-	29.6
Hungary	15.3	11.7	24.4	12.2	8.3	9.2	12.5	6.6	20.8	8.8	14.8	7.9	10.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	87.9	50.0	70.2	41.6	50.6	31.5	42.5	15.4	57.5	71.8	51.1	17.2	26.8
Austria	57.2	47.1	77.6	42.6	39.1	34.0	42.7	21.0	59.2	37.6	47.0	28.2	34.3
Poland	19.9	9.5	17.6	10.5	9.3	8.0	9.7	5.6	17.6	10.2	12.3	7.9	11.0
Portugal	18.4	15.8	69.9	20.2	14.0	14.3	24.1	9.9	33.1	14.9	14.5	10.4	7.4
Romania	14.3	5.4	13.3	5.8	4.8	4.6	6.3	3.2	10.7	4.5	6.9	3.9	4.2
Slovenia	32.0	19.5	33.5	22.3	16.3	19.8	20.5	14.3	31.4	21.1	24.6	14.8	16.7
Slovakia	14.4	12.3	21.7	12.6	11.7	11.9	12.5	7.5	27.3	10.8	16.8	10.1	9.2
Finland	42.8	44.4	56.9	42.7	39.0	34.8	39.6	25.7	52.1	38.1	46.5	27.5	37.0
Sweden	52.6	48.3	60.3	43.5	41.7	38.1	39.4	23.5	57.3	43.1	50.9	32.0	36.6
United Kingdom	76.6	34.3	48.8	35.4	31.4	20.4	34.3	12.5	48.1	25.7	38.6	22.8	23.1
Norway	121.1	59.1	79.4	54.9	52.7	41.5	51.8	27.1	74.4	59.4	72.9	43.4	47.8
Croatia	22.1	12.0	19.9	14.2	11.1	11.2	15.1	8.9	21.0	14.1	16.2	9.8	10.0
Turkey	11.8	8.5	19.8	12.2	5.4	6.6	10.3	5.6	19.6	9.3	9.3	6.1	5.0

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

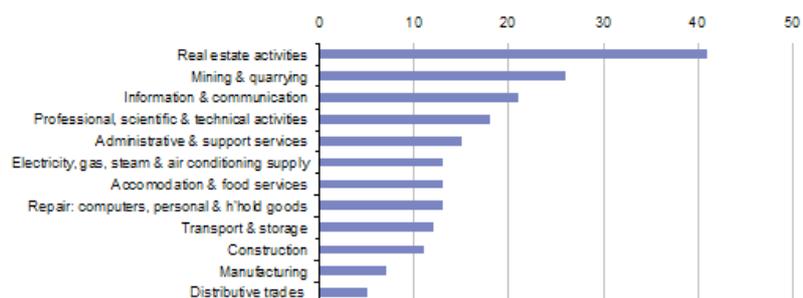
Table 3: Average personnel costs, 2009(EUR 1 000 per employee) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Water supply, waste & remediation, not available; estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

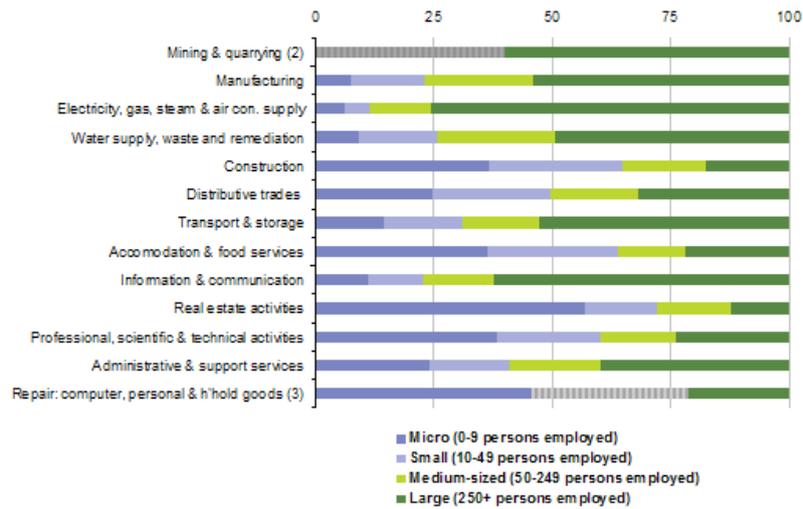
Figure 3: Wage adjusted labour productivity within the non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2009 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Water supply, waste & remediation, not available; estimates.

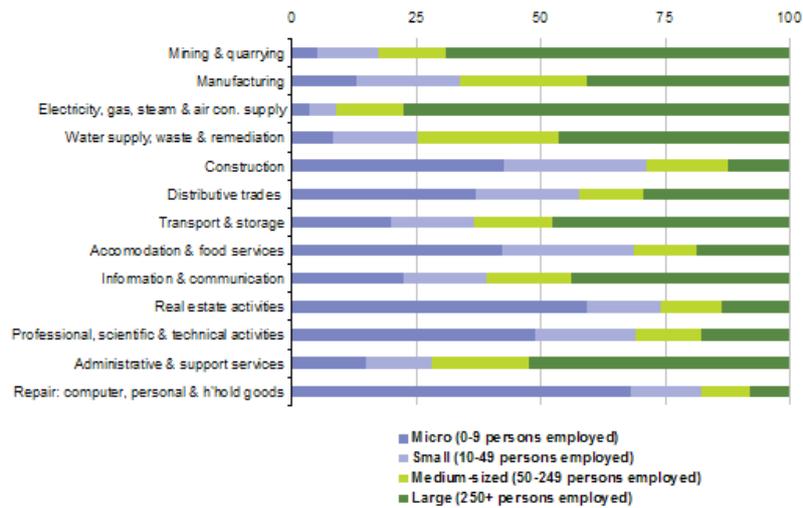
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 4: Gross operating rate within the non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2009 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2) and (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Estimates.
 (2) Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, combined.
 (3) Small and medium-sized enterprises, combined.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2 and sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Figure 5: Value added breakdown by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2009 (1)(% of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2) and (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



(1) Incomplete EU totals.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2 and sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Figure 6: Employment breakdown by enterprise size class, EU, 2008 (1)(% of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2) and (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

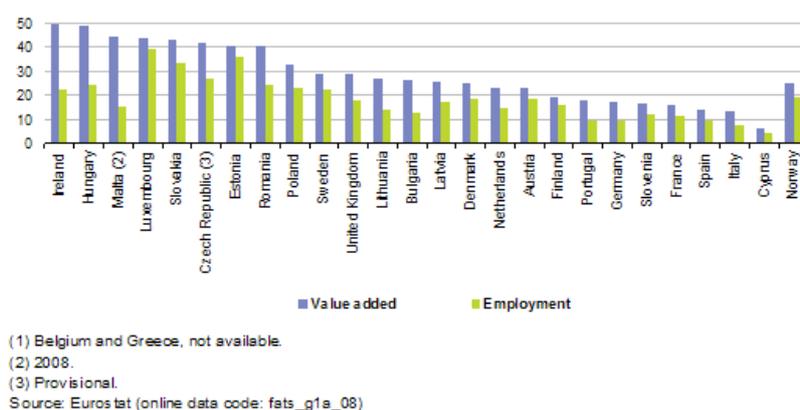


Figure 7: Share of value added and employment accounted for by foreign controlled enterprises, non-financial business economy, 2009 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (fats_g1a_08)

	Enterprise birth rates (% of enterprise births among active enterprises)	Average employment size of newly born enterprises (number of persons employed)	Enterprise death rates (% of enterprise deaths among active enterprises) (2)
Belgium	4.6	1.6	4.2
Bulgaria	17.6	2.0	13.1
Czech Republic	10.9	1.3	10.0
Denmark	-	-	-
Germany	8.3	1.6	-
Estonia (3)	9.9	1.5	13.2
Ireland	6.9	0.9	7.1
Greece	-	-	-
Spain	7.2	1.6	9.5
France	15.4	1.3	7.7
Italy	7.2	1.6	7.8
Cyprus	3.0	1.5	2.4
Latvia	16.4	1.9	14.0
Lithuania	14.7	1.9	32.1
Luxembourg	9.3	2.0	7.8
Hungary	9.2	1.6	12.1
Malta	-	-	-
Netherlands	12.1	1.6	7.1
Austria	7.1	2.4	6.6
Poland	12.8	1.5	9.6
Portugal	11.3	1.5	17.0
Romania	9.5	2.3	10.4
Slovenia	11.3	1.1	6.6
Slovakia	16.3	1.3	15.0
Finland	9.2	0.5	6.3
Sweden	7.1	1.4	5.9
United Kingdom	10.1	2.6	11.8
Norway	8.7	0.8	6.5
Switzerland	-	1.9	-
Turkey	10.5	2.0	-

(1) Covers the business economy (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N) excluding holdings (Group 64.2).
(2) 2008.
(3) Average employment size, 2007.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bd_9b_sz_cl_r2)

Table 4: Enterprise demography, business economy, 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (bd_9b_sz_cl_r2)

This article presents [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) ; these data describe the structure, main characteristics and performance of economic activities across the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . While the statistics presented in this article are generally analysed at the level of [NACE](#) sections readers should note that structural business statistics are available at a much more detailed level (several hundred sectors).

Structural business statistics can provide answers to questions on the wealth creation ([value added](#)), [investment](#) and labour input of different economic activities. The data can be used to analyse structural shifts, for example from industry to services, country specialisations, sectoral [productivity](#) and [profitability](#) , as well as a range of other topics. Because they are available broken down by [enterprise size](#) -class, structural business statistics also permit a detailed analysis of [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) , which is of particular use to EU policymakers and analysts wishing to focus on entrepreneurship and the role of SMEs. Furthermore,

structural business statistics provide useful background information on which to base an interpretation of [short-term statistics](#) and the [business cycle](#) .

Main statistical findings

Sectoral analysis

Services activities accounted for the two largest shares of the [enterprise population](#) within the EU-27 's [non-financial business economy](#) (industry, construction, distributive trades and non-financial services) when analysed at the NACE section level: slightly fewer than three in every ten (29.1%) of the 20.8 million enterprises in the non-financial business economy were classified to distributive trades, while just under one in six (16.5%) were in professional, scientific or technical activities – see Figure 1. Many of these business services have benefitted from the outsourcing phenomenon, which may explain, in part, the structural shift towards services.

In 2009 a total of EUR5585 800 million of gross value added at factor cost was generated in the EU-27's non-financial business economy; the non-financial business economy accounted for 69.6% of the whole economy's value added at basic prices in 2009. The non-financial business economy workforce reached 134.3 million [persons employed](#) , around three fifths (63.1%) of those employed in the EU-27.

Among the NACE Rev. 2 sections in the non-financial business economy, manufacturing was the largest in terms of value added: 2.0 million manufacturing enterprises generated EUR1400 000 million of value added in 2009, whilst providing employment for about 31 million persons. Distributive trades enterprises (motor trades, wholesale trade, and retail trade) had the largest share of [employment](#) : these enterprises provided employment to 33 million persons and generated EUR1109 600 million of value added. Construction had the third largest workforce and the fourth highest level of value added, just behind professional, scientific and technical activities.

Figure 2 contrasts the value added and employment contributions of the various sectors to the non-financial business economy. The industrial activities of mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, waste and remediation contributed more in terms of value added than employment to the overall non-financial business economy, indicating an above average [apparent labour productivity](#) . This was also the case in some of the service activities, namely information and communication services, real estate activities, as well as professional, scientific and technical activities. In contrast, the construction sector and a number of services, notably distributive trades activities, accommodation and food services, and administrative and support services (which includes cleaning and security services, as well as employment services such as the provision of temporary personnel) reported relatively low levels of apparent labour productivity. It should be noted that the employment data presented are in terms of head counts and not, for example, [full-time equivalents](#) , and there may be a significant proportion of persons working part-time in some of the activities covered; this may explain, at least to some degree, the relatively low levels of apparent labour productivity.

Varying rates of part-time work also help explain, in part, the considerable differences in average [personnel costs](#) within the non-financial business economy of the EU-27, as shown in Table 3. Average personnel costs in the EU-27's information and communication sector and the electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply sector were around EUR50000 per employee in 2009, a level that was around three times that for accommodation and food services, two and a half times that for administrative and support services and twice that for distributive trades. The variation in average personnel costs was even more marked between EU Member States. For example, within the manufacturing sector average personnel costs ranged (among those EU Member States for which data are available) by a factor of 15, from a high of EUR58400 per employee in Denmark to a low of EUR3800 per employee in Bulgaria.

The influence of part-time employment is largely removed in the [wage adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) , which shows the relation between average value added per person employed and average personnel costs per employee (see Figure 3). This was particularly high for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply as well as for mining and quarrying activities (mainly due to a very high ratio for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas); it was also high for the capital-intensive sector of real estate activities. The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio fell below 100% in the small activity of the repair of computers, personal and household goods, indicating that average personnel costs per employee were higher than average value added per person employed.

The [gross operating rate](#) shown in Figure 4 relates the [gross operating surplus](#) (value added less personnel

costs) to the level of [turnover](#) and in this way indicates the extent to which sales are converted into gross operating profit (operating profit before accounting for depreciation or taxes). Due to the very high level of sales inherent in wholesaling and retailing, the distributive trades sector displayed the lowest gross operating rate. Capital-intensive activities (such as real estate activities) tend to have a high gross operating rate as the gross operating surplus by definition does not take account of financial or extraordinary costs related to capital expenditure.

Size class analysis

Structural business statistics can be analysed by enterprise size class (defined in terms of the number of persons employed). The overwhelming majority (99.8%) of enterprises active within the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2009 were micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – some 20.7 million – together they contributed 58.7% of the value added generated within the EU's non-financial business economy. More than nine out of ten (92.2%) enterprises in the EU-27 were [micro enterprises](#) (employing less than ten persons) and their share of value added within the non-financial business economy (excluding mining and quarrying) was considerably lower at 21.3%. The relative importance of SMEs was particularly high in the southern Member States of Italy, Portugal and Spain (incomplete data for Greece). Some of these differences may be explained by the relative importance of particular sectors in each national economy or by cultural and institutional preferences for self-employment and/or family-run businesses.

Perhaps the most striking phenomenon of SMEs is their contribution to employment. No less than two thirds (66.7%) of the EU's non-financial business economy workforce was active in an SME in 2008. Some 23.3 million persons worked in SMEs in the distributive trades sector, 19.5 million in manufacturing and 13.2 million in construction; together, these three activities provided work to 61.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce in SMEs. Micro enterprises employed more people than any other size class in a number of service sectors. This pattern was particularly pronounced for the repair of computers, personal and household goods where an absolute majority of the workforce worked in micro enterprises. In contrast, a range of activities characterised by network supply and minimum efficient scales of production (such as mining, air or rail transport, postal and courier services) reported a considerably higher proportion of their respective workforces occupied within [large enterprises](#) .

The contribution of SMEs to non-financial business economy value added was lower than their contribution to employment, resulting in a lower level of apparent labour productivity. This pattern was particularly prevalent among activities such as manufacturing or information and communication services. However, it was also observed across most other activities and across most EU Member States. As a result, large enterprises tended to record higher apparent labour productivity ratios than SMEs.

Foreign-controlled enterprises

In general, [foreign-controlled enterprises](#) are few in number, but have a significant economic impact due to their larger than average size. Foreign-controlled enterprises generated substantial shares of value added in the non-financial business economy in many EU Member States – see Figure 7. The highest percentage contributions of foreign-controlled enterprises to non-financial business economy value added in 2009 were registered in Ireland and Hungary (almost 50%), while shares in excess of 40% were also recorded for Malta (2008 data), Luxembourg, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Estonia and Romania. Employment shares of foreign-controlled enterprises were generally lower than their value added shares, but nevertheless exceeded one quarter in the Czech Republic, one third in Slovakia and Estonia and reached as high as two fifths in Luxembourg (39.4%).

Business demography

Business demography statistics are presented in Table 4, which shows [enterprise birth](#) and death rates as well as the average size of newly born enterprises in terms of their employment. There are significant changes in the stock of enterprises within the business economy from one year to the next, reflecting the level of competition, entrepreneurial spirit and the business environment. Among the countries providing data to [Eurostat](#) , enterprise birth rates in 2009 ranged from 3.0% in Cyprus to 15% or more in Bulgaria, Latvia, Slovakia and France. Since most new enterprises are small, the share of newly born enterprises among the whole business

enterprise population is much higher than the corresponding proportion of the workforce accounted for by these enterprises. The average employment size ranged from 2.6 persons in the United Kingdom to 0.9 in Ireland, with Finland below this range at 0.5. In 2008, enterprise death rates were also lowest in Cyprus (2.4%) and generally ranged between 4% and 15%, with Portugal (17.0%) just above this range and Lithuania (32.1%) far above it.

Data sources and availability

Eurostat's structural business statistics describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors). Without this structural information, short-term data on the economic cycle would lack background and be hard to interpret.

Coverage, units and classifications

Structural business statistics cover the 'business economy', which includes industry, construction and many services (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N and Division 95); financial and insurance activities (NACE Section K) are treated separately within structural business statistics because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area. As such, the term 'non-financial business economy' is generally used in business statistics to refer to those economic activities covered by NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95 and the units that carry out those activities. Structural business statistics do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services, such as education or health.

Structural business statistics describe the business economy through the observation of units engaged in an economic activity; the unit in structural business statistics is generally the enterprise. An enterprise carries out one or more activities, at one or more locations, and it may comprise one or more legal units. Enterprises that are active in more than one economic activity (plus the value added and turnover they generate, the people they employ, and so on) are classified under the NACE heading according to their principal activity. This is normally the one which generates the largest amount of value added.

NACE Rev. 2 was adopted at the end of 2006, and implemented in structural business statistics from the 2008 reference year. This allows a broader and more detailed collection of information to be compiled on services, while also updating the classification to identify new areas of activity better.

Structural business statistics are compiled under the legal basis provided by Parliament and Council [Regulation 295/2008](#) on structural business statistics, and in accordance with the definitions, breakdowns, deadlines for data delivery, and various quality aspects specified in the regulations implementing it.

The structural business statistics data collection consists of a common module (Annex 1), including a set of basic statistics for all activities, as well as six sector-specific annexes covering a more extensive list of characteristics. The sector-specific annexes are: industry, trade, construction, insurance services, credit institutions, and pension funds. There were two further annexes added in 2008 covering business services and business demography.

Size class and regional analysis

Structural business statistics are also available with an analysis by region or by enterprise size class. In structural business statistics, size classes are defined by the number of persons employed, except for specific data series within retail trade activities where turnover size classes are also used. A limited set of the standard structural business statistics variables (for example, the number of enterprises, turnover, persons employed and value added) is analysed by size class, mostly down to the three-digit (group) level of NACE. For statistical purposes, SMEs are generally defined as those enterprises employing fewer than 250 persons. The number of size classes available varies according to the activity under consideration. However, the main groups used in this publication for presenting the results are:

- small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): with 1 to 249 persons employed, further divided into;
 - micro enterprises: with less than 10 persons employed;
 - small enterprises: with 10 to 49 persons employed;
 - medium-sized enterprises: with 50 to 249 persons employed;
- large enterprises: with 250 or more persons employed.

Structural business statistics contain a comprehensive set of basic variables describing business demographics and employment characteristics, as well as monetary variables (mainly concerning operating income and expenditure, or investment). In addition, a set of derived indicators has been compiled: for example, ratios of monetary characteristics or per head values.

Business demography

Statistics that relate to the birth, survival (followed up to five years after birth) and death of enterprises within the business population are referred to as business demography statistics. Within this context the following definitions apply.

- An enterprise birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors, with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the business population due to mergers, break-ups, split-offs or restructuring of a set of enterprises, nor do the statistics include entries into a sub-population that only result from a change of activity. The birth rate is the number of births relative to the stock of active enterprises.
- An enterprise death amounts to the dissolution of a combination of production factors, with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. An enterprise is only included in the count of deaths if it is not reactivated within two years. Equally, a reactivation within two years is not counted as a birth.

Foreign-controlled enterprises

Statistics on foreign affiliates (FATS) provide information that can be used to assess the impact of foreign-controlled enterprises on the European business economy. The data may also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the internal market and the integration of economies within the context of globalisation. A foreign affiliate, as defined in inward FATS statistics, is an enterprise resident in a country which is under the control of an institutional unit not resident in the same country. Control is determined according to the concept of the 'ultimate controlling institutional unit' which is the institutional unit, proceeding up a foreign affiliate's chain of control, which is not controlled by another institutional unit.

Context

In October 2010 the European Commission presented a Communication on a renewed industrial policy. ' [An industrial policy for the globalisation era](#) ' provides a blueprint that puts industrial competitiveness and sustainability centre stage. It is a flagship initiative that forms part of the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) , and sets out a strategy that aims to boost growth and jobs by maintaining and supporting a strong, diversified and competitive industrial base in Europe offering well-paid jobs while becoming less carbon intensive. The initiative establishes a strategic agenda and proposes some broad cross-sectoral measures, as well as tailor-made actions for specific industries, mainly targeting the so-called 'green innovation' performance of these sectors.

The [internal market](#) remains one of the EU's most important priorities. The central principles governing the internal market for services were set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . This guarantees EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State other than the one in which they are established. The objective of the [Services Directive 2006/123/EC](#) of 12 December 2006, on services in the internal market, is to eliminate obstacles to trade in

services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations. It is intended to improve [competitiveness](#) , not just of service enterprises but also of European industry as a whole. In December 2006, this Directive was adopted by the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) with transposition by the Member States required by the end of 2009. It is hoped that the Directive will help achieve potential economic growth and job creation. By providing for administrative simplification, it also supports the better regulation agenda.

In April 2011, leading up to the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the single market, the European Commission released a Communication titled ' [Single Market Act – twelve levers to boost growth and strengthen confidence](#) ' (COM(2011) 206 final), aimed at improving the single market for businesses, workers and consumers – see the introductory article for [industry, trade and services](#) for more information.

SMEs are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing a potential source for both jobs and economic growth. In June 2008 the European Commission adopted a Communication on SMEs referred to as the ' [Small business act for Europe](#) ' (SBA). This aims to improve the overall approach to entrepreneurship, to irreversibly anchor the ' [think small first](#) ' principle in policymaking from regulation to public service, and to promote SMEs' growth by helping them tackle problems which hamper their development. The Communication sets out ten principles which should guide the conception and implementation of policies both at EU and national level to create a level playing field for SMEs throughout the EU and improve the administrative and legal environment to allow these enterprises to release their full potential to create jobs and growth. It also put forward a specific and far reaching package of new measures including four legislative proposals which translate these principles into action both at EU and Member State level.

A [review of the SBA](#) was released in February 2011: it highlighted the progress made and set out a range of new actions to respond to challenges resulting from the financial and economic crisis. In doing so, it is hoped that the updated SBA will contribute towards delivering the key objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy – namely, smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business - with a special feature section on SMEs](#) - 2011 edition
- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) – 2009 edition
- [Specialisations within EU manufacturing](#) - Statistics in focus 62/2009
- [Specialisations within the EU's non-financial services sector](#) - Statistics in focus 61/2009

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - main indicators (t_sbs_na)

SBS - industry and construction (t_sbs_ind_co)

SBS - trade (t_sbs_dt)

SBS - services (t_serv)

Business demography statistics - all activities (t_bd)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - main indicators (sbs_na)

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

SBS - trade (sbs_dt)

SBS - services (serv)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

Business demography statistics - all activities (bd)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Business demography statistics - all activities](#) (ESMS metadata file - bd_esms)
- [Handbook on the design and implementation of business surveys](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - sbs_esms)
- [Use of administrative sources for business statistics purposes](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Structural business statistics: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Business registers - Recommendations Manual](#)
- [Glossary of business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)
- [Industry, trade and services introduced](#)

Structural business statistics at regional level

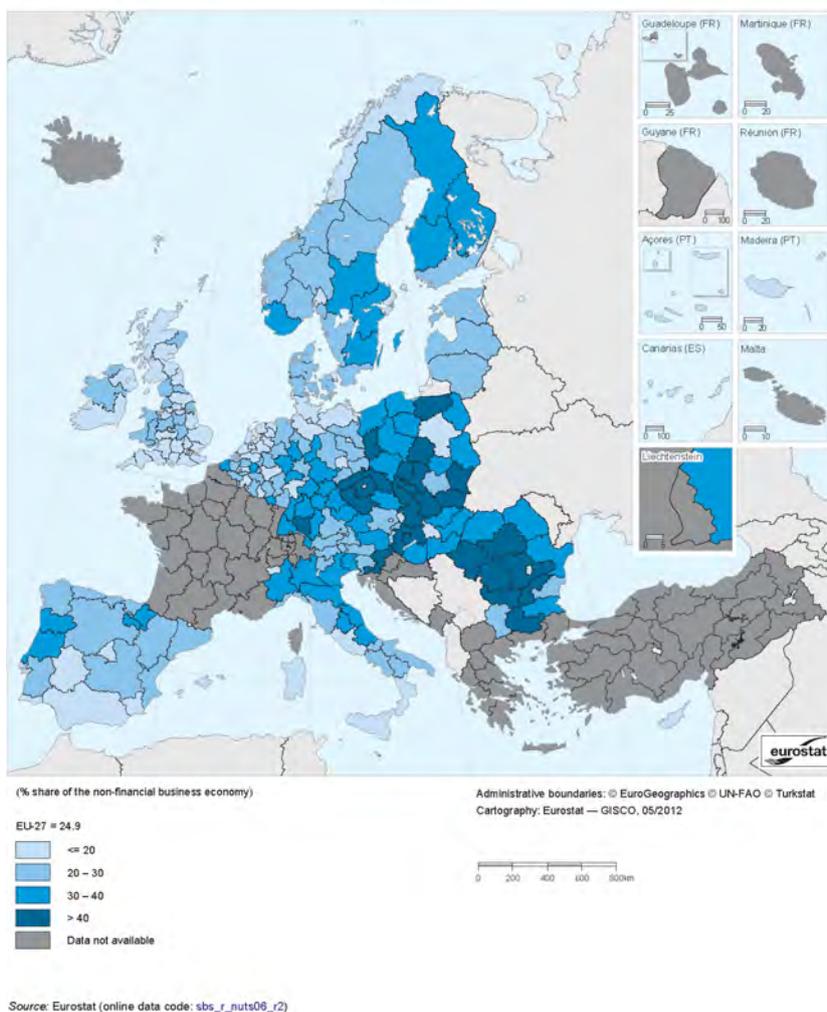
Data from February 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

Structural business statistics (SBS) cover industry, construction and **non-financial services** . Presented according to the activity classification **NACE** , they describe the structure, conduct and performance of businesses. These statistics can be analysed at a very detailed sectoral level (several hundred economic activities), by enterprise size class or by region.

There are significant disparities between **European Union (EU)** regions in terms of the importance of different activities within the **non-financial business economy** . While some activities are distributed relatively evenly across most regions, many others exhibit a considerable variation in their level of regional specialisation, often with a few regions having a particularly high degree of specialisation.

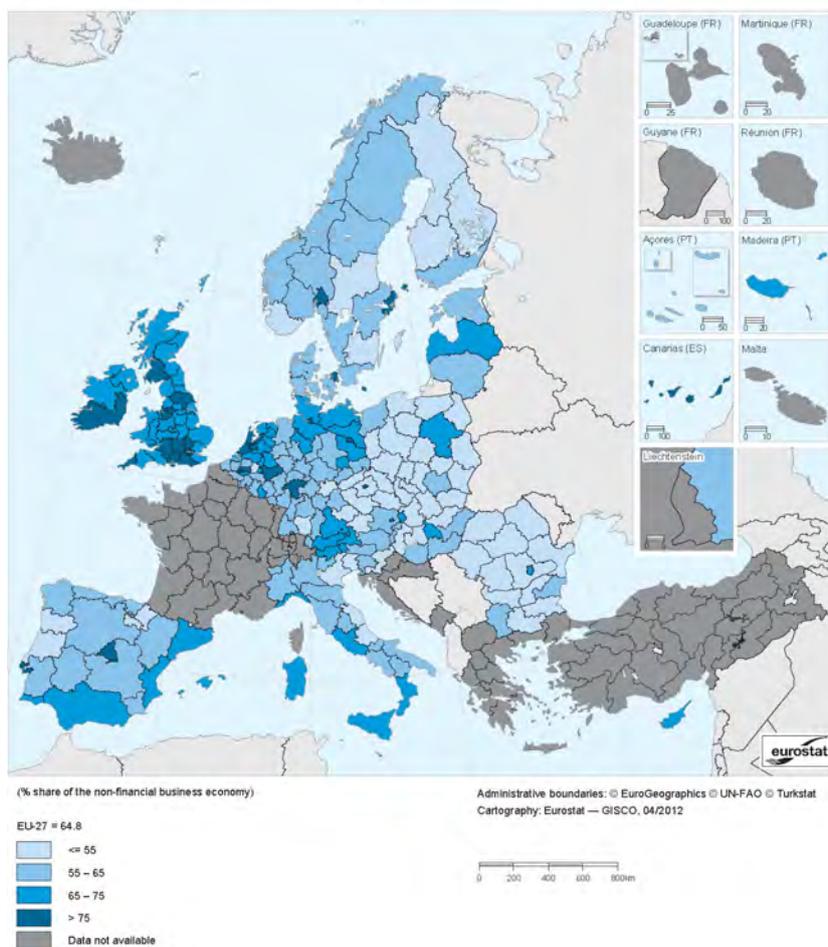
The share of a particular activity within the non-financial business economy gives an idea of which regions are the most or least specialised in that activity, regardless of whether the region or the activity is large or small. The reasons for regional specialisation are varied and include the availability of natural resources (for example, for mining and quarrying and forest-based manufacturing), the availability of skilled employees, costs, infrastructure, legislation, climatic and topographic conditions (particularly regarding tourism-related activities) and the proximity to markets.

Employment in the industrial economy, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009
 (% share of the non-financial business economy)



Map 1: Employment in the industrial economy, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009(% share of the non-financial business economy) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Employment in the non-financial services economy, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009
 (% share of the non-financial business economy)



Map 2: Employment in the non-financial services economy, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009(% share of the non-financial business economy) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Activity (NACE)	Across EU regions		Most specialised region	
	Median share	Mean share	Name (NUTS 2 region)	Regional share of EU total
Mining & quarrying (B)	0.3	0.6	North Eastern Scotland (UKM5)	3.8
Mining of coal & lignite (05)	0.0	0.2	Śląskie (PL22)	40.5
Extraction of crude petroleum & natural gas (06)	0.0	0.1	North Eastern Scotland (UKM5)	11.7
Mining of metal ores (07)	0.0	0.0	Övre Norrland (SE33)	c
Other mining & quarrying (08)	0.2	0.2	Świętokrzyskie (PL33)	1.4
Mining support service activities (09)	0.0	0.1	North Eastern Scotland (UKM5)	33.1
Manufacturing (C)	22.6	23.5	Západné Slovensko (SK02)	0.6
Food (10)	2.9	3.1	Podlaskie (PL34)	0.5
Beverages (11)	0.3	0.4	La Rioja (ES23)	0.7
Tobacco products (12)	0.0	0.1	Trier (DE02)	c
Textiles (13)	0.3	0.5	Province/Provincie West-Vlaanderen (BE25)	2.1
Wearing apparel (14)	0.3	0.9	Severozápaden (DG31)	1.5
Leather & leather products (15)	0.1	0.3	Marche (FR3)	7.8
Wood & wood products (16)	0.7	1.0	Itä Suomi (FI13)	0.7
Paper & paper products (17)	0.4	0.5	Norra Mellansverige (SE31)	1.8
Printing & reproduction of recorded media (18)	0.6	0.6	Province/Provincie Oost-Vlaanderen (BE23)	0.6
Coke & refined petroleum products (19)	0.0	0.1	Opolskie (PL52)	c
Chemicals & chemical products (20)	0.7	0.8	Rheinhesen Platz (DEB3)	4.1
Pharmaceutical products & preparations (21)	0.2	0.3	Province/Provincie Brabant Wallon (BE31)	2.3
Rubber & plastic products (22)	1.1	1.3	Oberfranken (DE24)	1.1
Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	1.0	1.2	Świętokrzyskie (PL33)	0.9
Basic metals (24)	0.5	0.9	Norra Mellansverige (SE31)	2.3
Fabricated metal products (25)	2.6	2.9	Vorarlberg (AT34)	0.3
Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	0.7	0.8	Közép-Dunántúl (HU21)	1.3
Electrical equipment (27)	0.8	1.1	Oberpfalz (DE23)	2.0
Other machinery & equipment (28)	1.6	2.2	Tübingen (DE14)	2.3
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (29)	0.9	1.8	Braunschweig (DE91)	c
Other transport equipment (30)	0.3	0.5	Lancashire (UKD4)	c
Furniture (31)	0.6	0.9	Warmińskie mazurskie (PL62)	1.8
Other manufacturing (32)	0.5	0.6	Border, Midland and Western (IE01)	1.8
Repair & installation of machinery (33)	0.8	0.8	Mittelfranken (DE25)	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam, & air conditioning supply (D)	0.8	1.0	Sud-Vest Oitavia (RO41)	1.4
Water supply, sewerage, & waste management (E)	0.9	1.0	Východné Slovensko (SK04)	c
Water supply (36)	0.2	0.3	Východné Slovensko (SK04)	c
Sewerage (37)	0.1	0.1	Inner (DE12)	0.8
Waste management (38)	0.6	0.6	Sicilia (ITG1)	2.1
Remediation (39)	0.0	0.0	Canarias (ES70)	4.5
Construction (F)	10.9	11.1	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT20)	0.1
Buildings (41)	2.9	3.1	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT20)	0.2
Civil engineering (42)	1.2	1.3	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT20)	0.2
Specialised construction activities (43)	5.2	5.3	Sjælland (DK02)	0.3
Distributive trades (G)	25.6	25.3	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES64)	0.0
Motor trades & repair (45)	3.1	3.1	Province/Provincie Luxembourg (BE34)	0.1
Wholesale trade (46)	7.5	7.8	Región de Murcia (ES62)	0.5
Retail trade (47)	14.9	15.0	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES64)	0.0
Transport & storage (H)	7.3	7.8	Åland (IE00)	0.0
Land transport & pipelines (49)	4.1	4.3	Lietuva (LT00)	1.4
Water transport (50)	0.0	0.3	Åland (IE00)	1.8
Air transport (51)	0.0	0.2	Outer London (UKI2)	11.5
Supporting transport activities (52)	1.6	1.8	Finmen (DE50)	1.1
Postal & courier activities (53)	1.2	1.3	Köln (DEA2)	12.2
Accommodation & food service activities (I)	7.7	8.1	Algarve (PT15)	0.4
Accommodation (55)	1.6	2.2	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen (ITD1)	1.1
Food & beverage service activities (56)	5.8	6.0	Algarve (PT15)	0.3
Information & communication (J)	2.7	3.5	Région de Bruxelles Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest (BE10)	0.9
Publishing activities (58)	0.5	0.6	Inner London (UKI1)	7.1
Multimedia publishing (59)	0.2	0.2	Inner London (UKI1)	13.0
Programming & broadcasting (60)	0.1	0.2	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES63)	0.1
Telecommunications (61)	0.5	0.7	Köln (DEA2)	9.7
Computer activities (62)	1.2	1.6	Utrecht (NL31)	1.7
Information service activities (63)	0.2	0.3	Wien (AT13)	1.8
Real estate activities (L)	1.9	2.0	Latvija (LV00)	0.8
Professional, scientific & technical activities (M)	6.8	7.6	Inner London (UKI1)	4.7
Legal & accounting activities (69)	2.2	2.3	Inner London (UKI1)	5.8
Activities of head offices (70)	0.9	1.4	Inner London (UKI1)	7.6
Architectural & engineering activities (71)	2.0	2.1	North Eastern Scotland (UKM5)	1.0
Scientific research & development (72)	0.2	0.3	East Anglia (UKI1)	3.1
Advertising & market research (73)	0.5	0.7	Draňstlavský kraj (SK01)	0.8
Other professional, scientific & technical activities (74)	0.6	0.7	Inner London (UKI1)	3.7
Veterinary activities (75)	0.1	0.2	Cumbria (UKD1)	0.5
Administrative & support service activities (N)	7.8	8.4	Lisboa (PT17)	1.9
Rental & leasing activities (77)	0.4	0.5	North Eastern Scotland (UKM5)	0.7
Employment activities (78)	1.8	2.6	Croningen (NL11)	0.7
Travel agency & related activities (79)	0.3	0.4	Iles Baléares (ES53)	1.2
Security & investigation (80)	0.6	1.0	Yugozápaden (BG41)	3.3
Service to buildings & landscape activities (81)	2.7	2.8	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES64)	0.0
Other administrative & business activities (82)	1.1	1.2	Mellersta Norrland (SE32)	0.2
Repair of computers & personal & household goods (95)	0.3	0.3	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire (UKG1)	1.0

(*) Excluding Greece, France and Malta; NACE Divisions 41 to 43, not available for Spanish regions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Table 1: Breakdown of employment and specialisation by activity (NACE sections and divisions), by NUTS 2 region, 2009 (1) (% share of non-financial business economy employment) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

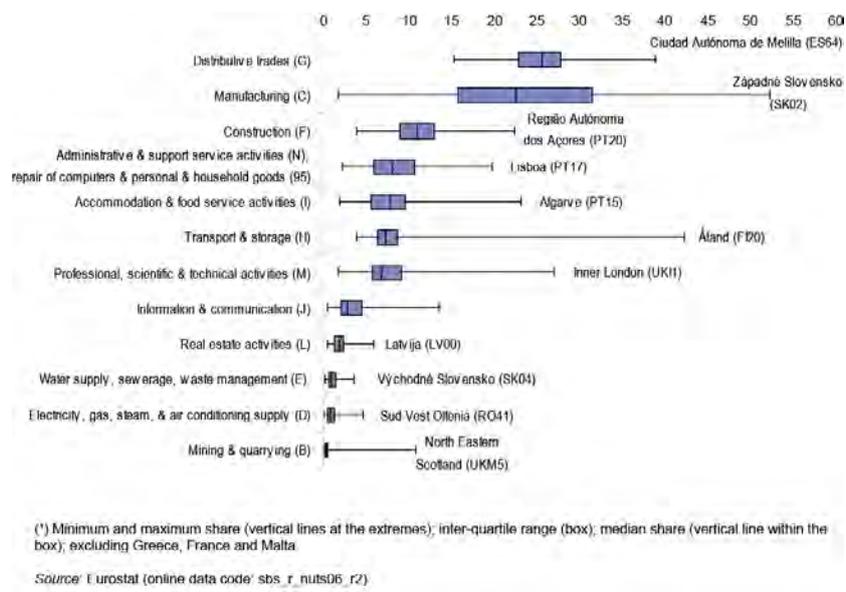
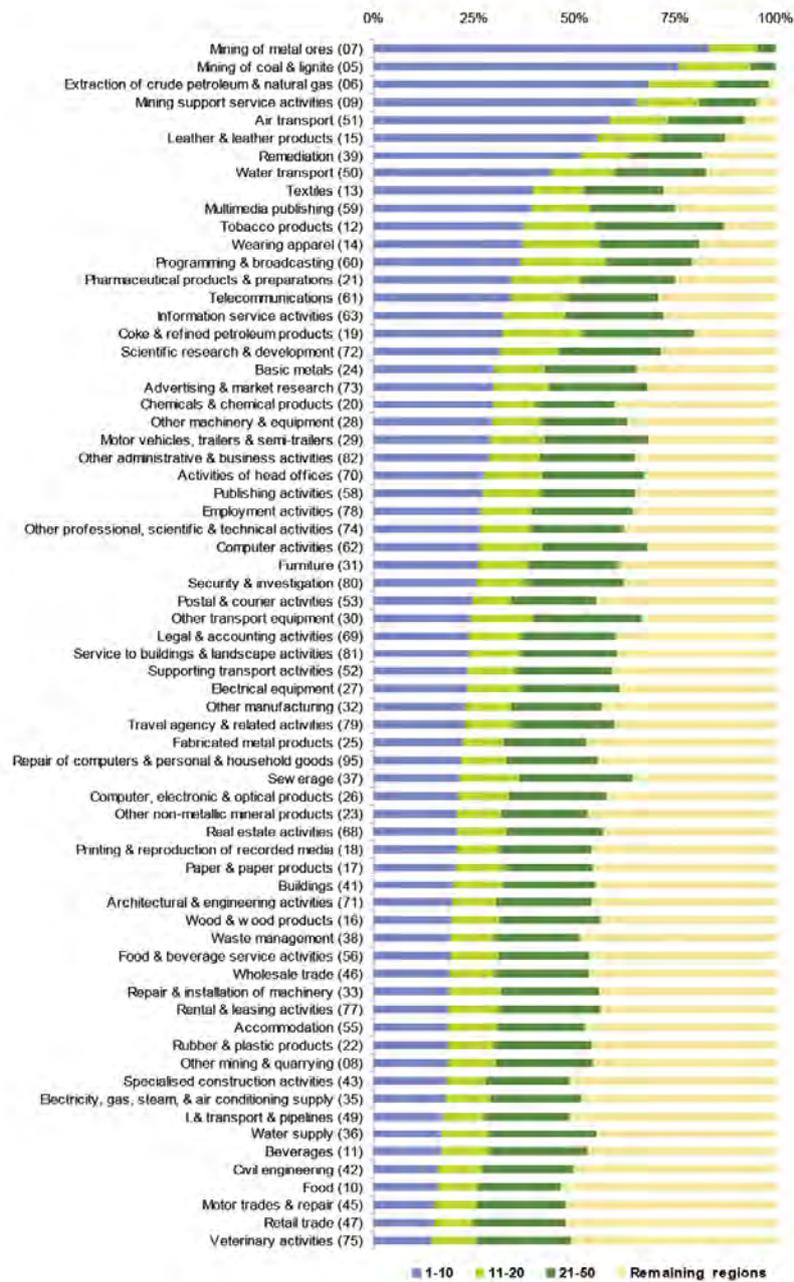


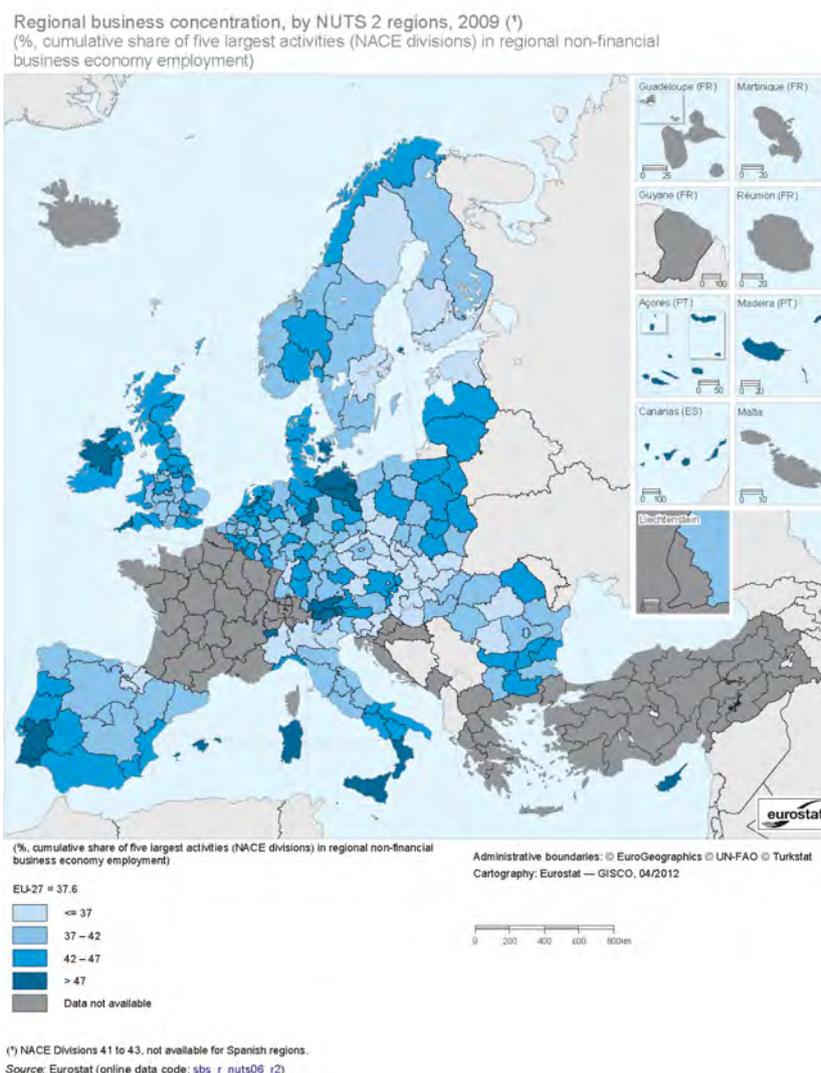
Figure 1: Regional specialisation by activity, by NUTS 2 regions, EU, 2009 (1)(%, share of regional non-financial business economy employment) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)



(¹) Excluding Greece, France and Malta; NACE Divisions 41 to 43, not available for Spanish regions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Figure 2: Concentration of activities (NACE divisions), by NUTS 2 regions, EU, 2009 (1)(%, cumulative share of top X regions in sectoral employment) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)



Map 3: Regional business concentration, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009 (1)(%, cumulative share of five largest activities (NACE divisions) in regional non-financial business economy employment) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Main statistical findings

In 2009 more than 20 million enterprises were active in the EU-27's non-financial business economy: this covers industrial, construction and services other than financial intermediation. Together these enterprises generated approximately EUR 5500 billion¹ of gross value added and employed around 175 million persons. According to national accounts data, industry accounted for 18.3% of value added (at basic prices) in the whole economy, construction 6.7%, and non-financial services around 44.2%; in employment terms the shares were 16.5% for industry, 7.4% for construction and 39.2% for non-financial services.

Industrial and services specialisation

The shares of the non-financial business economy workforce working in the industrial sector and in the non-financial services sector in 2009 are shown in Maps 1 and 2; no data are available for Greece, France or Malta. When analysing the data for 2009 it is important to bear in mind that the impact of the financial and economic crisis was particularly strong at this time: GDP fell in 2009 by 4.3% in the EU-27 and employment fell by 1.8%. Among the EU Member States, only Poland recorded an increase in employment and GDP (in real terms) in 2009; the largest contraction in GDP among the Member States was in Latvia (-17.7%) which also recorded the

¹Billion is 1 000 million.

largest fall in employment (-13.2%).

In 26 regions the share of the industrial workforce in the non-financial business economy workforce exceeded 40%: all of these regions, aside from Tübingen (Germany), were located in those Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007. By this measure the most industrialised workforces were in the Czech Republic and Poland (each with six regions above 40%), Romania (four regions) Bulgaria, Slovakia (three regions each), Hungary (two regions) and Slovenia (one region). The highest regional share of the industrial workforce was 58.2% in the Slovak region of Západne Slovensko, the only region where more than half of the non-financial business economy workforce was active in an industrial activity. The regions where less than 10% of the non-financial business economy workforce was active in an industrial sector were the capital city regions of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as Utrecht (Netherlands), the Algarve (Portugal), and the Spanish island regions and overseas territories of the Canarias, Illes Balears, Ceuta and Melilla. Within Norway, the capital city region of Oslo og Akershus stood out for its relatively low share of industrial employment, just 8.7%; this ratio was just below 20% in Nord-Norge, which was the Norwegian region with the next lowest share.

The most service oriented non-financial business economy workforces were mainly in or bordering major urban areas such as London and the surrounding south east of England, Hamburg and Berlin in Germany, Noord-Holland (including Amsterdam) in the Netherlands, and Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest in Belgium. The highest share of non-financial services in the non-financial business economy workforce was 93.2% in Inner London. Non financial services accounted for more than 75% of the non-financial business economy workforce in a total of 35 regions in the EU Member States, among which were 11 capital city regions. Alongside these, the remaining 24 regions with a high proportion of employment in non-financial services included a further 12 regions in the United Kingdom, three more in each of Germany, Spain and the Netherlands, one more in Belgium and one in Finland; the Norwegian capital city region of Oslo og Akershus also recorded in excess of 75% of its non-financial business economy workforce employed within the non-financial services sector.

In total there were 57 regions in the EU where the non-financial services share of employment was 55% or less, and in 12 of these regions the share was 45% or less. The lowest shares were mainly in Slovakia (three of the four Slovak regions) and the Czech Republic (five of the eight Czech regions), as well as in Romania, Bulgaria and Slovenia. The Norwegian region of Agder og Rogaland also reported that the non-financial services share of employment was 55% or less.

The remaining share of non-financial business economy employment that is not represented either in Map 1 or Map 2 was in construction. The share of construction in non-financial business economy employment ranged across the EU from less than 5% in the urban regions of Darmstadt, Bremen, Köln, Hamburg (all Germany) and Inner London (United Kingdom), to more than 18% in the Regiões Autónomas of the Açores and Madeira (Portugal), the territories of Melilla and Ceuta, regions of Extremadura and Castilla-La Mancha (Spain), the Province/Provincie Luxembourg (Belgium) as well as Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste and Molise (Italy).

Detailed specialisation within the non-financial business economy

Table 1 presents a more detailed activity analysis, at the NACE section and division levels. For each of these activities the table indicates the median and mean share of that activity in the non-financial business economy workforce for all regions. The final two columns in the table show which region was the most specialised for each activity in 2009, as well as the relative importance of the most specialised region within the total workforce for that activity in the EU (for reasons of data availability the share in the EU is based on an aggregate of all Member States except Greece, France and Malta).

Mining and quarrying activities of energy-producing and metallic minerals tend to be very concentrated as a consequence of the geographical location of deposits, and therefore only a small number of regions tend to be highly specialised in these activities. The most notable case was the mining of coal and lignite where Slaskie (Poland) was the most specialised region in 2009 and alone accounted for 40.5% of the EU employment in this activity. In a similar manner, North Eastern Scotland (United Kingdom) was the most specialised in mining support services as this region provides support for the offshore extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas for which it was also the most specialised region; furthermore it was the most specialised region for two services divisions that also support oil and gas extraction, namely architectural and engineering activities and rental and leasing activities. In contrast, for many other activities the most specialised regions accounted for a relatively small share of total EU employment: this was particularly the case for construction activities, distributive trades and real estate which are activities commonly found in most regions, where there is little specialisation.

Manufacturing activities which involve the primary processing stages of agricultural, fishing or forestry products tend to be concentrated in areas close to the source of the raw material. The regions most specialised in food manufacturing (NACE Division 10) were often located in rural areas or close to agricultural production centres: Podlaskie (the most specialised of all the regions) and other regions in the eastern part of Poland, Dél-Alföld in Hungary, Alentejo in Portugal, Severen tsentralen in Bulgaria and Lincolnshire in the United Kingdom. Heavily forested **Nordic** and **Baltic** regions were the most specialised regions in the manufacture of wood and wood products (NACE Division 16) and in the related manufacturing of paper and paper products (NACE Division 17). Itä-Suomi (Finland) was the most specialised region in wood and wood products and Norra Mellansverige (Sweden) was the most specialised for pulp and paper.

Construction activities (NACE Divisions 41–43) accounted for the highest shares of the workforce in Região Autónoma dos Açores in Portugal; these activities were also historically one of the main employers in some Spanish regions, however, the financial and economic crisis is likely to have resulted in a reduction in employment levels in recent years (data for the 2009 reference year are not available for construction at the Division level for Spain).

Transport services are also influenced by location, with water transport (NACE Division 50) naturally being important for coastal regions and islands, while air transport (NACE Division 51) is generally important for regions with or close to major cities, but also for island regions (especially those focused on tourism). The small island region of Åland (Finland) is a centre for the ferry services between Sweden and Finland and other Baltic Sea traffic. Åland was very highly specialised in water transport, which accounted for over 40% of the total number of persons employed in this region's non-financial business economy in 2009, many times more than the next most specialised region. Outer London was the region most specialised in air transport; other regions with a high share of their non-financial business economy workforce in air transport included Noord-Holland (the Dutch region including Amsterdam), Köln in Germany and Niederösterreich in Austria. The German region of Köln (which includes the city of Bonn) is home to Deutsche Post DHL and was particularly specialised in postal and courier activities.

Regions in Member States traditionally associated with tourism, for example in Portugal, Spain and Italy, were the most specialised in accommodation (NACE Division 55) and food service activities (NACE Division 56). Accommodation services accounted for more than 10% of the non-financial business economy workforce in the Alpine regions of the Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen (Italy) and Tirol (Austria), the island regions of Illes Balears (Spain) and the Região Autónoma da Madeira (Portugal), the Scottish Highlands and Islands (United Kingdom) and the German coastal region of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The Algarve in Portugal was the most specialised region in terms of its employment share for food and beverage service activities.

Specialisation in information and communication activities (NACE Divisions 58–63), real estate activities (NACE Division 68), professional scientific and technical activities (NACE Divisions 69–75) and administrative and support service activities (NACE Divisions 77–82) may be based on access to a critical mass of clients (enterprises or households) or access to a specific knowledge base (external researchers and/or qualified staff).

Inner London in the United Kingdom was the most specialised region for publishing activities and multi-media publishing (Divisions 58 and 59), while Köln was the most specialised in telecommunications boosted by the presence of Deutsche Telekom's headquarters in Bonn. Latvia was the most specialised region for real estate activities in 2009, ahead of Inner London (United Kingdom), Rheinhessen-Pfalz (Germany) and Közép-Magyarország (the capital city region of Hungary). British regions were the most specialised in nearly all of the professional scientific and technical activities: Inner London for legal and accounting activities, activities of head offices and other professional, scientific and technical activities; East Anglia (which includes Cambridge) in scientific research and development; Cumbria for veterinary services and North Eastern Scotland (which provides services for the North Sea oil and gas platforms) for architectural and engineering activities. The Slovakian capital city region of Bratislavský kraj was the most specialised region for advertising and market research.

The Portuguese capital city region of Lisboa was most specialised in administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N). At a more detailed level, Groningen (Netherlands) was particularly specialised in employment activities (Division 78).

Range of specialisation

Figure 1 provides an overview of the relative importance among the EU regions of various activities (at the NACE section level) in the non-financial business economy workforce. For each activity, the horizontal lines indicate the spread from the region with the lowest share of its non-financial business economy workforce in that activity to the region with the highest share; the region with the highest share is named in the figure. The extremes of the highest and lowest shares can be influenced by a single region, and the coloured box shows a narrower range, defined to cover half of the regions (the inter-quartile range), with one quarter of all regions having a higher employment share in that activity and one quarter of the regions having a lower share. The central bar within the coloured box shows the value of the median region. The activities are ranked from the largest employer (distributive trades) to the smallest (mining and quarrying).

The situation in manufacturing is particular in several ways. The range between least and most specialised is very large for manufacturing as is the width of the coloured box, indicating a very varied importance of manufacturing. In contrast, the employment spread for large, basic activities, like construction and distributive trades, which tend to serve more local clients, was much narrower, both in terms of the spread of the extreme values (shown by the horizontal lines) and in terms of the spread of the inter-quartile range (the coloured box containing half of the regions).

Manufacturing accounted for only 1.8% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy in the region where it had its smallest share, however, in *Západné Slovensko* (Slovakia) it accounted for 52.3% of non-financial business economy employment; manufacturing also exceeded a 40% share in *Strední Morava* and *Severovýchod* (Czech Republic), *Stredné Slovensko* and *Východné Slovensko* (Slovakia), *Severozápadní území* (Bulgaria), *Közép-Dunántúl* (Hungary) and *Vzhodna Slovenija* (Slovenia).

In contrast, the spread of employment was much narrower in distributive trades (NACE Section G), which was the activity displaying the highest median employment share, and was present on a relatively large scale in all regions as it often serves local clients. Employment shares for distributive trades ranged from 15.3% to close to two fifths (38.8%) in the *Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla* (Spain).

Transport and storage (NACE Section H) and mining and quarrying (NACE Section B) are also activities where a few regions are very highly specialised. The highest specialisation for transport and storage was in the small Finnish island region of *Åland*, where more than two fifths of the workforce (42.3%) was employed in this sector, far ahead of *Köln* in Germany (18.8%); the specialisation in *Åland* is due almost exclusively to the importance of water transport. Natural endowments play an important role in mining and quarrying and, as such, many regions record little or no such activity, with only very few regions being highly specialised on account of deposits of metallic ores, coal, oil or gas. Mining and quarrying accounted for 0.1% or less of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy workforces of a quarter of all regions, and between 0.1% and 0.5% of employment in half of all the regions. However, this activity did account for over 4% of the non-financial business economy workforce in five regions, while its share rose to around 10% of the total in *North Eastern Scotland* (United Kingdom) and *Slaskie* (Poland). In *Agder og Rogaland* (Norway) mining and quarrying accounted for 17.2% of non-financial business economy employment.

Business concentration

The analysis of specialisation (above) shows the relative importance of an individual activity in a region, regardless of the size of the region or the activity. Figure 2 shows the extent to which a particular activity is concentrated in a small number of regions or more widely spread. Four of the five mining and quarrying divisions topped the rankings in terms of having the most concentrated number of persons employed within the ten largest regions across the EU. By this measure the most concentrated activity was the mining of metal ores (NACE Division 07): the entire workforce of the EU in this sector was concentrated in less than one quarter of all regions, with no employment in this activity in the remaining three quarters.

Air transport (NACE Division 51) and leather and leather products manufacturing (NACE Division 15) were also highly concentrated in the ten largest regions, which together accounted for 59% and 56% of their total employment respectively. In the case of air transport, this dominance is due to a concentration within large metropolitan regions where main airports tend to be situated: chief among these were the regions of Paris, Outer London, *Köln*, Amsterdam and Madrid. Leather and leather products manufacturing, on the other hand, is a relatively small activity in the EU that was heavily concentrated in Italy, Portugal and Romania.

In contrast to the energy and metals related types of mining and quarrying, the activity of other mining and quarrying (NACE Division 08) was among the activities in which the ten largest regions were least dominant, as they accounted for 18.5% of EU-27 sectoral employment. This is due to the widespread availability and local sourcing of many construction materials, such as sand, clay and stone, which dominate this type of mining and quarrying activity in most regions. Of all the activities (NACE divisions), motor trades and repair (NACE Division 45), retail trade (NACE Division 47), and veterinary activities (NACE Division 75) had the lowest levels of concentration in 2009; the two distributive trades activities are both major activities in terms of their overall contribution to the level of non-financial business economy employment in the EU.

Map 3 presents a different aspect of concentration, namely the extent to which a region is dependent on a small number of large activities, or, alternatively, whether it displays the characteristics of being more diversified. The map is based on an indicator that combines the shares of the five largest activities (NACE divisions) in the total non-financial business economy workforce in each region: the five largest activities are selected independently for each region, although there are several that are found in nearly all regions, such as retail trade. As a result, the level of concentration tends to be highest in regions where construction, distributive trades or other services dominate the business economy, as industrial activities are more fragmented. By this measure, the most concentrated regions were generally in Member States traditionally associated with tourism, in particular Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Austria and Portugal, underlining the importance of construction, trade, transport, and accommodation and food service activities in tourism-oriented regions. There were 23 regions at the [NUTS](#) level 2 that reported in excess of 47% of their non-financial employment spread across their five largest activities.

In contrast, the lowest concentrations were recorded mainly in regions with a relatively small services sector and a relatively large manufacturing activity; this was often the case in eastern Europe, in particular in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Slovenia and Slovakia. The five largest activities accounted for as little as one third of non-financial business economy employment in five regions in the Czech Republic and in the Comunidad Foral de Navarra in Spain.

Data sources and availability

Regional SBS are collected under a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, using the definitions and breakdowns specified in Commission implementing regulations. Data available for the reference year 2009, at the time of writing, cover most of the EU Member States, Norway and Croatia; data series are continuously updated and revised where necessary.

The regional SBS data presented in this article are restricted to the non-financial business economy, which includes NACE Sections B (mining and quarrying), C (manufacturing), D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), E (water supply, sewerage and waste management), F (construction), G (distributive trades), H (transport and storage), I (accommodation and food service activities), J (information and communication), L (real estate activities), M (professional, scientific and technical activities) and N (administrative and support service activities), as well as NACE Division 95 (repair of computers and personal and household goods). The aggregate for the non-financial business economy therefore excludes agricultural, forestry and fishing activities and public administration and other non-market services (such as education and health, which are not covered by SBS), as well as financial services (NACE Section K). Regional SBS are presented by sectors of activity, available down to the NACE 2-digit (divisions) level.

The type of statistical unit used for regional SBS data is normally the [local unit](#), which is an enterprise or part of an enterprise situated in a geographically identified place. Local units are classified into sectors (by NACE) normally according to their own main activity, but in some Member States the activity code is assigned on the basis of the principal activity of the enterprise to which the local unit belongs. The main SBS data series are presented at national level only, and for this national data the statistical unit is the enterprise. It is possible for the principal activity of a local unit to differ from that of the enterprise to which it belongs. Hence, national SBS data from the main series are not necessarily directly comparable with national aggregates compiled from regional SBS.

The main variable used for analysis in this article is the number of persons employed. For SBS, this is defined as the total number of persons who work (paid or unpaid) in the observation unit, as well as persons who work outside the unit but who belong to it and are paid by it. The number of persons employed includes working proprietors, unpaid family workers, part-time workers and seasonal workers.

Context

Regional SBS offer users who want to know more about the structure and development of the regional business economy a detailed, harmonised data source, describing for each activity the number of workplaces, number of persons employed, wage costs and investments made. This article shows how some of these data can be used to analyse different regional business characteristics, for example, the focus, diversity and specialisation of regional business economies.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [Eurostat Regional Yearbook 2011 - Chapter 9](#)
- [Key figures on European Business - with a special feature section on SMEs - 2011 edition](#)
- [Regional specialisation within transport services - Statistics in focus 65/2009](#)

Database

- [Regional statistics \(reg\)](#) , see:

Regional structural business statistics (reg_sbs)

Regional data (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Regional data (NUTS 06) (sbs_r_nuts03)

Dedicated section

- [Regional statistics](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Handbook on the design and implementation of business surveys](#)
- [Use of administrative sources for business statistics purposes](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Structural business statistics: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Business registers - Recommendations Manual](#)
- [Glossary of business statistics](#)
- [Regulation 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise policy](#)
- [European Commission - Regional policy](#)

See also

- [European business - facts and figures](#) (Statistics Explained online publication)
- [Structural business statistics overview](#)

Notes

Business demography statistics

This article presents statistical data on [business demography](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , treating aspects such as the total number of [active enterprises](#) in the [business economy](#) , their [birth](#) and [death rates](#) , and the [survival rate](#) .

The 2009 data show that the business economy of the 24 Member States for which information was available consisted of some 23.8 million active enterprises and that the services sector was dominant in every country, with the highest proportion of enterprises.

The proportion of newborn enterprises compared to 2008 went up slightly, by 3.4%. Both birth and death rates of enterprises tend to be around 10% of the total number. In 2008 there were more enterprise births than deaths both at EU level and in the majority of Member States for which final data were available. In 2009 the opposite seems to be the case, when preliminary death data are compared with final birth data. The one-year survival rate for enterprises created in 2008 was 81%; the five-year survival rate of enterprises born in 2004 and still active in 2009 was 47.5%.

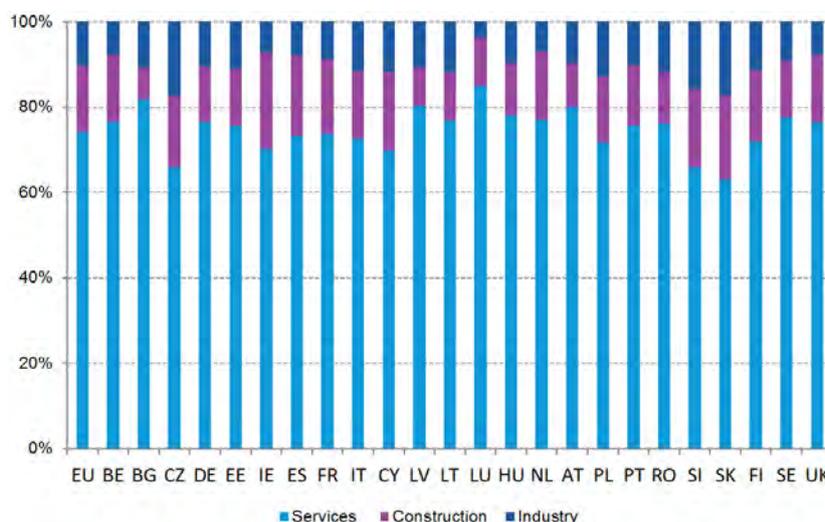


Figure 1: Structure of active enterprises by sector, business economy, 2009 (%) (DK, EL and MT not available - see country codes) Source: Eurostat (bd_9a_1_form_r2)

Main statistical findings

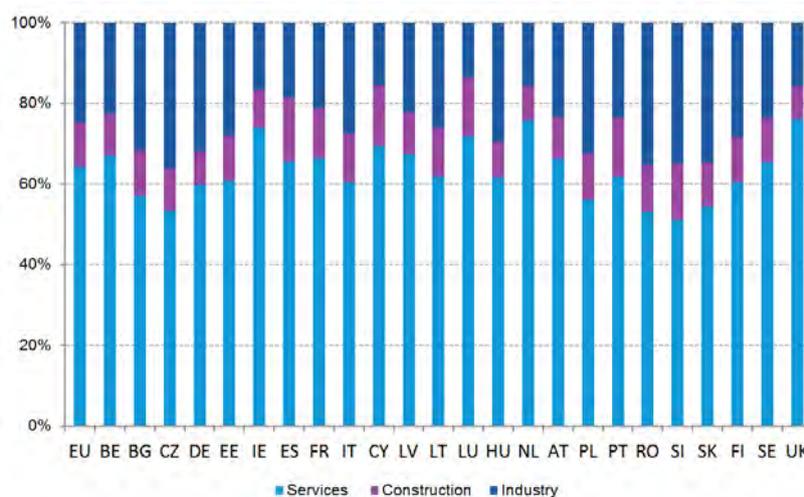


Figure 2: Structure of employment by sector, business economy, 2009 (%) (DK, EL and MT not available) Source: Eurostat (bd_9a_1_form_r2)

Highlights

- About 23.8 million active enterprises made up the business economy of the 24 Member States for which information was available in 2009.
- In each of the countries the services sector was dominant, with the highest proportion of active enterprises in the business economy.
- The proportion of newborn enterprises in the total number of active enterprises increased slightly by 3.4% from 2008 to 2009.
- For any given year the birth and death rates of enterprises tend to be around 10% of the number of active enterprises.
- There were more enterprise births than deaths in 2008 at EU level and also in the majority of the Member States for which final data were available; 2009 shows the opposite, more deaths than births, when comparing preliminary death data with final birth data.
- The one-year survival rate for enterprises created in 2008 was 81%; the five-year survival rate of enterprises born in 2004 and still active in 2009 was 47.5%.

Active enterprises in the business economy

This section provides a general overview of the business enterprise population. It concentrates on aggregated data for industry (Sections B to E), construction (Section F) and services (Sections G to N, excluding activities of holding companies – K64.2), according to NACE Rev 2. The data presented for the EU aggregate were created from the 24 Member States which sent the data for 2009 (data are not currently available for DK, EL and MT). On average, more than three quarters (76.4%) of all business economy enterprises (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N, excluding K64.2) were active within the services sector in 2009, providing work for 64.3% of the total number of persons employed (see Figures 1 and 2). Services accounted for between 63.1% of all enterprises in the business economy in Slovakia and 85.0% of the total in Luxembourg. In terms of its contribution to employment, the services sector accounted for between 53 and 54% of the workforce in Romania and Czech Republic, while Luxembourg and the Netherlands had the highest shares, at 71.9% and 75.7% respectively.

By contrast, only 10.2% of active enterprises were found in industry for the EU aggregate, even though these enterprises provided work for 24.9% of the total number of persons employed. The difference between these shares provides evidence that the average size of industrial enterprises (as measured in terms of the number of persons employed) was considerably higher than for services. Indeed, industrial enterprises employed 14 persons

on average across the 24 Member States that compile the EU aggregate, compared to an average of five persons for services. The average number of persons employed in construction was similar to that in services, at four persons per enterprise.

Birth rate

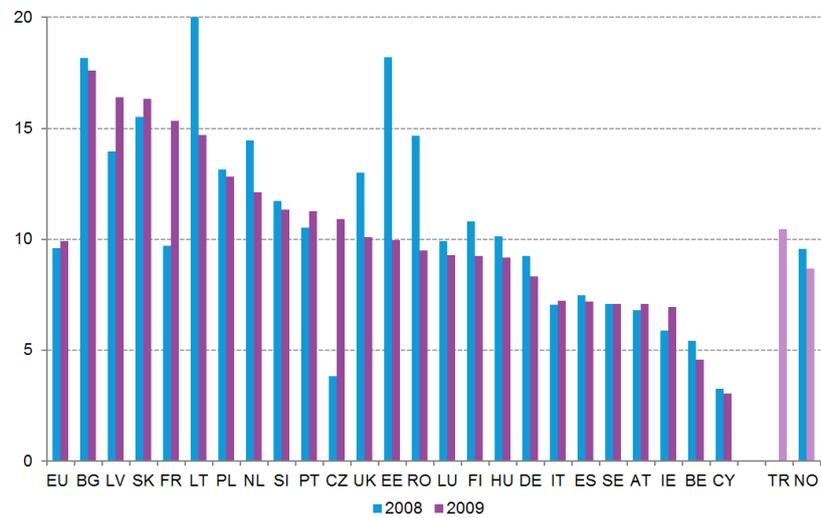


Figure 3: Enterprise birth rates, business economy, 2008 - 2009 (%) (DK, EL and MT not available) Source: Eurostat (bd_9a_1_form_r2)

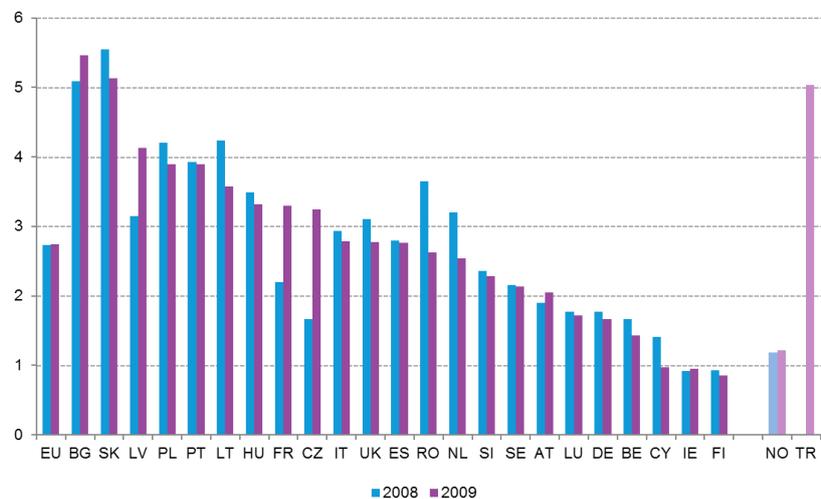


Figure 4: Employment share of enterprise births, business economy, 2008 - 2009 (%) (DK, EE, EL and MT not available) Source: Eurostat (bd_9a_1_form_r2)

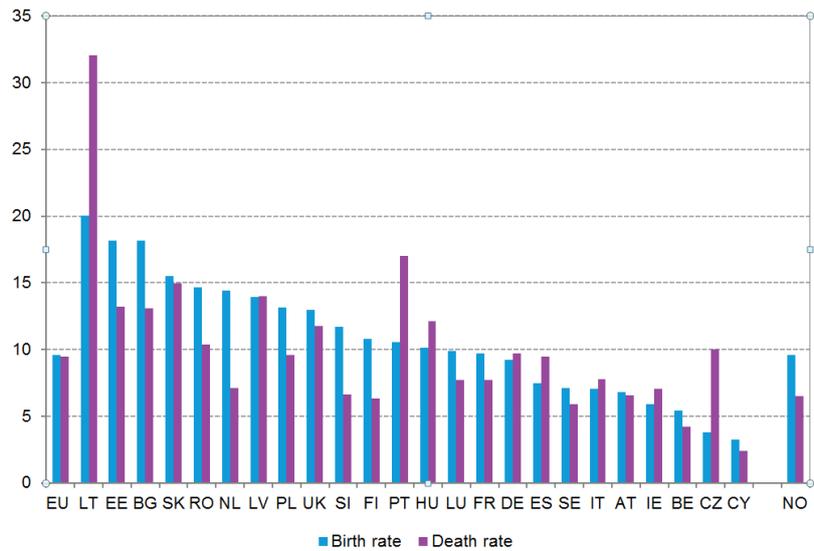


Figure 5: Enterprise birth and death rates, business economy, 2008 (%) (DK, EL and MT not available; DE: preliminary death data; CZ, IE, IT, LT, HU, PL, PT, RO, SL and NO: provisional death data)Source: Eurostat (bd_9a_1_form_r2)

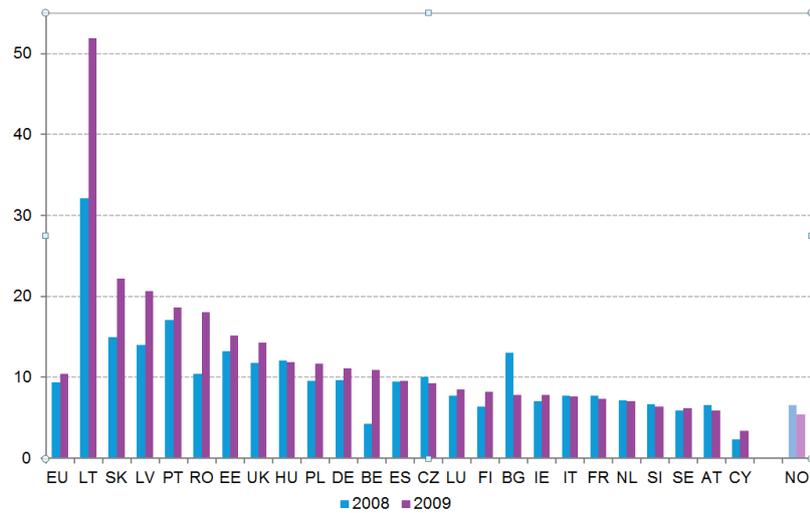


Figure 6: Trend of enterprise death rates, business economy, 2008 - 2009(DK, EL and MT not available; 2009 - preliminary data)Source: Eurostat (bd_9a_1_form_r2)

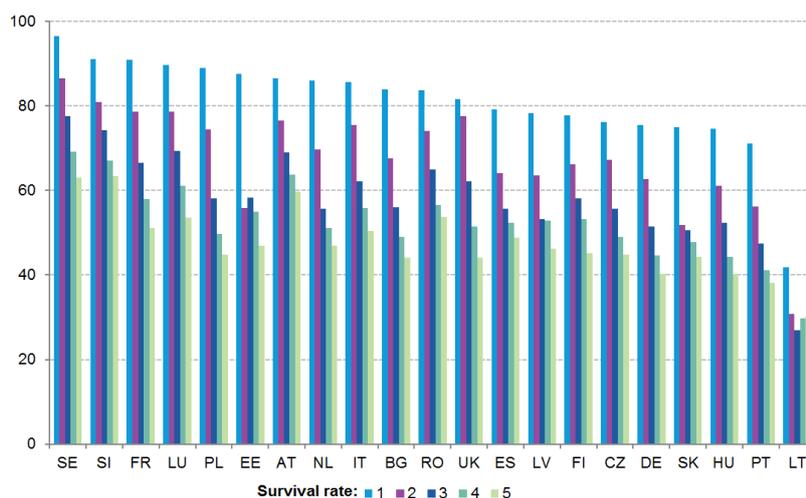


Figure 7: One - to five-year survival rates of enterprises born in 2004 and still active in 2009, business economy, (%) (DK, EL and MT not available) Source: Eurostat (bd_9b_sz_cl_r2)

The birth of new enterprises is often seen as one of the key determinants of job creation and economic growth. Enterprise births are thought to increase the competitiveness of enterprises, by obliging them to become more efficient. As such, they stimulate innovation and facilitate the adoption of new technologies, while helping to increase overall productivity within an economy.

Looking at birth rates in the EU (based on the data available for 24 Member States), the number of newly born enterprises as a proportion of the total number of active enterprises slightly increased by 3.4% in 2009 compared with 2008. In 2009, birth rates range from 3% in Cyprus and around 7% in Austria, Sweden, Spain and Italy to 16% or more in Slovakia, Latvia and Bulgaria. Estonia and the United Kingdom were close to the EU average for 2009, as were France and Germany in 2008. The birth rate was consistently lowest in Cyprus and Belgium for both years. At the other end of the scale, Bulgaria and Latvia recorded the highest birth rates in 2009 and Lithuania and Estonia the highest birth rates in 2008.

The comparison of the two years reveals, a steep decrease of 45% in Estonia, while the Czech Republic posted the opposite trend, recording the biggest increase of all, at 187%. (Figure 3) While the study of enterprise birth rates provides useful information on the dynamism in the economy, the effect on the labour market is an important aspect too.

Figure 4 shows the share of newly born enterprises in total employment of active enterprises, in terms of number of persons employed. In the total business economy, the employment share ranges from 0.9% to 5.5%. The EU average employment birth rate remained stable between the two years in question. The highest share in 2008 and 2009 was above 5% in Bulgaria and Slovakia, whereas the lowest share was below 1% for Finland and Ireland.

Considering the similarity between the birth rates of enterprises and their employment share, those countries with relatively low/high birth rates also tended to report relatively low/high employment share. In contrast, the birth rate of new enterprises in Finland was considerably close the EU average, whereas employment share was significantly below the average.

Death rate

From a theoretical point of view, enterprise birth is related to the expectation of making a profit. If the main objective of newly born enterprises is to make a profit, enterprise births are most likely to occur where profits are consistently high, whereas among loss making activities enterprise deaths will be relatively more frequent.

Figure 5 shows that there were slightly more enterprise births than deaths looking at the EU average, and also in majority of the Member States for which final data were available in 2008. The average enterprise death rate for the business economy in 2008 was 9.4% (0.2 percentage points lower than the birth rate). This situation was completely reverse in Lithuania, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Hungary and Germany. The most

dramatic negative change was reported in Czech Republic, where death rates were 163% higher than birth rates respectively.

Looking at the preliminary result showing the trend of death rates in 2009 compared to the final numbers in 2008 (although in many countries - provisional, due to an impossible check of reactivation, at the time of reporting the data), an average increase of 11% was expected (Figure 6). Enterprise death rate was expected to have risen in a majority of the Member States; this rise was most significant in Belgium, Lithuania and Romania. Although the situation was set to remain fairly stable in Spain, the Netherlands, Italy and Hungary, the enterprise death rate was likely to decrease in Austria, Slovenia, France, and Czech Republic, with the biggest falls in Bulgaria.

Enterprise survival rate

The focus is to present information about the life cycle of newly born enterprises and their ability to survive up to five years after their creation. The collection of data for the 2009 reference year has, for the first time, enabled the tracking of newly born enterprises over a five-year period, tracing how many of them have survived during that period. Figure 7 shows the one- to five-year survival rates of enterprises born in 2004 only for those Member States for which the information was available for the whole five-year life cycle.

Looking at the data it appears that, for the business economy, roughly 82% of the enterprises born in 2004 survived in 2005. Subsequently, year-on-year survival rates posted a gradual fall in the majority of the countries, and less than half of the enterprises actually survive their first 5 years.

The highest one-year survival rates – 96.5% – were recorded for the Swedish business economy and were also above 90% for France and Slovenia. It would appear that newly born enterprises in Portugal, Slovakia and Hungary generally are less likely to survive one year than newly born enterprises in other countries, although the lowest rates were reported in Lithuania.

Enterprises in Sweden, Slovenia and Austria were most likely to survive up to the fifth year after their birth, while Hungary, Portugal and Lithuania ran the greatest risk of non-survival. Non-survivals may be due to actual deaths, but also to mergers and take-overs.

Data sources and availability

Business demography data has been collected on a voluntary basis since 2002. Currently 27 countries participate in the data collection exercise.

After the recently adopted amendment of the SBS Regulation, the business demography data collection has become part of the regular annual collection of structural business statistics.

Annex IX of the recast structural business statistics Regulation provides for a detailed module for the collection of statistics on business demography. It requires the national statistical institutes (NSIs) to produce statistics on enterprise births, deaths and survival rates using common definitions and methodology, which should ensure greater comparability in this field of statistics from the reference year 2008 onwards. Note that up to 2007, the statistics presented for this subject have been produced and provided by most of the NSIs on the basis of informal, gentlemen's agreements.

Some 15 countries participated in the factors of business success development project, when enterprises that were born in 2002 and survived to 2005 were surveyed to obtain more information on the factors supporting or hampering the successful start-up of an enterprise.

Context

Business demography is an important subject for policymaker's discussion about increasing the level of [employment](#), since it is one of the main priorities of the EU growth strategy.

Enterprise demography reflects, to some degree, the dynamism of the EU economy through the adaptation of economic structures to changing market conditions. The potential contribution that [enterprise creation](#) can make to employment is also one of the most important aspects drawing the attention of policy makers to the subject of enterprise demography. In this context, enterprise creation can be seen as an indicator of [competitiveness](#) , as a factor of economic growth and as a vital means of creating jobs.

Business demography provides information for [births](#) , deaths and survival rates of enterprises, as well as information on related employment data. The demography of the business population is represented by data on:

- the [active population of enterprises](#) ;
- their birth;
- their survival (followed up to five years after birth);
- their death.

Particular attention is paid to the impact that these demographic events have on employment levels. Business demography data can be used to analyse the dynamics and innovation of different markets, such as:

in terms of the propensity to start a new business;

- entrepreneurship in terms of the propensity to start a new business, such as analysed in the joint OECD/Eurostat [Entrepreneurship](#) Indicators Programme;
- how newly-born enterprises can contribute to the creation of jobs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Business Demography: employment and survival](#) - Statistics in focus 70/2009
- [Business demography in Europe: employers and job creation](#) - Statistics in focus 100/2008
- [Business demography: the impact on employment](#) - Statistics in focus 49/2007
- [Business demography: growth in the population of enterprises](#) - Statistics in focus 48/2007
- [Business demography in Europe - results from 1997 to 2002](#) - Statistics in focus 36/2005
- [Business demography \(1997-2001\)](#) - Detailed Tables - 09/2004

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#) (New SBS presentation) , see:

Business demography statistics - all activities (t_bd)

Business demography (tsier150)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) (New activity classification (NACE Rev 2)) , see:

Business demography statistics - all activities (bd)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Business demography statistics - all activities \(ESMS metadata file\)](#)
- [Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Tables and figures on business demography](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and industry](#)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - Promoting Entrepreneurship](#)

See also

- [Business economy - enterprise demography and inward FATS](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

Small and medium-sized enterprises

This article takes a look at [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . SMEs are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing a potential source for jobs and economic growth.

SMEs are defined by the [European Commission](#) as having less than 250 persons employed. They should also have an annual [turnover](#) of up to EUR 50 million, or a balance sheet total of no more than EUR 43 million according to [Commission Recommendation](#) of 6 May 2003 (see the 2005 [user guide](#) (PDF file) for the complete definition).

		Number of enterprises	Turnover	Value added
		million	EUR million	EUR million
	All enterprises	20.8	22,098.1	5,575.9
	All SMEs	20.7	12,682.6	3,273.4
	Micro	19.2	4,160.7	1,186.5
	Small	1.4	4,134.7	1,054.9
	Medium-sized	0.2	4,387.3	1,032.0
	Large	0.043	9,415.9	2,302.7
		Number of enterprises	Turnover	Value added
		Share in total (%)		
	All enterprises	100.0	100.0	100.0
	All SMEs	99.8	57.4	58.7
	Micro	92.2	18.8	21.3
	Small	6.5	18.7	18.9
	Medium-sized	1.1	19.9	18.5
	Large	0.2	42.6	41.3

Table 1: Enterprise size class analysis of key indicators, non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2009Source: Eurostat online data codes: (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2))

	Total number of enterprises	Micro	Small	Medium-sized	Large
	(thousands)	(%)			
EU-27	20791190	92.2	6.5	1.1	0.2
BE	446234	93.4	5.5	0.9	0.2
BG	312008	90.2	8.0	1.5	0.2
CZ	947380	95.5	3.6	0.7	0.1
DE	2038420	82.8	14.1	2.6	0.5
EE	50600	86.8	10.7	2.1	0.3
IE	152160	89.1	9.0	1.7	0.3
ES	2547432	93.8	5.4	0.7	0.1
FR	2220328	93.3	5.6	0.9	0.2
IT	3849258	94.5	4.9	0.5	0.1
CY	47545	92.6	6.2	1.0	0.2
LY	78280	88.3	9.6	1.8	0.2
LT	113059	88.0	9.9	1.9	0.2
LU	27288	87.4	10.0	2.0	0.5
HU	553853	94.7	4.4	0.8	0.1
NL	623174	90.3	8.0	1.5	0.3
AT	290686	87.1	10.9	1.7	0.3
PL	1445455	95.4	3.3	1.1	0.2
PT	745935	94.1	5.0	0.7	0.1
RO	495228	89.5	8.5	1.7	0.3
SI	111835	93.1	5.6	1.1	0.2
SK	57360	75.4	19.9	3.8	0.9
FI	224596	92.1	6.6	1.1	0.3
SE	596438	94.4	4.7	0.8	0.2
UK	1666946	89.2	8.9	1.6	0.4

Table 2: Enterprise size class analysis of non-financial business economy by country, 2009 Source: Eurostat

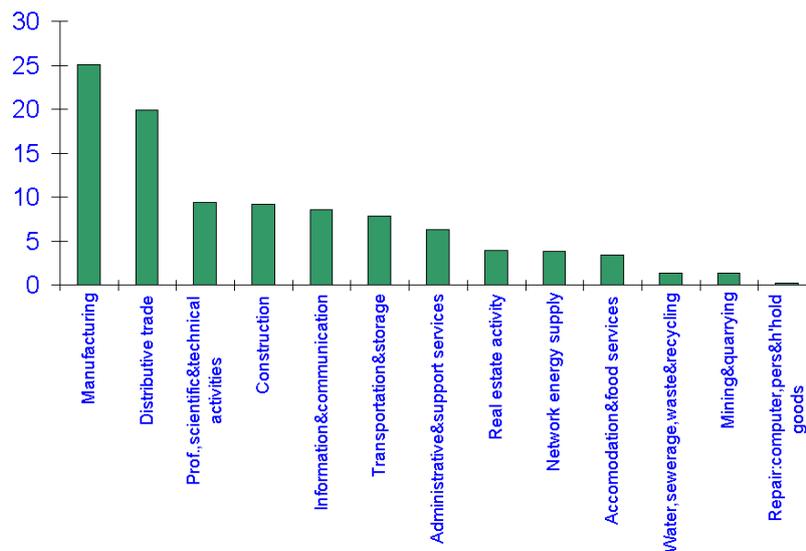


Figure 1: Value added by sector in % of total value added EU 27

Enterprise types GEO/ Year	All enterprises (1)		Gazelles (2)		High-growth enterprises (3)		Other enterprises	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
BE	24,996	24,996	208	212	924	922	23,864	23,862
BG	25,362	25,362	1,368	1,368	3,570	3,570	20,424	20,424
CY	2,230	2,230	78	78	222	218	1,930	1,934
DE	181,888	181,888	400	400	9,206	9,206	172,382	172,382
DK	27,980	27,980	286	286	3,274	3,274	24,420	24,420
EL	1,484	1,504	32	32	240	252	1,212	1,220
ES	153,324	153,325	1,175	1,174	5,840	5,838	146,310	146,311
FI	18,336	18,336	156	156	806	806	17,374	17,374
FR	157,807	157,810	1,433	1,432	6,802	6,801	149,563	149,564
IE	23,772	23,772	315	315	890	890	22,568	22,568
IT	213,974	213,975	1,388	1,388	6,996	6,996	205,591	205,591
LT	10,820	10,820	432	432	112	112	10,276	10,276
LU	2,794	2,794	0	0	4	4	2,790	2,790
LV	9,154	9,154	136	136	906	906	8,112	8,112
MT	380	380	0	0	28	28	352	352
NL	64,041	64,041	666	666	3,257	3,258	60,121	60,120
PL	78,584	78,584	571	571	6,008	6,008	72,005	72,004
SE	13,074	13,073	178	178	732	732	12,163	12,163
SK	8,404	8,404	56	56	760	760	7,588	7,588
UK	154,103	154,103	1,214	1,214	10,585	10,586	142,304	142,306

Table 3: Number of small and medium-sized enterprises with 10 to 249 employees, 2007 and 2010[1][2][3]

Political reasoning for SME policies

It is important to use a precise definition of SMEs and to have data on them, for example when assessing which enterprises may benefit from EU funding programmes aimed at promoting SMEs, or for certain policies such as SME-specific competition rules. European Commission policy in relation to SMEs is mainly concentrated in five priority areas, covering:

- the promotion of entrepreneurship and skills;
- the improvement of SMEs' access to markets;
- cutting red tape;
- the improvement of SMEs' growth potential;
- strengthening dialogue and consultation with SME stakeholders.

To provide SMEs with a "spokesperson", a special SME envoy has been set up in the European Commission [Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry](#) with the objective of better integrating the SME dimension into EU policies. Special [legislation](#) of which the implementation is regularly being assessed guarantees SMEs a special focus in enterprise policy.

Annual [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) with a breakdown by size class are the main source of data for an analysis of SMEs' contribution to the economy. A limited set of the standard structural business statistics variables (number of enterprises, turnover, persons employed and employees, value added, etc.) is available mostly down to the 3-digit (group) level of the [NACE](#) activity classification based on criteria that relate to the number of persons employed in each enterprise. The number of size classes available varies according to the activity under consideration. However, the main classes used for presenting the results are:

- micro enterprises: with less than 10 persons employed;
- small enterprises: with 10-49 persons employed;
- medium-sized enterprises: with 50-249 persons employed;
- the first three size classes aggregated: small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs): with 1-249 persons employed;
- large enterprises: with 250 or more persons employed.

Latest available size-class data (reference year 2009)

It is of the utmost importance to point out that statistics presented here are based on figures relating to the [non-financial business economy](#) . Deviating figures from other sources may result from different coverage of the economy or from different statistical [units](#) used. The delay in providing figures for [reference years](#) is a result from the availability of necessary source data from national administrative sources, national legal provisions, and data checking and aggregation by [Eurostat](#) . As a general rule, and as foreseen in the legal basis for structural business statistics, final data are to be transmitted 18 months after the end of the reference year. That means that it is not currently possible to publish any data on reference year 2010 before July 2012 (plus the necessary time for data treatment at Eurostat – a matter of weeks). Some data are available as preliminary data, with a lesser quality and subject to revision.

Additional data from specific surveys

Some additional data on SMEs may be derived from specific surveys. To shed light on SMEs' [access to finance](#) Eurostat, in consultation with its users for business statistics, the [OECD](#) , EIF and the [ECB](#) , has organised a business survey in 2010 to obtain information on the access to various types and source of finance of small and medium-sized enterprises (10 to 250 employees). That survey allowed a breakdown of SMEs in the size band 10-249 employees into high-growth firms (with 20% averaged annualised employment growth over 3 years) and [gazelles](#) , the politically interesting young (3 to 5 years old) high-growth firms. Figures of the number of those subpopulations and their employment are provided in Table 3 (in this table growth by employment was used).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European business - with a special feature on SMEs](#) - Pocketbook 2011
- [SMEs were the main drivers of economic growth between 2004 and 2006](#) - Statistics in focus 71/2009
- [Enterprises by size class - overview of SMEs in the EU](#) - Statistics in focus 31/2008
- [Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - main indicators (t_sbs_na)

Value added by enterprise size-class in the EU-27 (tin00053)

Number of persons employed by enterprise size-class in the EU-27 (tin00052)

Labour productivity by sector and enterprise size-class in the EU-27 (tin00054)

Database

- [Structural business statistics](#) , see:

SBS - main indicators (sbs_na)

Annual enterprise statistics for special aggregates of activities (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_sca_r2)

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind_r2 and sbs_sc_con_r2)

SBS - trade (sbs_dt)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics by size classes - trade (sbs_sc_dt)

SBS - services (serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Dedicated section

Dedicated section on SBS with a description of the objectives and coverage, and all ancillary projects:

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Commission Recommendation](#) of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
- 2008 SME data from the latest [pocketbook](#) : [Size class analysis for 2008 reference year](#)

External links

- [European Commission - DG Enterprise and Industry](#)

Sections of importance to SME policies:

- [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#)
 - [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - SME Envoy](#)
 - [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - Small business act](#)
 - [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - The European Charter for Small Enterprises](#)

See also

- [Access to finance statistics](#)
- [Business demography statistics](#)
- [Business economy - size class analysis](#)
- [Entrepreneurship indicators](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#) - theme navigation page
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#) - background article

Notes

Business economy - employment characteristics

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

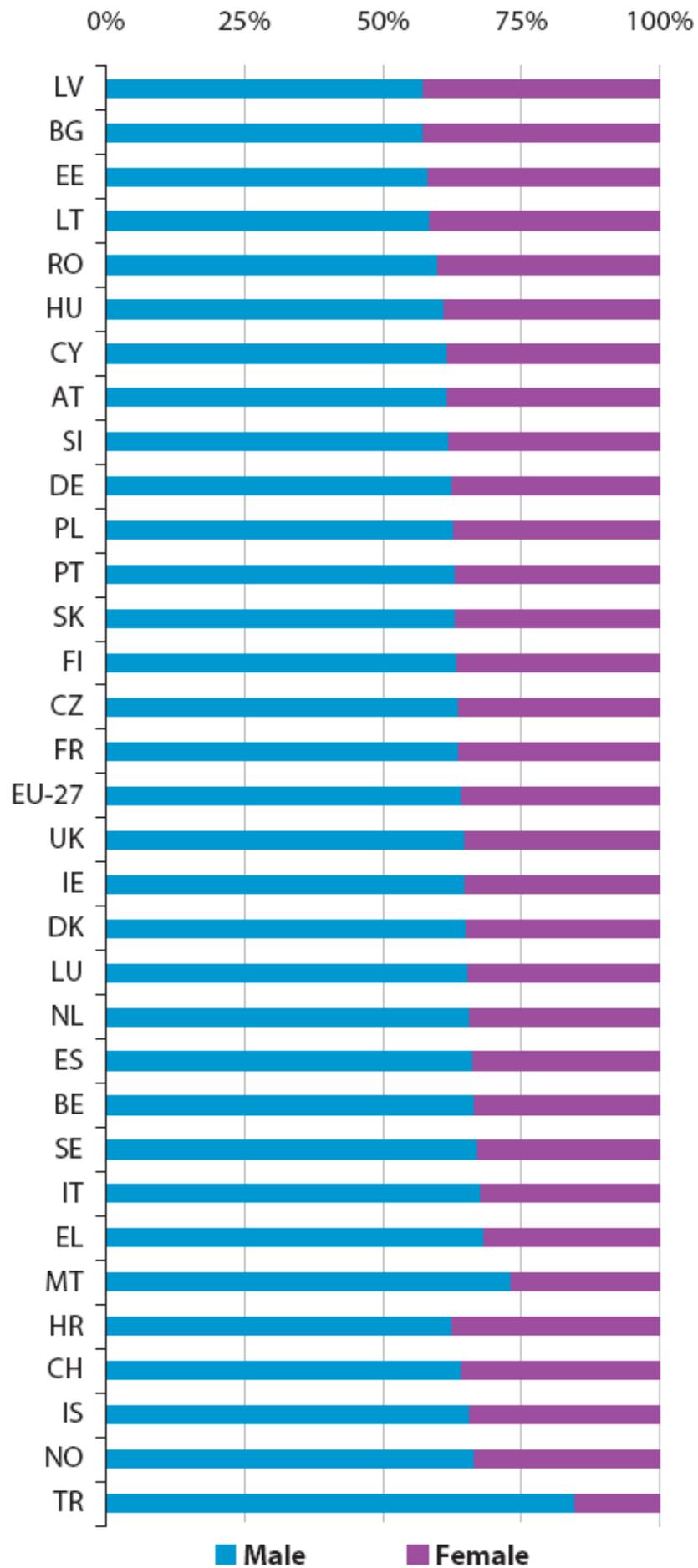
This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#).

Chapter	Employees, 2006 (1)	Gender		Time at work		Age		
		Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time	15-29	30-49	50+
Business economy		64.1	35.9	85.2	14.3	24.2	53.9	21.9
1 Non-financial business economy	86.5	64.9	35.1	85.7	14.3	24.3	53.7	21.9
Industry	94.2	69.9	30.1	92.7	7.3	21.1	56.1	22.8
2 Mining & quarrying	97.9	86.2	13.8	97.3	2.7	12.9	63.2	23.9
3 Food, beverages & tobacco	93.3	57.6	42.4	88.8	11.2	23.9	55.1	21.1
4 Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear	91.7	30.6	69.4	91.8	8.2	18.4	59.9	21.8
5 Wood & paper	90.0	79.0	21.0	94.6	5.4	22.0	56.4	21.6
6 Fuel processing & chemicals	98.8	65.0	35.0	93.2	6.8	17.9	58.9	23.2
7 Rubber & plastics	96.5	71.5	28.5	93.9	6.1	22.6	56.5	20.8
8 Other non-metallic mineral products	93.8	78.1	21.9	94.5	5.5	19.7	57.0	23.3
9 Metals & metal products	92.2	84.5	15.5	94.7	5.3	21.6	53.9	24.5
10 Machinery & equipment	95.6	81.9	18.1	94.8	5.2	20.1	54.7	25.1
11 Electrical machinery & optical equip.	95.0	65.0	35.0	93.3	6.7	23.1	56.3	20.5
12 Transport equipment	98.6	81.5	18.5	96.3	3.7	22.0	56.0	22.0
13 Furniture & other manufacturing	89.1	71.9	28.1	89.9	10.1	22.8	55.8	21.4
14 Network supply of elec., gas & steam	98.8	76.8	23.2	94.5	5.5	15.6	55.4	29.0
15 Recycling & water supply	97.3	78.4	21.6	93.6	6.4	16.4	56.2	27.4
16 Construction	82.2	92.1	7.9	94.3	5.7	25.1	53.6	21.3
Non-financial services	83.7	55.6	44.4	79.7	20.3	26.0	52.4	21.6
17 Motor trades	82.7	81.9	18.1	90.5	9.5	29.0	50.4	20.6
18 Wholesale trade	86.4	66.6	33.4	89.1	10.9	21.8	56.0	22.2
19 Retail trade & repair	79.7	37.8	62.2	71.1	28.9	31.2	48.8	20.1
20 Accommodation & food services	82.1	44.4	55.6	71.9	28.1	35.7	46.5	17.8
21 Transport and storage	88.0	79.1	20.9	90.9	9.1	17.7	56.7	25.7
22 Media & communications	95.0	60.6	39.4	83.0	17.0	21.5	55.4	23.0
23 Real estate, renting & leasing	72.9	53.0	47.0	79.5	20.5	18.7	51.4	29.8
24 Research & development	100.0	55.4	44.6	86.6	13.4	20.2	54.1	25.6
25 Business services	84.5	55.3	44.7	78.8	21.2	23.4	55.3	21.3
26 Financial & insurance activities		48.0	52.0	86.0	14.0	21.4	57.0	21.6

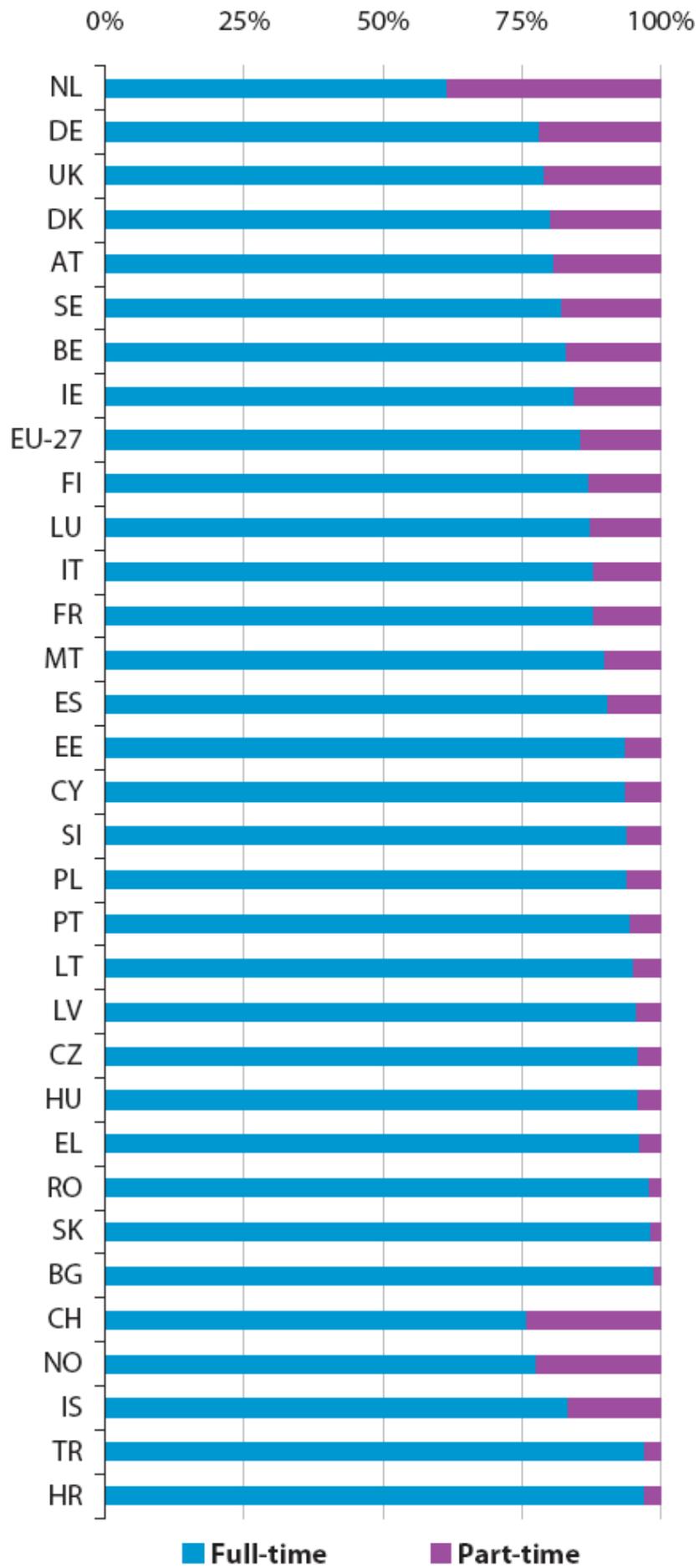
(1) Fuel processing and chemicals and real estate, renting and leasing, 2005; food, beverages and tobacco, excluding tobacco.

Source: Eurostat (SBS, LFS)

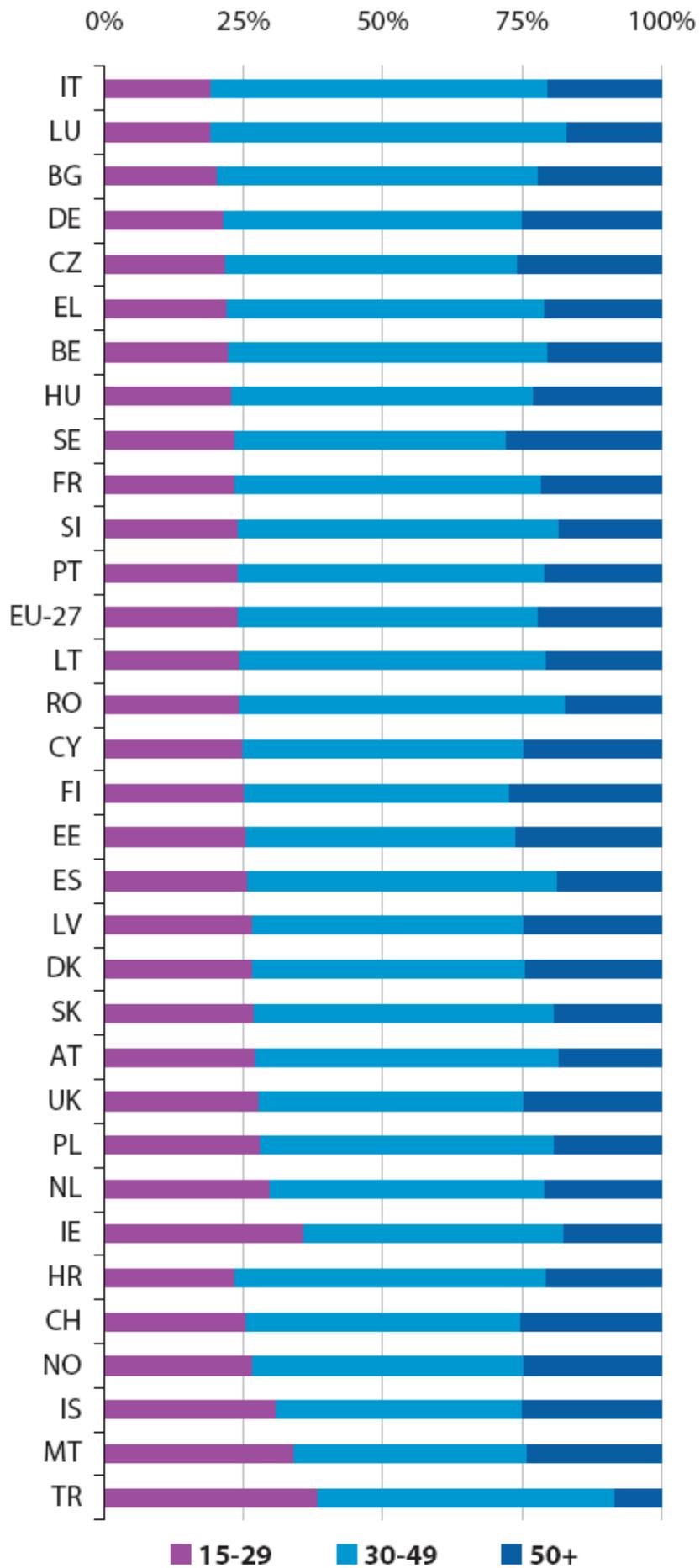
Business economy overview. Employment characteristics, EU-27, 2007 (% share of total number of persons employed)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

The present article is part of the business economy overview, and covers employment characteristics of the business economy.

Main statistical findings

The EU-27's labour force is characterised by considerable differences in terms of its gender profile (see Table 1). Across the whole of the business economy (NACE Sections C to K, and therefore including financial and insurance services), almost two thirds (64.1%) of those employed in the EU-27 in 2007 were male. The imbalance between the sexes was most evident in the construction sector, where men outnumbered women by a ratio of more than nine to one (92.1%), while 69.9% of the industrial workforce was male, and 55.6% of those working in non-financial services were men. All but one of the industrial sectoral aggregates that are used as structural business statistics article headings reported a majority of their respective workforce was composed of men, the exception being the textile, clothing, leather and footwear manufacturing sector where women represented 69.4% of those employed. Among the articles that cover the services economy, women outnumbered men in three activities, namely: retail trade and repair; accommodation and food services; and financial and insurance services.

Some 14.3% of those persons employed within the EU-27's business economy in 2007 worked on a part-time basis. The rate of part-time employment across industrial activities (7.3%) was about half the business economy average, and this rate fell further still to 5.7% for the construction sector, while part-time employment accounted for in excess of one in five persons (20.3%) within non-financial services. At a more detailed level (the structural business statistics article headings) there was a clear link between those activities with relatively high levels of part-time employment and those with relatively high female employment rates. Upwards of one in five persons worked on a part-time basis within retail trade and repair, accommodation and food services, and business services, as well as in the real estate, renting and leasing sector.

The age profile of employment across Member States reflects, to some degree, demographic trends such as ageing populations and baby-boom cohorts, as well as opportunities to remain within higher education, the average length of higher education courses, and the availability of work and job placements. At the other end of the age range, the proportion of older workers may be influenced, among other factors, by pension rights, age-related wage schemes, and the availability of lifelong learning programmes. Within the EU-27's business economy almost one quarter (24.2%) of the total workforce were aged between 15 and 29 years old, slightly more than half (53.9%) were aged 30 to 49, and the remaining 21.9% were aged 50 or more. The age profile was relatively stable across the three main activity aggregates of industry (56.1% of the workforce were aged 30 to 49), construction (53.6%), and non-financial services (52.4%). Those differences that did exist largely reflected education/skills levels and/or experience requirements of particular sectors. For example, accommodation and food services (35.7%) and retail trade and repair (31.2%) reported relatively high proportions of young workers. In contrast, there were relatively few young workers employed within mining and quarrying (12.9%), perhaps reflecting that this is a declining industry where there is less of a need to engage new staff.

Employment characteristics tend to be relatively similar across the activities within a particular country, which may be explained by structural factors. For example, the proportion of women working was high (40% or above) in the business economies of the Baltic Member States, Bulgaria and Romania, whereas it was generally low in the Mediterranean Member States – in particular, Italy, Greece and Malta (see Figure 1). This pattern was often repeated at different levels of activity breakdown. Indeed, the likelihood that a woman works probably reflects, to some degree, socio-economic policies regarding family allowances, the availability of crèches and after school care, part-time employment opportunities, as well as cultural differences with respect to the interdependence and/or independence of (extended) family units.

The Netherlands stood out as having by far the highest part-time employment rate for the whole of the business economy in 2007 (38.4%), while more than one in five persons in Germany and the United Kingdom also worked on a part-time basis. This contrasted vividly with the situation in Slovakia and Bulgaria, where no more than 1 in 50 persons worked on a part-time basis (see Figure 2). None of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007 reported a particularly high rate of part-time employment; the highest being Malta (10.1%), below the EU-27 average.

According to SBS data, across the EU-27's non-financial business economy the average share of paid employees in the total number of persons employed was 86.5% in 2006. This share was generally highest within industrial activities (94.2%), falling to 83.7% for non-financial services. The activities where employees accounted for the

smallest share of total employment in 2006 (in other words, where there was the highest proportion of working proprietors and unpaid family workers) included real estate, renting and leasing (72.9% of those employed in 2005 were employees), retail trade and repair (79.7%), accommodation and food services (82.1%) and construction (82.2%) – all of which are characterised by a high proportion of small, often family-run enterprises.

Data sources and availability

The information that is presented within this section is largely derived from the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) which collects information from individual households (rather than from [enterprises](#)). Note that the data pertain to an annual average for each reference year, which marks a change from previous presentations of the statistics where LFS data has generally been presented in relation to the second quarter of a particular reference year.

Other data sources include structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Article 39 of the EC Treaty lays down a fundamental freedom that entitles persons from within the EU to look for a job, work, and at the same time live, in any other EU country, while enjoying equal treatment in terms of access to [employment](#) , working conditions and all other social and tax regimes.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [All business economy articles by perspective](#)
- [Employment statistics](#)

Business economy - enterprise demography and inward FATS

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . The present article is part of the business economy overview, and covers:

- business demography;
- foreign-controlled enterprises (inward FATS) - see also [the article discussing FATS in detail](#) .

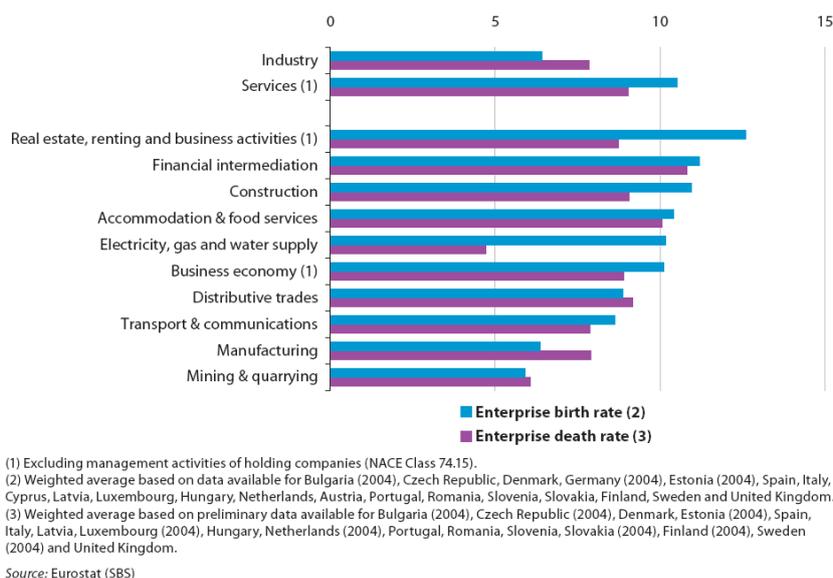


Figure 1: Business economy overview. Enterprise birth and death rates, average for available Member States, 2005 (% share of active enterprises)

	Industry	Construction	Services (2)
BG (3)	8.4	6.8	12.6
CZ (3)	11.2	12.6	13.3
DK	8.3	8.1	11.1
EE (4)	8.5	15.9	10.8
ES	6.6	7.7	6.7
FR	5.9	7.8	:
IT	6.3	9.1	7.4
LV	7.0	7.3	8.0
LU (3)	4.7	6.1	9.1
HU	9.3	13.2	12.2
NL (3)	6.4	6.5	9.2
PT	14.2	15.0	14.9
RO	10.0	8.6	9.6
SI	3.6	4.2	4.7
SK (3)	4.3	4.2	5.6
FI (3)	5.5	6.3	7.2
SE	4.7	4.8	5.9
UK	9.5	9.3	11.3

(1) Including preliminary data.

(2) Excluding management activities of holding companies (NACE Rev. 1.1 Class 74.15).

(3) 2004.

(4) Construction, 2004.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Business economy overview. Enterprise death rates, 2005 (%) (1)

	Birth rate			2-year survival rate (1)		
	Industry	Construction	Services (2)	Industry	Construction	Services (2)
BG (3)	8.4	17.9	12.0	:	:	:
CZ (3)	6.3	8.0	9.5	66.1	62.4	59.7
DK (3)	7.6	14.0	13.8	:	:	:
DE (4)	6.0	8.4	10.9	:	:	:
EE (5)	7.2	22.4	11.3	67.8	78.0	66.3
ES (3)	5.9	13.6	10.3	77.5	70.0	72.0
FR	5.7	11.8	:	79.7	82.1	:
IT	4.9	9.4	7.1	77.7	73.9	74.5
CY (3)	3.0	12.6	6.6	:	:	:
LV	7.5	15.4	9.8	68.9	77.2	73.2
LU (3)	5.4	9.1	11.6	44.6	77.1	74.9
HU	4.5	9.0	9.2	72.0	66.5	61.8
NL (3)	6.6	10.8	10.0	78.4	77.5	72.1
AT (3)	5.4	9.1	8.6	:	:	:
PT	7.8	13.4	15.3	56.6	62.0	59.5
RO (3)	14.7	24.8	18.3	78.8	79.8	78.5
SI (3)	4.5	11.3	9.5	87.0	88.8	80.5
SK (3)	6.1	7.5	7.6	75.5	70.5	72.7
FI (3)	5.0	10.1	8.6	74.2	73.7	64.2
SE	4.4	7.5	6.9	90.1	89.3	86.6
UK (3)	8.1	13.2	14.4	81.9	82.6	80.9

(1) For enterprises born in 2004.

(2) Excluding management activities of holding companies (NACE Rev. 1.1 Class 74.15).

(3) Birth rates, 2005; survival rates, 2005 for enterprises born in 2003.

(4) Birth rates, 2004; survival rates, 2004 for enterprises born in 2002.

(5) Industry and services: birth rates, 2005; survival rates, 2005 for enterprises born in 2003. Construction: birth rates, 2004; survival rates, 2004 for enterprises born in 2002.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Business economy overview. Enterprise birth and two-year survival rates, 2006 (%)

Main statistical findings

Business demography

Annex IX of the recast [structural business statistics](#) Regulation provides for a detailed module for the collection of statistics on business demography. It requires the national statistical institutes (NSIs) to produce statistics on [enterprise births](#), deaths and survival rates using common definitions and methodology, which should ensure greater comparability in this field of statistics from the reference year 2008 onwards. Note that for the moment, the statistics presented for this subject have been produced and provided by most of the NSIs on the basis of informal, gentlemen's agreements.

The starting point for business demography statistics is the concept of the population of [active enterprises](#). These are defined as businesses that had either [turnover](#) or [employment](#) at any time during the reference period. Data on births and deaths of enterprises, as well as their life expectancy form part of the structural indicators that are used to measure the progress being made towards the European Union's goals set out in the Growth and Jobs Strategy.

Business demography statistics are also a key source of information for analysing entrepreneurial activity. The creation of a new enterprise generally leads to new products or services being offered in a marketplace. In this context, new enterprises can be seen as disturbing market equilibrium and they are therefore often cited as being drivers of competitiveness, as they force existing enterprises to improve their efficiency, while driving inefficient enterprises out of business.

SBS business demography statistics focus on so-called real enterprise births and deaths. Under the definitions employed, births (and deaths) do not include entries into (or exits from) the business enterprise population due to mergers, break-ups, splits or the restructuring of enterprises, nor do they include changes resulting from a change in the enterprise's principal (main) activity.

A birth is defined as an enterprise that was present in year t , but did not exist in the two preceding years. An enterprise is deemed to have survived if, having been a birth in year t or having survived to year t , it is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in any part of year $t+1$; an enterprise is considered to have survived if it is active in any part of the survival year under consideration. An enterprise death is defined as an enterprise that was active in year t but was no longer present among the active enterprises in the two following years (after checking for any reactivations). It is often quite difficult, statistically, to determine the exact date of cessation of activity with respect to an enterprise death. Indeed, this may well be detected only after a lengthy period (of several years); as such, information presented on enterprise deaths is often provisional in nature and sometimes

lags other indicators.

Economic theory suggests that relatively low numbers of enterprise births are likely to be recorded for those activities where high barriers to entry exist, perhaps because a greater level of initial investment in production factors is required to reach a minimum efficient scale of production. Consequently, where barriers to entry (and exit) are lower, as is the case for many services and construction activities, there are generally higher levels of enterprise birth and deaths.

There were approximately 1.75 million newly born enterprises in the business economies of 21 countries for which data are available for 2005 (see Figure1 for details of the country coverage). To put this into perspective, newly born enterprises accounted for roughly one in every ten (10.1%) of the stock of active enterprises. Enterprise birth rates were higher for construction (10.9%) and for services (10.5%) than for industry (6.4%).

Figure1 shows enterprise birth rates and preliminary death rates across a range of NACE sections based on averages compiled from those Member States for which data are available. Real estate, renting and business activities, financial intermediation and construction reported the highest enterprise birth rates (12.6%, 11.2% and 10.9% respectively) and were the only activities (at the NACE section level of detail) to report birth rates above the business economy average.

Based on the available information, a comparison between enterprise birth and death rates can provide some evidence as to net changes in the business enterprise population (note that the number of enterprises may also change as a function of mergers, take-overs, split-offs and break-ups). The birth rate for enterprises within the services sector was 1.5 percentage points higher than the corresponding death rate, whereas for total industry the opposite was observed as the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 1.4 percentage points. The largest difference (5.4 percentage points) between birth and death rates was recorded for electricity, gas and water supply, where the provisional death rate was only 4.7%. This relatively large difference might, among other reasons, be explained by a recent period of liberalisation within these activities, resulting in the creation of a relatively high number of new energy and water distribution companies.

Among the 21 Member States for which data are available (see Tables 1 and 2), those countries with relatively low/high birth rates also tended to report relatively low/high death rates. Italy, Cyprus (2005), Slovakia (2005) and Sweden were among those countries with the lowest levels of renewing their enterprise populations in 2006, while Bulgaria (2005), Denmark (2005), Portugal, Romania (2005) and the United Kingdom (2005) reported some of the highest rates.

Table2 also presents information on two-year survival rates. Enterprises born in Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom reported some of the highest rates, as upwards of 80% of all enterprises born in industry, construction or services survived two years.

Foreign-controlled enterprises (inward FATS)

	Number of enterprises	Value added	Number of persons employed
BG	2.1	32.2	13.5
CZ	1.9	38.0	22.9
EE (1)	19.6	41.2	31.6
ES	0.3	14.2	9.0
FR	1.0	19.6	:
IT	0.3	11.5	7.5
CY	0.8	5.6	3.3
LV	3.9	25.1	13.5
LT	2.0	25.0	11.2
HU	0.3	39.0	16.6
NL	1.3	21.5	14.5
AT (2)	1.1	16.4	11.8
PT	0.5	16.8	7.9
RO	0.8	22.0	14.0
SI	1.9	16.4	10.3
SK	5.6	44.6	28.1
FI	0.9	17.8	15.4
SE	1.8	27.6	22.3

(1) 2004.

(2) 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Business economy overview. Impact of foreign-controlled enterprises, non-financial business economy, 2005 (% share of total)

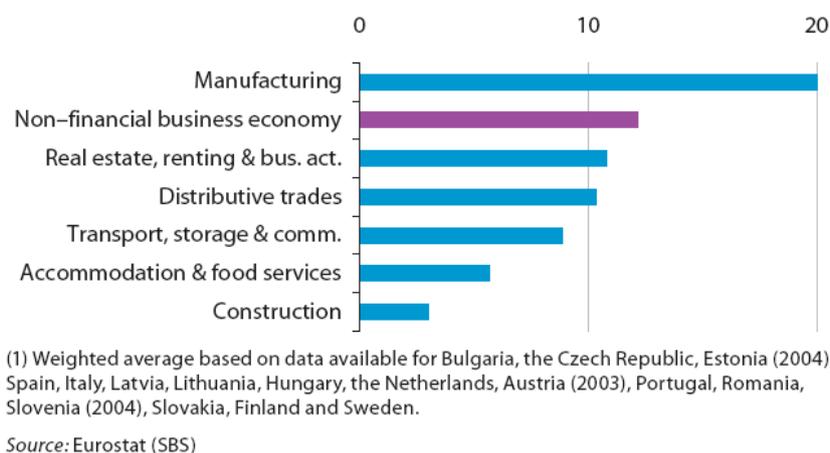


Figure 2: Business economy overview. Share of employment generated by foreign-controlled enterprises, average for available Member States, 2005 (%) (1)

Globalisation has had a considerable impact on the location of production. Many enterprises have extended their operations beyond national borders in an attempt to (amongst other things) increase proximity to customers, circumvent trade or taxation barriers, reduce costs (labour, transportation or material inputs), guarantee the supply of material inputs, or avoid regulation. Groups of (predominantly large) enterprises are at the core of the globalisation process and may be seen as agents of cross-border transactions, as they control decisions, information flows and strategies across a range of countries.

The qualitative nature of information required to define a group's perimeter can often make it difficult to obtain reliable statistical information on these economic actors. One of the main constraints when trying to measure their activities is that global enterprises make their decisions against a worldwide backdrop, while their decisions continue to be analysed using national data collections.

Aside from exporting goods and services or setting-up a new enterprise, there are a number of other alternative actions that enterprises wishing to diversify into new markets can take – one of the main options is to take control of an enterprise in the new market. Information on foreign-controlled enterprises is covered by [inward foreign affiliates' statistics \(inward FATS\)](#). For the purpose of the inward FATS data collection, the concept of control is defined as the ability to determine general corporate policy; however, in practice, a share of ownership is often used as a proxy. Inward FATS statistics show that the number of foreign affiliates tends to be relatively low. However, given their comparatively large average size, these enterprises often exercise significant economic influence.

Figure 2 shows that foreign-controlled enterprises accounted for 12.2% of the workforce in the non-financial business economies of the 16 Member States for which data are available in 2005. The relative importance of foreign-controlled enterprises (using this measure) was considerably higher for the manufacturing sector, rising to 20.0%. Manufacturing was the only activity (at the NACE Section level) to report that foreign-controlled enterprises provided a higher share of total employment than the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, less than 3% of the construction sector's workforce was employed by a foreign-controlled enterprise.

More detailed country information is provided in Table 3, supporting the view that foreign-controlled enterprises had a relatively large average size. Across the countries for which data are available, the share of foreign-controlled enterprises in the total number of enterprises was (with the exception of Estonia) always below 6% of the total enterprise population, and more generally below a threshold of 2%. Nevertheless, foreign-controlled enterprises often reported a double-digit share of the [non-financial business economy](#) workforce (Cyprus, Italy, Portugal and Spain were exceptions to this rule). Cyprus was also the only country where foreign-controlled enterprises did not create at least 10% of the total value added generated in the non-financial business economy.

Foreign-controlled enterprises consistently reported a higher share of value added than employment in each of the 17 countries for which data are available for the non-financial business economy – suggesting they were more productive than nationally-owned enterprises. Note that these differences in productivity levels may, at least in part, be due to the larger average size of foreign-controlled enterprises, rather than any inherent difference in productivity levels between nationally-controlled and foreign-controlled enterprises.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include Eurostat statistics on DEMO.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition
- [FATS Recommendations Manual](#) - 2012 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Recommendation 2003/361](#) 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

External links

- [Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry](#)

See also

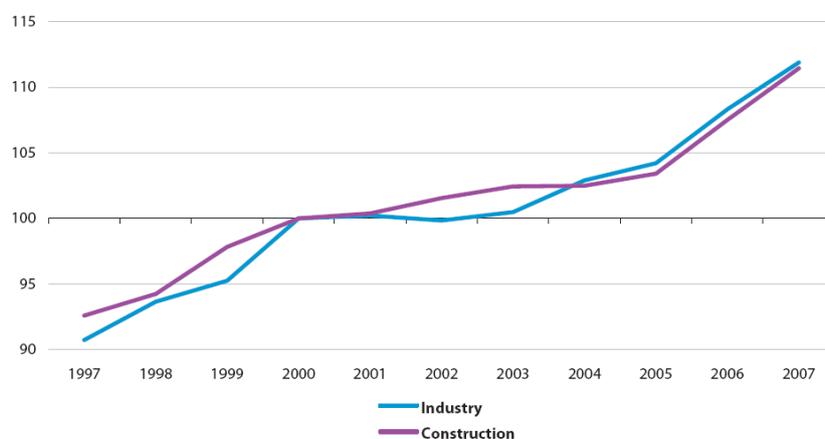
- [All business economy articles by perspective](#)
- [Foreign affiliates statistics - FATS](#)

Business economy - evolution of production, employment and turnover

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

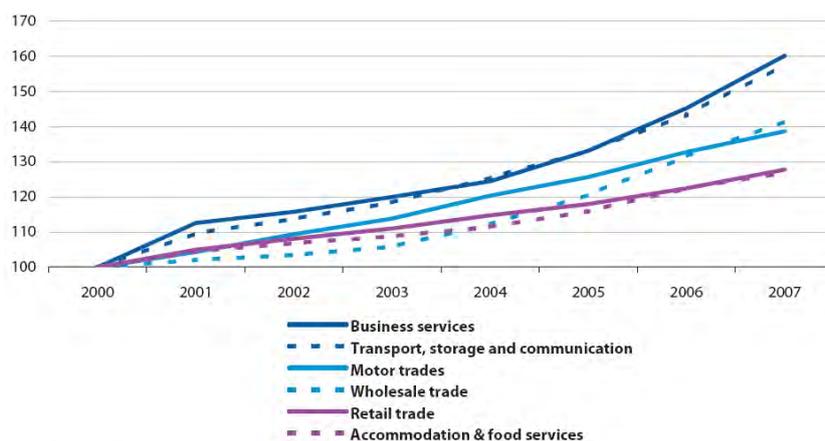
This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article is part of the business economy overview, and covers the evolution of:

- production;
- employment;
- turnover.



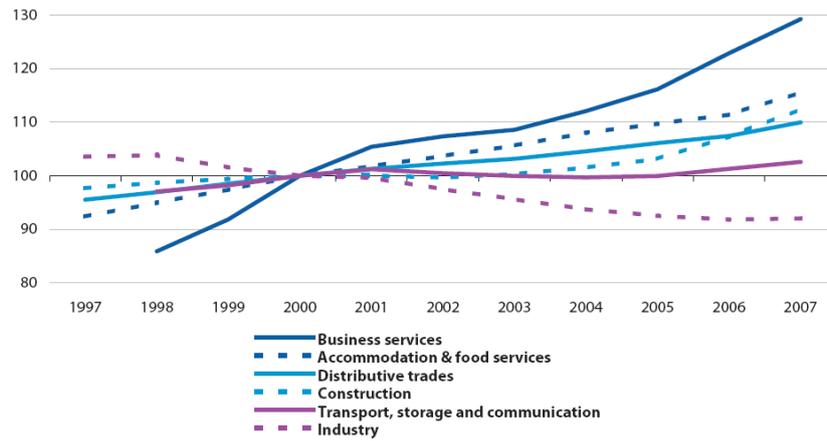
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Business economy overview. Index of production, working day adjusted, EU-27 (2000=100)



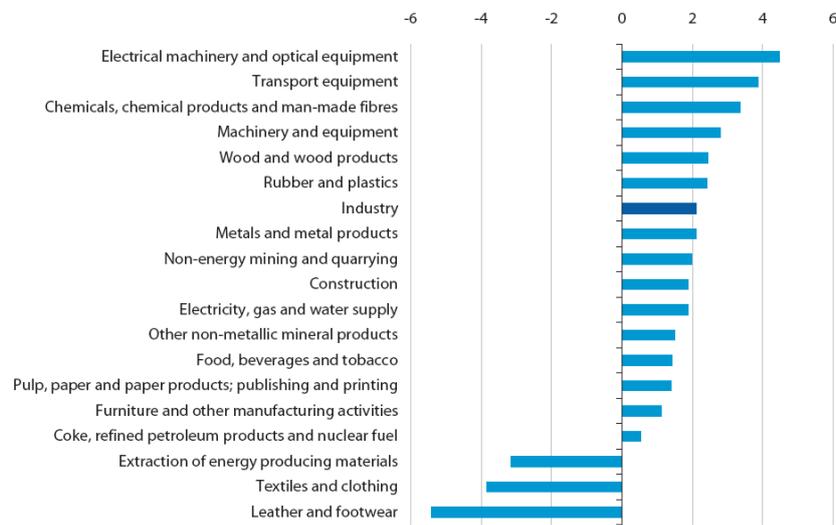
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 2: Business economy overview: Index of turnover, working day adjusted, EU-27 (2000=100)



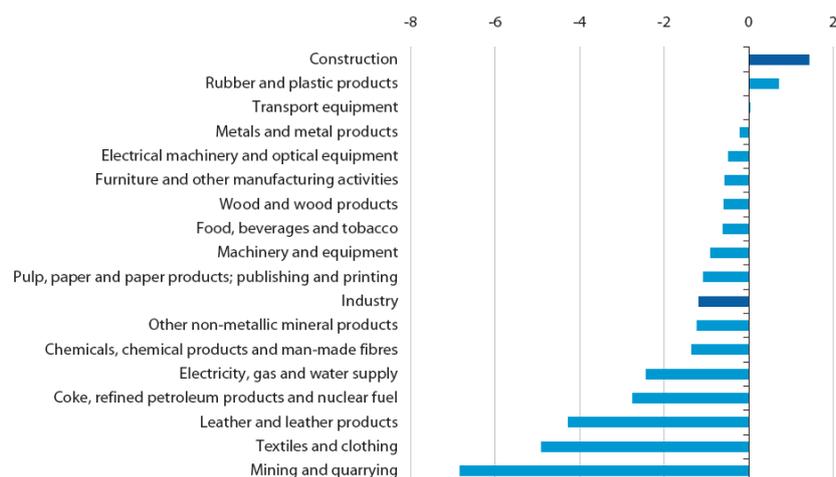
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 3: Business economy overview. Index of employment, gross data, EU-27 (2000=100)



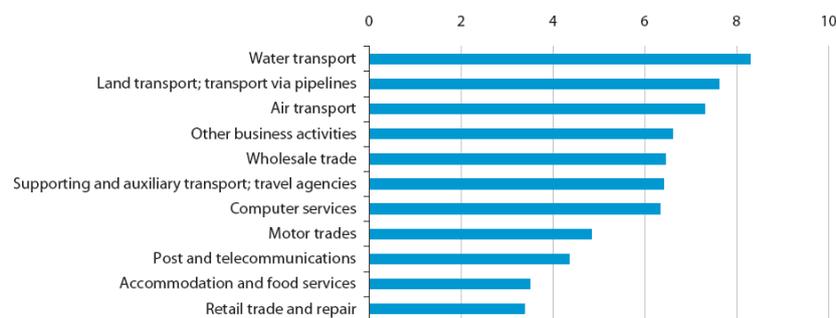
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 4: Business economy overview. Average annual growth rates, index of production for industrial activities, working day adjusted, EU-27, 1997-2007 (% per annum)



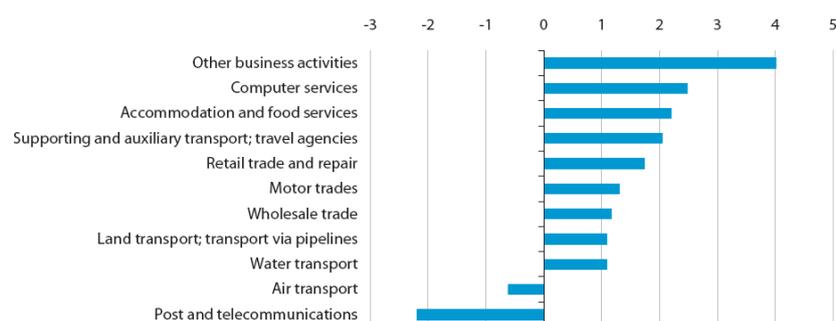
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 5: Business economy overview. Average annual growth rates, index of employment for industrial activities, gross data, EU-27, 1997-2007 (% per annum)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 6: Business economy overview. Average annual growth rates, index of turnover for services activities, working day adjusted, EU-27, 2002-2007 (% per annum)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 7: Business economy overview. Average annual growth rates, index of employment for services activities, gross data, EU-27, 2002-2007 (% per annum)

Main statistical findings

The long-term evolution of the EU-27 index of production for industry rose rapidly during two distinct periods between 1997 and 2007, interspersed by a three-year period of stagnation from 2000 to 2003 (see Figure 1). The working-day adjusted EU-27 index of production rose on average by 2.7% per year between 2003 and 2007, with the fastest rates of growth being registered in 2006 and 2007 (3.9% and 3.3% respectively).

EU-27 output for construction followed a similar path – although overall growth was slightly lower – despite unbroken, positive year-on-year rates of change. As with industrial output, the fastest expansion in construction activity was recorded towards the end of the time-series in 2006 and 2007.

Among the service sectors (see Figure 2), the EU-27 index of turnover for business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) and for transport, storage and communication (NACE Section I) rose particularly strongly in the period between 2000 and 2007, on average by 7.0% and 6.7% per year. The remaining four services that are presented also reported a positive evolution to their respective current price sales indices, averaging between 5.1% and 3.5% per year.

The EU-27 index of employment for industrial activities showed a steady decline during the period 1997 to 2007, with reductions averaging 1.2% per year. In contrast, there was employment growth within the construction sector, which accelerated from 2005 onwards. Each of the services that are presented in Figure 3 reported an expansion in their respective numbers of persons employed between 1998 and 2007. There was relatively fast average growth recorded for business services (4.6% per year), as well as for accommodation and food services (2.2% per year), while employment levels for transport, storage and communication remained almost unchanged.

Evolution within industrial activities

On average, the index of production for total industry rose by 2.1% per year during the period 1997 to 2007. This measure of output grew for the majority of the NACE subsections that appear in Figure 4. Indeed, there were only three exceptions, the extraction of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CA), the manufacture of textiles and clothing (NACE Subsection DB) and the manufacture of leather and footwear (NACE Subsection DC). In contrast, the highest average rates of growth were recorded for electrical machinery and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL), transport equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DM) and the manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsection DG).

While output generally rose across industrial activities, the same could not be said for the number of persons employed. The [employment](#) index for total industry fell in the EU-27 by an average of 1.2% per year during the period from 1997 to 2007 – see Figure 5 – reinforcing the notion of productivity gains. The only industrial subsection that reported any substantial increase in its workforce during the period under consideration was rubber and plastic products manufacturing, while there were larger employment gains in the construction sector.

Evolution within service sectors

During the five-year period from 2002 to 2007, the EU-27 index of turnover increased for each of the NACE divisions within the non-financial services sector for which data are available – see Figure 6. The highest rates of sales growth tended to be reported for transport services, with average growth of 8.3% per year for water transport, 7.6% per year for land transport and transport via pipelines, and 7.3% per year for air transport services. The slowest rates of turnover growth were registered for accommodation and food services (3.5% per year) and retail trade and repair (3.4% per year).

In contrast to the industrial economy, the evolution of employment within services tended to show that the number of persons employed rose for the majority of activities across the EU-27. The sharpest rate of increase between 2002 and 2007 was registered for other business activities (NACE Division 74), where the workforce expanded, on average, by 4.0% per year. There were two service activities – air transport services and post and telecommunications – that reported reductions in their respective workforces between 2002 and 2007 (see Figure 7).

Recession at the end of 2008 and start of 2009

The information presented in the [structural business statistics](#) articles does not include annual short-term business statistics for reference year 2008, as these were unavailable at the time that data was extracted. As such, the annual time-series that are presented fail to show the downturn in economic fortunes that occurred during

the second half of 2008, as the credit crisis in sub-prime markets, falling stock market indices and a reduction in consumer and business confidence led to recession.

In order to put the recession into some context, the EU-27's seasonally adjusted index of production for total industry peaked in May 2008. However, only six months later in November 2008, industrial output was 8.2% lower than it had been a year before. Most industrial activities reported a turning point in their respective levels of production in either late 2007 or the first half of 2008. One of the largest contractions was recorded for the motor vehicles manufacturing activity, where production fell by 21.0% during the period November 2007 to November 2008.

Other areas of the non-financial business economy were generally less affected by the contraction in activity. Nevertheless, the EU-27 index of production for construction fell by 4.3% between November 2007 and November 2008. Among services, while there was evidence of a slowdown in activity, this was rarely translated into an absolute reduction. The main exceptions were the motor trades sector, where current price sales fell by 8.1% during the period October 2007 to October 2008, while EU-27 sales for accommodation and food services as well as for post and telecommunication services stagnated. There was also a slight downturn in the volume of sales within the retail trade and repair sector, down by 0.4% between November 2007 and November 2008.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The index of [production](#) for industrial activities and that for construction shows the development of [value added](#) at constant prices. This indicator provides information on the speed and direction of change, in particular showing the cyclical evolution of activity (which is often related to general economic developments within the whole economy).

As no production index exists for services, an index of [turnover](#) is used instead to analyse the evolution of [output](#) . Note that this is generally based on a current price series (and as a result includes the effects of price increases) – the retail trade sector is the only exception, as an index is available to measure the volume of retail sales.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

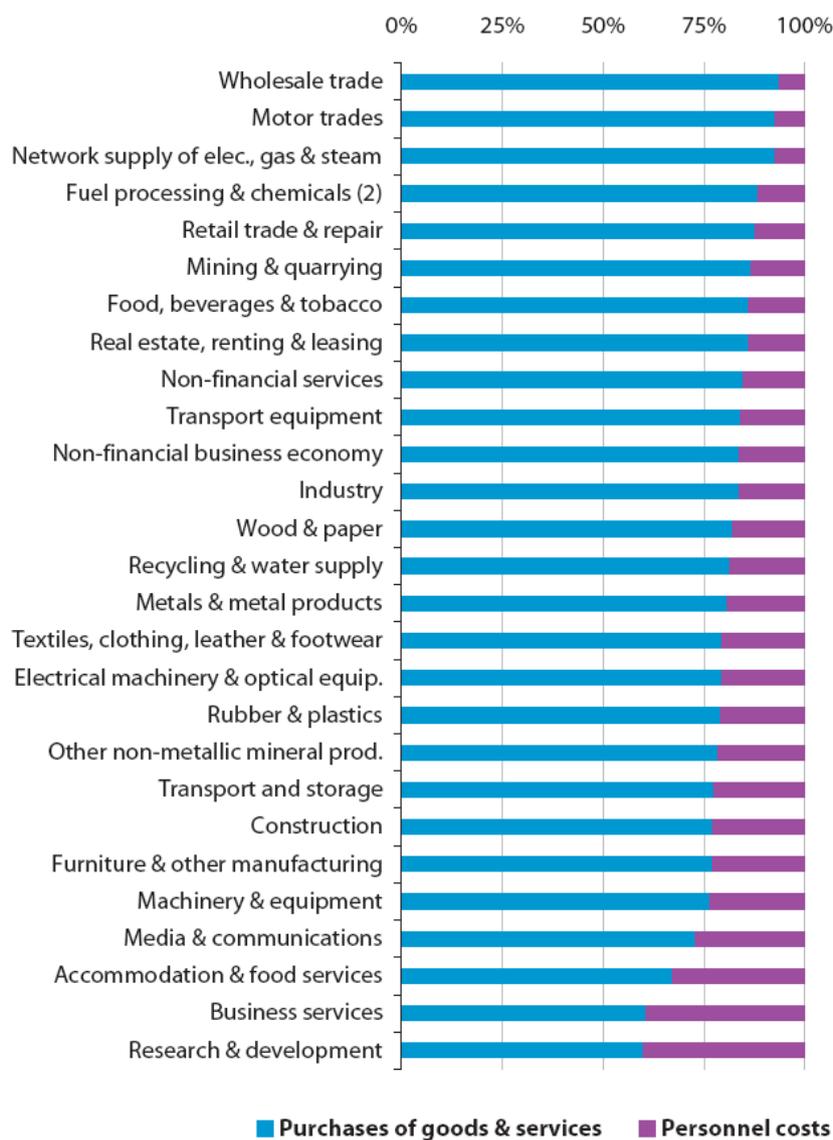
- [All business economy articles by perspective](#)
- [PRODCOM statistics](#)

- [PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods](#)

Business economy - expenditure, productivity and profitability

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article is part of the business economy overview, and covers three aspects of the business economy:



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Business economy overview. Structure of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

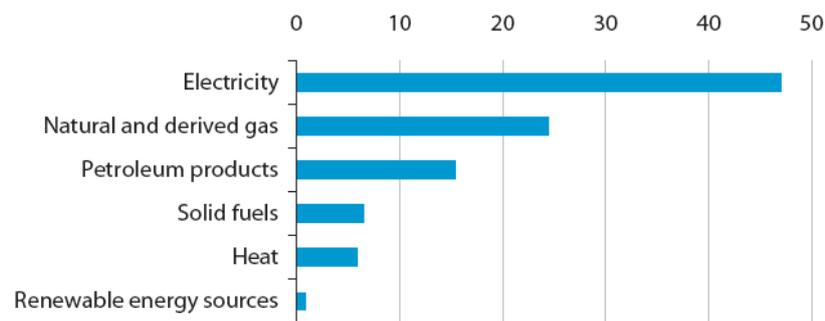
	Value (EUR million)		Share (% of operating expenditure)	
	Purchases of goods & services	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Personnel costs
EU-27	16 832 823	3 234 401	83.9	16.1
BE	646 993	89 686	87.8	12.2
BG (1)	53 580	4 149	92.8	7.2
CZ	270 031	32 768	89.2	10.8
DK	311 132	65 079	82.7	17.3
DE	3 144 281	701 428	81.8	18.2
EE	29 775	3 785	88.7	11.3
IE	244 832	:	:	:
EL	231 296	34 465	87.0	13.0
ES	1 633 391	302 846	84.4	15.6
FR	2 398 037	563 326	81.0	19.0
IT	2 179 291	320 510	87.2	12.8
CY (1)	14 046	3 968	78.0	22.0
LV	32 016	3 331	90.6	9.4
LT	40 249	5 095	88.8	11.2
LU	62 968	8 526	88.1	11.9
HU	199 995	21 379	90.3	9.7
MT	:	:	:	:
NL (2)	720 259	138 295	83.9	16.1
AT	376 564	81 995	82.1	17.9
PL (1)	398 018	45 198	89.8	10.2
PT	257 861	42 077	86.0	14.0
RO (1)	115 784	14 207	89.1	10.9
SI	52 625	9 677	84.5	15.5
SK	72 183	8 240	89.8	10.2
FI	267 614	47 828	84.8	15.2
SE	453 722	102 645	81.6	18.4
UK	2 417 460	561 034	81.2	18.8
NO	300 452	63 807	82.5	17.5

(1) 2005.

(2) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

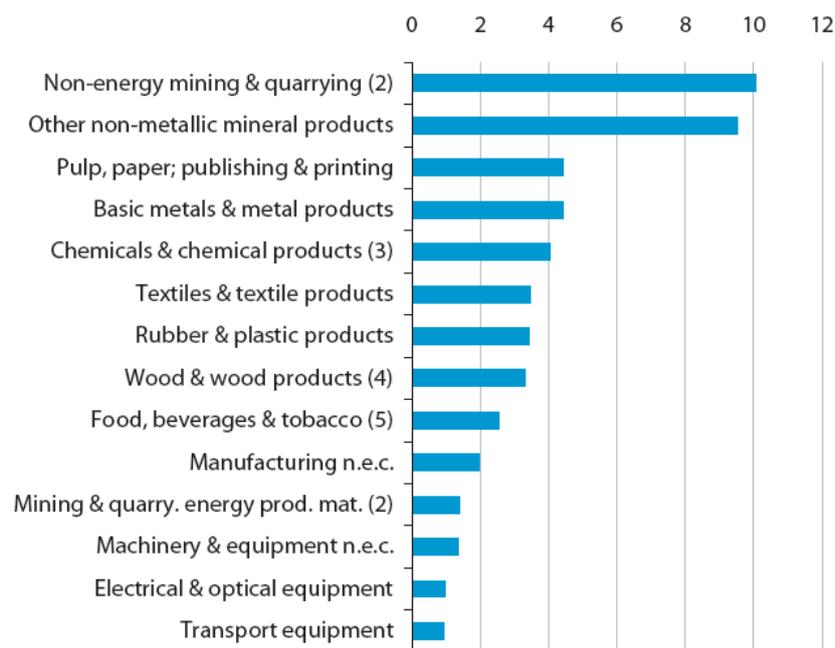
Table 1: Business economy overview. Operating expenditure, non-financial business economy, 2006



(1) Average for EU-27 Member States excluding Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Slovenia; the Czech Republic, 2004; Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Business economy overview. Purchases of energy products by the manufacturing sector, EU, 2005 (% share of expenditure on energy products) (1)



(1) Average for EU-27 Member States excluding Bulgaria, Malta, Poland and Slovenia; the Netherlands, 2005.

(2) Also excluding Belgium, Greece and Romania.

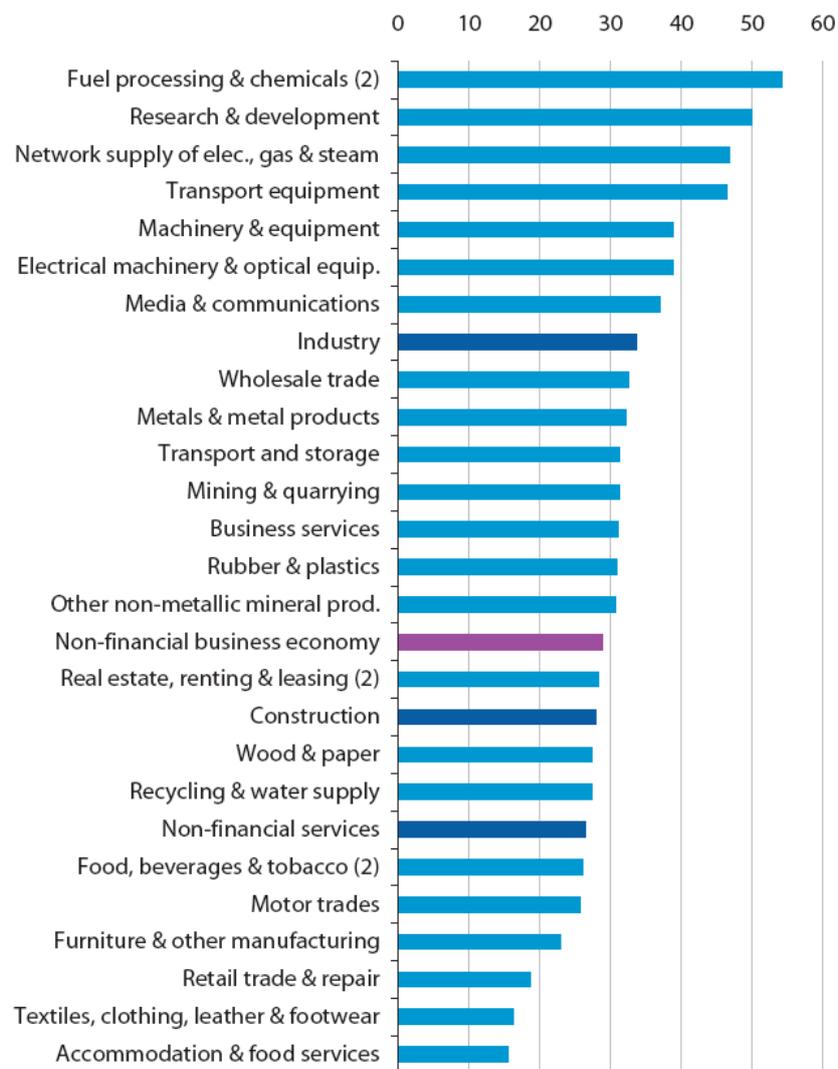
(3) Also excluding Portugal.

(4) Also excluding Cyprus.

(5) Also excluding Latvia and Lithuania.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

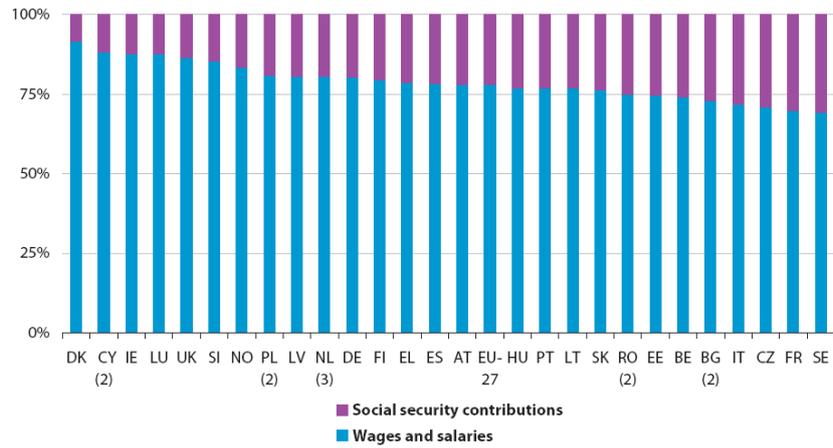
Figure 3: Business economy overview. Purchases of energy products for selected industrial activities, EU, 2006 (% share of total purchases of goods and services) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) 2005.

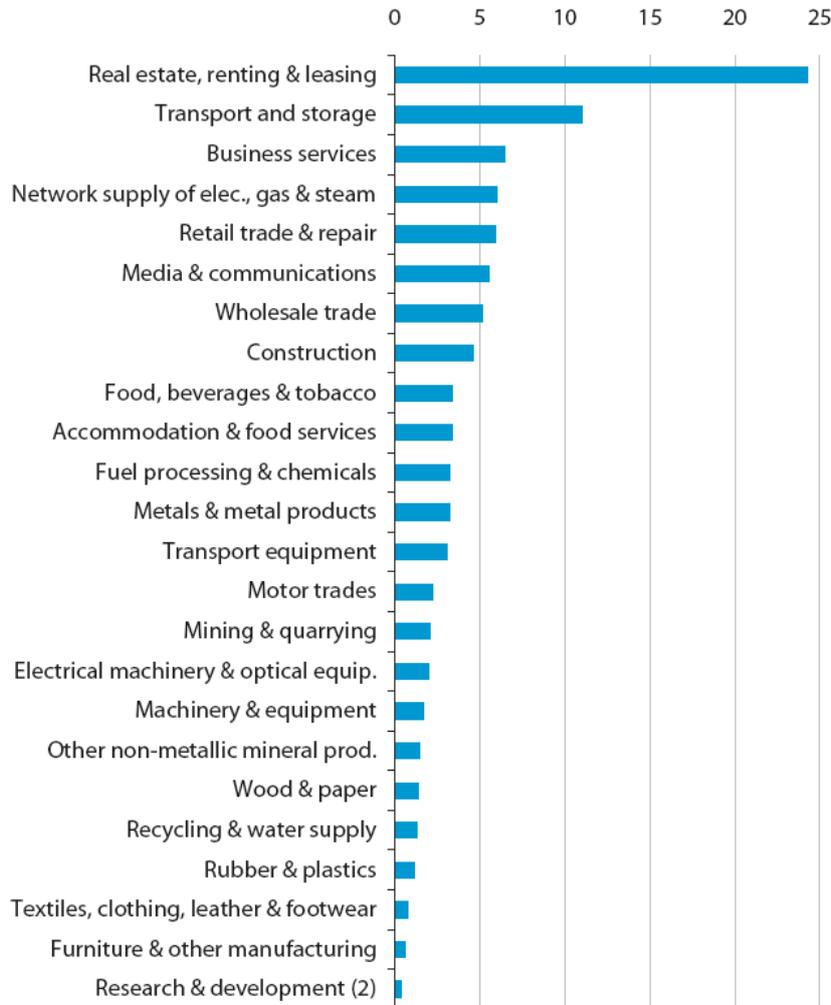
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 4: Business economy overview. Average personnel costs per employee, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per employee) (1)



(1) Malta, not available.
 (2) 2005.
 (3) 2004.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 5: Business economy overview. Breakdown of personnel costs, non-financial business economy, 2006 (% share of total personnel costs) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 6: Business economy overview. Sectoral share of gross tangible investment in the non-financial business economy total, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

	Value (EUR million)	Share (% of EU-27)
EU-27	1 037 188	100.0
BE	32 711	3.2
BG (1)	5 586	0.6
CZ	14 595	1.4
DK	33 447	3.2
DE	148 883	14.4
EE	2 630	0.3
IE	:	:
EL	15 727	1.5
ES	111 300	10.7
FR	159 622	15.4
IT	111 817	10.8
CY (1)	926	0.1
LV	4 116	0.4
LT	3 999	0.4
LU	1 669	0.2
HU	11 545	1.1
MT	:	:
NL (1)	34 116	3.5
AT	32 711	3.2
PL (1)	23 790	2.5
PT	20 222	1.9
RO (1)	20 063	2.1
SI	5 717	0.6
SK	10 435	1.0
FI	12 495	1.2
SE	38 442	3.7
UK	156 372	15.1
NO	35 211	-

(1) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Business economy overview. Gross tangible investment, non-financial business economy, 2006

	Non-financial		Non-financial	
	business economy	Industry	Construction	services
EU-27	18.4	16.6	9.4	20.9
BE	21.3	17.8	28.5	22.6
BG (1)	56.7	47.5	72.3	64.0
CZ	21.6	21.9	13.2	22.7
DK	28.5	18.9	12.4	36.0
DE	12.9	12.2	6.0	14.2
EE	35.3	33.9	15.5	40.0
IE (2)	:	12.6	7.5	22.0
EL	22.6	18.7	11.6	26.0
ES	20.7	20.4	11.4	23.9
FR	20.1	15.6	7.6	24.1
IT	17.7	16.6	15.9	18.9
CY (3)	13.3	25.9	6.5	12.4
LV	47.1	50.6	28.0	49.1
LT	39.9	41.1	21.6	43.5
LU	11.6	20.0	4.0	10.2
HU	27.5	25.0	19.5	30.8
MT	:	:	:	:
NL (4)	13.7	13.4	5.9	24.8
AT	23.8	14.6	6.4	33.0
PL	19.5	19.5	10.8	20.7
PT	28.3	16.6	15.4	37.8
RO (5)	71.2	53.6	73.5	76.1
SI	36.3	29.3	25.6	45.5
SK	57.8	71.0	23.8	44.6
FI	15.2	13.2	10.9	17.8
SE	23.8	19.0	12.6	28.8
UK	14.6	14.8	7.3	15.5
NO	24.3	21.8	9.2	29.4

(1) Data are for 2005, except for construction.

(2) Construction, 2005.

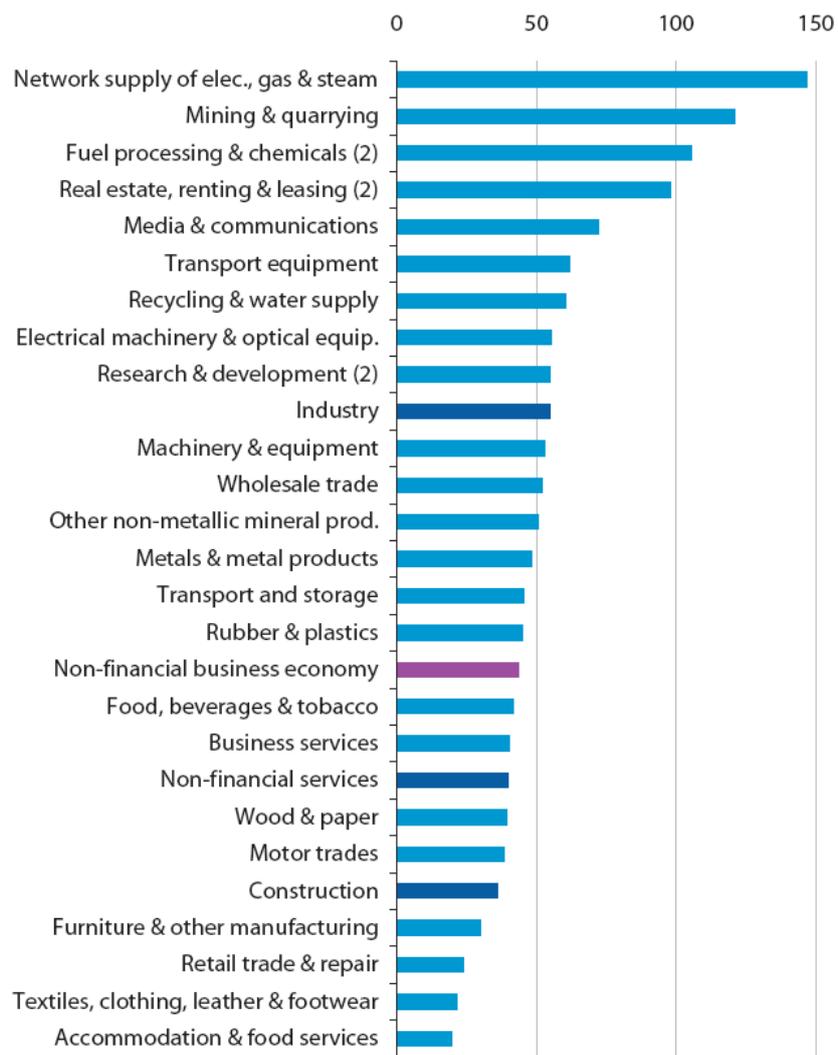
(3) Non-financial business economy and non-financial services, 2005.

(4) Non-financial business economy and industry, 2004; construction, 2005.

(5) Non-financial business economy and industry, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

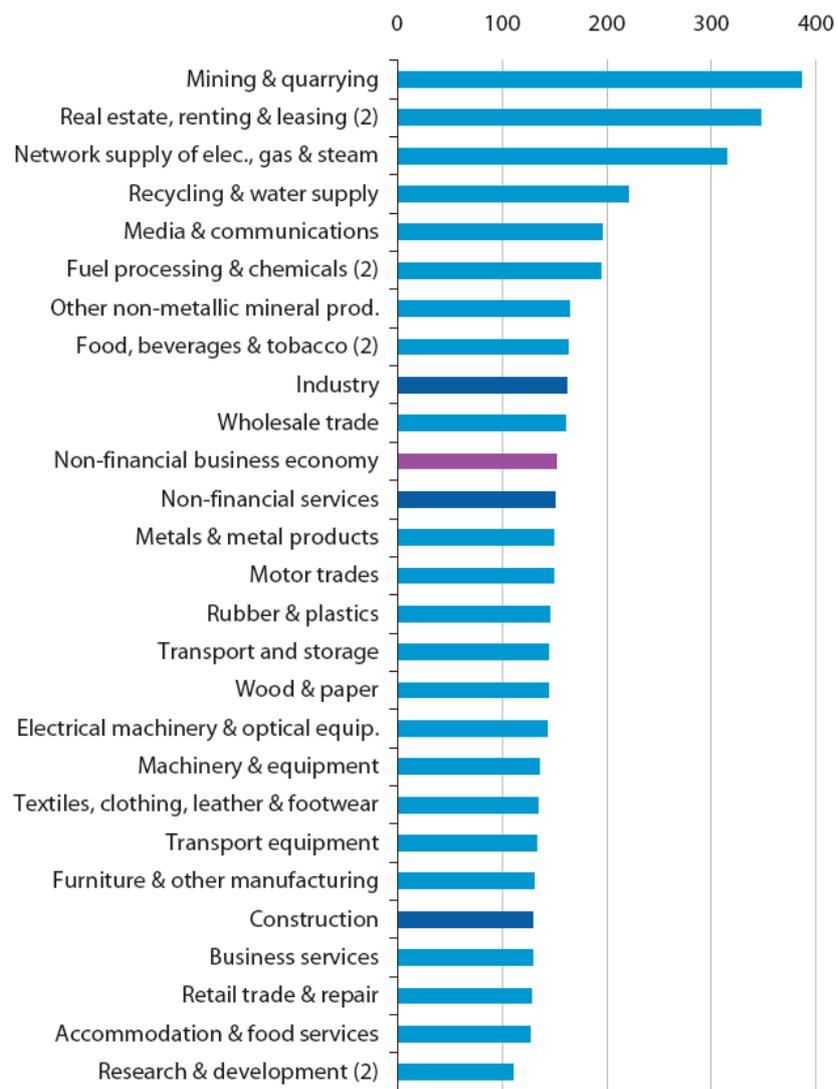
Table 3: Business economy overview. Investment rate, 2006 (%)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 7: Business economy overview. Apparent labour productivity, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per person employed) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 8: Business economy overview. Wage adjusted labour productivity ratio, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

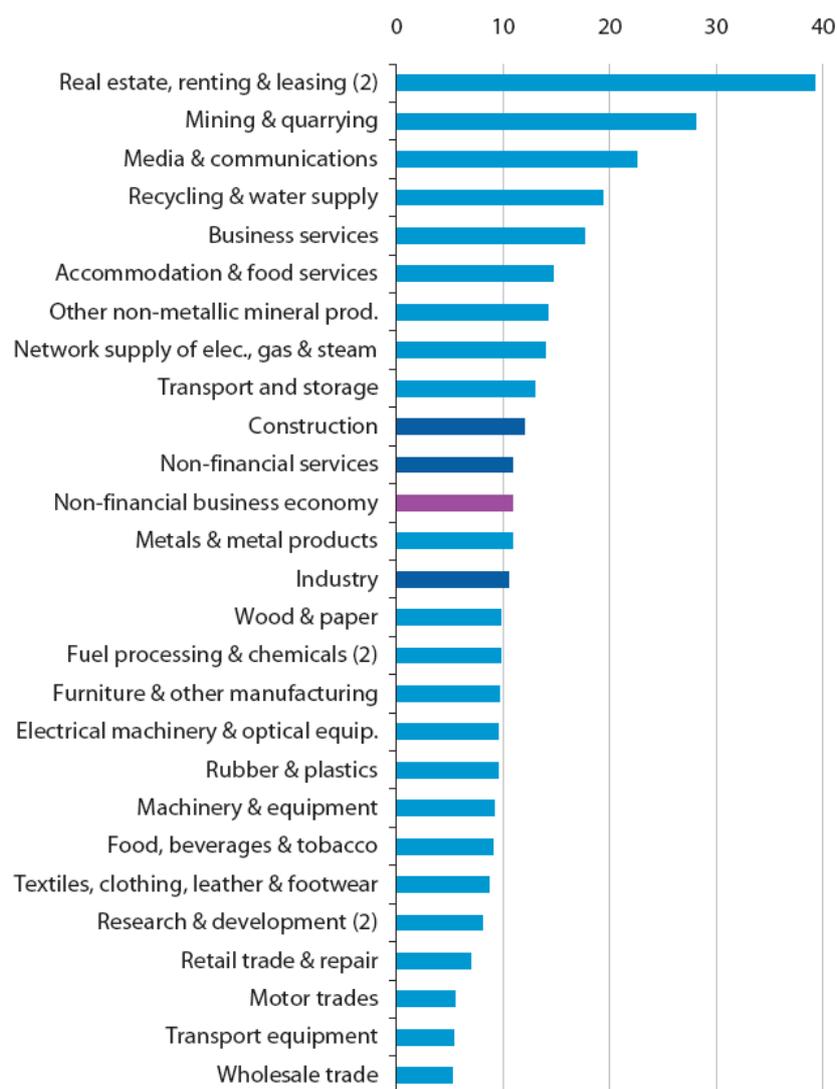
	Apparent labour productivity (EUR thousand per person employed)	Average personnel costs (EUR thousand per employee)	Wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (%)	Gross operating ratio (%)
EU-27	43.5	28.8	151.1	10.8
BE	62.8	44.2	142.2	8.0
BG (1)	5.4	2.6	204.7	9.2
CZ	19.1	11.4	166.8	10.7
DK	65.9	39.1	168.8	12.0
DE	53.6	35.7	150.4	10.4
EE	17.6	9.2	191.0	10.1
IE (1)	83.5	:	:	:
EL	26.9	21.9	122.6	12.2
ES	38.6	26.1	148.0	11.4
FR	54.2	40.6	133.5	7.3
IT	41.6	31.2	133.1	11.2
CY (1)	32.9	21.2	155.3	14.4
LV	13.6	5.3	255.7	13.9
LT	10.7	6.1	177.4	10.2
LU	68.7	43.0	160.0	7.7
HU	16.6	9.8	169.4	8.6
MT	:	:	:	:
NL (2)	50.8	33.5	151.6	9.7
AT	56.6	37.4	151.2	11.0
PL (1)	16.1	7.6	210.7	14.9
PT	21.6	13.3	162.2	9.2
RO (1)	7.0	3.6	194.4	10.0
SI	26.4	18.0	146.8	9.0
SK	18.8	8.7	216.9	11.0
FI	65.0	40.1	162.2	10.4
SE	59.4	43.9	135.3	9.4
UK	60.5	33.9	178.5	14.4
NO	109.2	51.3	212.8	17.9

(1) 2005.

(2) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Business economy overview. Productivity and profitability, non-financial business economy, 2006



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 9: Business economy overview. Gross operating rate, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

- expenditure;
- productivity;
- profitability.

Main statistical findings

Operating expenditure

There are two components to [operating expenditure](#) which can provide an insight into the capital/labour intensities of different sectors and the extent to which they convert or distribute products. Figure 1 shows the expenditure structures of different activities, with a breakdown of operating expenditure into purchases of goods and services and [personnel costs](#).

On average, some 83.9% of EU-27 operating expenditure in the non-financial business economy was allocated to purchases of goods and services in 2006; the remaining 16.1% was accounted for by personnel costs. Break-downs for industry and [non-financial services](#) were both situated very close to these averages for the whole of the [non-financial business economy](#), as 83.6% of total operating expenditure within the industrial economy was devoted to purchases of goods and services, while the corresponding figure for non-financial services was 84.9%. Construction was more labour-intensive, as 77.2% of its total operating expenditure was accounted for

by purchases of goods and services.

There were, however, considerable differences as regards the structure of operating expenditure between the aggregates used for the [structural business statistics](#) article headings. The three distribution activities of wholesale, motor and retail trade each reported that the proportion of operating expenditure allocated to purchases of goods and services was relatively high (upwards of 92% for both wholesale and motor trades), no surprise, given that these activities are characterised by purchases for resale without transformation.

In contrast, all of the remaining non-financial services aggregates – with the exception of real estate, renting and leasing – were relatively labour-intensive, with personnel costs accounting for a higher than average proportion of total operating expenditure (when compared with the non-financial business economy average). There were two activities that stood out as being particularly labour-intensive, namely, business services and research and development, where personnel costs accounted for around 40% of total operating expenditure. In the latter case, the relatively high share of personnel costs may, at least in part, be explained by the high costs associated with employing personnel with enough qualifications to carry out research and development.

Equally, the relative importance of personnel costs in total operating expenditure may, to some degree, reflect the average wages paid within each country. Many of the EU-27 Member States reported personnel costs accounting for a relatively high share of their total operating expenditure in 2006, with the highest proportion (19.0%) recorded in France, while shares of 17% or more were also recorded in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Austria and Denmark (see Table 1). This ratio was generally lower in the southern Member States where average personnel costs per employee were usually at lower levels. However, it was Cyprus that registered the highest proportion of total operating expenditure being devoted to personnel costs (22.0% in 2005), largely reflecting the importance of the labour-intensive accommodation and food services sector in this popular tourist destination. Slovenia (15.5% of operating expenditure accounted for by personnel costs) reported a cost structure that was similar to the EU-27 average (16.1%), while the relative importance of personnel costs was considerably lower than average for the remaining Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007 (no data for Malta).

Energy and raw material costs

For some activities a considerable proportion of purchases of goods and services are accounted for by energy and raw material costs, the EU displays a high degree of import dependency for many of these products.

The prices of energy and mineral products have fluctuated considerably in recent years – often as a reaction to market imbalances linked to increased demand from emerging economies (such as China, India or Brazil). Despite recent price reductions for products like petroleum, many raw material prices are still very high from a historical perspective. Relatively high oil prices are often used to explain fluctuations in gas prices, as the price of gas is often set in long-term contracts that are linked to the price of oil. Oil price increases are also generally passed down the production chain in the form of higher electricity prices, thus affecting a wide range of downstream activities, in particular, activities which are energy-intensive (such as the manufacture of iron and steel, aluminium, concrete or ceramics), or those industries that use oil and its derivatives as inputs in their own manufacturing processes (for example, the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and plastics).

The uncertainty faced by European businesses with respect to price developments of key, raw materials has been further magnified by concerns relating to the security of supply. Reliable deliveries of key, raw materials (including energy) are considered to be essential for the competitiveness of the European economy, as many products cannot be sourced from indigenous supplies (they either do not exist or they exist in such small volumes that it is not economically viable to mine/extract them).

The distribution of some of these essential raw materials is often concentrated in a limited number of countries: for example, China produces 95% of all rare earth concentrates (needed for the manufacture of LCD's), Brazil has 90% of all niobium (needed for steel alloys in pipelines) and South Africa produces 79% of all rhodium (used in car catalysts).

In November 2008, the European Commission proposed a new strategy – the Raw Materials Initiative ([COM \(2008\) 699](#)), which recommends that the EU defines a raw materials strategy based on three main pillars:

- access to raw materials on world markets at undistorted conditions;
- a framework to foster sustainable supply of raw materials from EU sources, and;
- the promotion of resource efficiency and recycling in the EU.

Figure 2 provides an insight into the main energy products that are purchased by EU-27 manufacturers. By far the most important energy product (in terms of its share of total energy expenditure) was electricity, accounting for 47.0% of the total in the EU² in 2005, while natural and derived gas accounted for a further quarter (24.4%).

A breakdown of purchases of energy products by selected industrial activities gives an indication of the importance of these energy products with respect to total purchases of goods and services. The data shown are presented for averages that are constructed on the basis of available data for the EU³ in 2006. Figure 3 confirms that the most energy-intensive activities included non-energy mining and quarrying and the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, where energy costs accounted for around 10% of all expenditure on goods and services. These ratios were more than double those recorded in the next most energy-intensive activities, namely, the production of pulp and paper, and the manufacture of basic metals.

Personnel costs

European [personnel costs](#) are generally quite high in relation to most other regions of the world. As some enterprises have switched their [output](#) to lower labour cost regions, those that remain based in Europe have tended to specialise in high value products, proximity services, niche markets, as well as integrated products and services. Some of these strategies often require a more educated workforce, which is more likely to raise the efficiency of labour, for example, through promoting the integration of new ideas and technologies, thus raising [productivity](#). As such, many European governments have, in recent years, focused on investing in skills, training and education, with the hope that this investment in human capital can fill job vacancies in key areas of the economy.

Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (permanent and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return for work done by the latter, including taxes and employees' social security contributions that are retained by the unit, and employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions. Note that there may be costs associated with employing staff that are not covered by personnel costs, for example, training, recruitment costs, or the provision of working clothes.

Personnel costs accounted for 16.1% of the total operating expenditure of the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2006. Average personnel costs per employee were EUR 28.8 thousand in the EU-27's non-financial business economy, rising somewhat higher for industrial activities (EUR 33.6 thousand per employee) than for construction (EUR 27.9 thousand) or non-financial services (EUR 26.4 thousand).

Across the aggregates that are used to define the structural business statistics sectoral articles, average personnel costs per employee were relatively high for: fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (2005); research and development activities; the network supply of electricity, gas and steam; and transport equipment manufacturing. They rose to over EUR 46.0 thousand per employee for each of these activities, peaking at EUR 54.1 thousand per employee for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (see Figure 4).

For most of the other activities, EU-27 average personnel costs remained within the range of +/-EUR 10 thousand of the non-financial business economy average. Below this threshold there were accommodation and food services as well as retail trade and repair (two activities that reported the highest proportions of part-time employment), as well as textiles, clothing, leather and footwear manufacturing. It is important to note that the ratio of average personnel costs per employee is calculated on the basis of headcounts for employees (as opposed to full-time equivalents), which is particularly important with respect to some services, where the propensity to employ persons on a part-time basis is often quite high (see [Business economy - employment characteristics](#) for more details).

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of personnel costs. Wages and salaries represented 78.0% of total personnel costs in the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2006, leaving the remaining 22.0% attributed to social security costs. These latter charges correspond to the costs incurred by employers in order to secure for their

² Average for EU-27 Member States excluding Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Slovenia; the Czech Republic, 2004; Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, 2003.

³ Average for EU-27 Member States excluding Bulgaria, Malta, Poland and Slovenia; the Netherlands, 2005.

employees entitlements to social benefits, including schemes for pensions, sickness, maternity, disability, unemployment, occupational accidents and diseases, and family allowances, regardless of whether these are statutory, collectively agreed, contractual or voluntary in nature.

The proportion of total personnel costs that is accounted for by social security costs tends to be relatively uniform across activities within a single Member State, as employers' contributions are often set on a statutory basis for the whole economy. As such, the main differences observed for this ratio tend to be across countries. Social security costs accounted for a low share of total personnel costs in Denmark (8.4%), Cyprus (2005), Ireland, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Slovenia (all between 11.9% and 14.5%), while their relative importance rose to upwards of 30.0% in France and Sweden. These costs are often cited (by employers) as impinging on the competitiveness of their enterprises.

Tangible investment

Aside from human capital, enterprises may choose to make other (non-human) tangible investments. **Gross investment in tangible goods** is defined as investment in new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year. It should be noted that the level of investment in a particular year is often a volatile measure, in particular at a detailed level, as one year with relatively high investment could be followed by a period with little or no investment.

Figure 6 shows a breakdown of EU-27 investment within the non-financial business economy in 2006 according to the structural business statistics sectoral article headings. Some of the activities at the top of the ranking are characterised by the fact that they rely on networks to function efficiently – for example, some of the transport services, pipelines, the network supply of electricity, gas and steam, or communications. However, the single largest contributor to total EU-27 investment was the real estate, renting and leasing sector (2005): this is perhaps not surprising as many enterprises within these activities are owners of the capital goods that they rent and lease to clients. The other end of the ranking was characterised by relatively small activities (in terms of their contributions to EU-27 value added in the non-financial business economy), in particular, the most labour-intensive manufacturing activities, such as textiles, clothing, leather and footwear as well as furniture and other manufacturing.

Table 2 shows that the highest level of investment in the non-financial business economy was made in France (15.4% of the EU-27

total), slightly above the shares recorded for the United Kingdom (15.1%) or Germany (14.4%). Italy and Spain reported similar levels of investment (just over 10% of the EU-27 total) and were the only other Member States to register double-digit shares. There was then a considerable gap before the next country in the ranking, namely, Sweden (3.7%). Poland and Romania (latest data for both countries are for 2005) reported the highest levels of investment among the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007; both of these countries were over the threshold of 2% of the EU-27 total.

The **investment rate** (which is defined as investment divided by **value added at factor cost**) can be used to identify activities and/or countries that invest relatively high proportions of their added value; this usually occurs when operating margins are relatively wide, perhaps as a result of personnel costs accounting for a relatively low proportion of operating expenditure. Table 3 shows that the average investment rate in the EU-27 in 2006 was 18.4% for the whole of the non-financial business economy, ranging from a high of 20.9% for non-financial services, through 16.6% for industrial activities, to 9.4% for construction. Investment rates tended to be relatively high in the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, in particular Romania (2005), Slovakia and Bulgaria (2005) – where rates rose to above 50%. Among the EU-15 Member States the highest investment rates were recorded for Denmark and Portugal (just above 28%).

Productivity

Productivity is often considered as one of the key measures of economic efficiency, showing how effectively economic inputs are converted into output. Apparent **labour productivity** is defined as the value added generated by each person employed (measured by headcounts): this measure is therefore limited insofar as it does not consider differences in the extent of part-time work across activities. Figure 7 shows that, on average, each person

employed in the EU-27's non-financial business economy generated EUR 43.5 thousand of value added in 2006; with apparent labour productivity higher for industrial activities (EUR 54.5 thousand) than for non-financial services (EUR 39.7 thousand) or for construction (EUR 36.2 thousand). Labour productivity tended to be highest among those sectors that are characterised as being capital-intensive, for example, the network supply of electricity, gas and steam, mining and quarrying, fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (2005), or real estate, renting and leasing (2005). It was lowest among labour-intensive activities, such as the manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather and footwear or accommodation and food services, where labour productivity levels were less than half the non-financial business economy average.

Another measure of productivity is the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#), defined as value added divided by personnel costs and subsequently adjusted by the share of paid employees in the total number of persons employed, or more simply, apparent labour productivity divided by average personnel costs (expressed as a ratio in percentage terms). Given that this indicator is based on expenditure for labour input rather than a headcount of labour input, it is more relevant for comparisons across activities (or countries) with very different incidences of part-time employment or self-employment. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's non-financial business economy stood at 151.1% in 2006 (see Figure 8). Among the activity aggregates used for the structural business statistics sectoral articles, the highest ratios were recorded for capital-intensive activities (as was the case for apparent labour productivity), with mining and quarrying and the real estate, renting and leasing sectors at the top of the ranking. At the other end of the range, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 110% for research and development (2005).

The ranking of the sectoral articles was generally similar whether based on apparent labour productivity or wage-adjusted labour productivity. However, transport equipment manufacturing moved down from sixth most productive to below the non-financial business economy average, once apparent labour productivity was adjusted for average personnel costs (which were among the highest). On the other hand, motor trades, food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing, and textiles, clothing, leather and footwear manufacturing all moved up the ranking considerably (largely due to the fact that they recorded some of the lowest average personnel costs).

Across the Member States (see Table 4) there were wide ranging differences in apparent productivity levels and average personnel costs; both these ratios tended to be higher among the EU-15 Member States. Ireland reported the highest level of apparent labour productivity for the non-financial business economy, slightly more than 15 times as high as in Bulgaria (data for both of these countries is only available for 2005). The difference in average personnel costs across the Member States were also considerable, as an employee working in the non-financial business economy in Belgium cost almost 17 times as much as someone working in Bulgaria (2005). However, once average personnel costs are used to adjust apparent labour productivity, many of the EU-15 Member States reported relatively low wage adjusted productivity ratios. This was particularly the case in Greece (122.6%), Italy (133.1%), France (133.5%) and Sweden (135.3%). In contrast, Latvia, Slovakia, Poland (2005) and Bulgaria (2005) each reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios of more than 200% for their respective non-financial business economies in 2006.

Profitability: the gross operating rate

The [gross operating rate](#) is defined as the [gross operating surplus](#) (value added at factor cost less personnel costs) divided by [turnover](#); it is expressed as a percentage. The gross operating surplus measures the operating revenue that is left to compensate the capital factor input, after labour input has been recompensed. The operating surplus can be used to recompense the providers of funds, to pay taxes, or for self-financing investment. Although not always the case, the gross operating surplus will generally be higher for capital-intensive activities and lower for those activities which have a relatively high proportion of their costs accounted for by personnel. The gross operating rate can be considered as one measure of [profitability](#) and is also used as an indicator for measuring competitiveness and enterprise success.

The EU-27's gross operating rate for the non-financial business economy was 10.8% in 2006 (see Figure 9), with the rates for industry (10.5%), non-financial services (10.9%) and construction (12.0%) all closely grouped around this broader average. In terms of the activity aggregates used for the sectoral articles, the highest level of profitability in the EU-27 was recorded for real estate, renting and leasing (39.2% in 2005), followed by mining and quarrying (28.1%) and media and communications (22.6%). The lowest EU-27 gross operating rates in 2006 were recorded for distributive trades (in particular, the motor trade and wholesale trade) and for the manufacture of transport equipment.

Across countries, the lowest gross operating rates tended to be recorded among those countries with relatively high personnel costs. Gross operating rates for the non-financial business economies of Belgium, Luxembourg and France did not rise above 8.0% in 2006, while at the other end of the ranking, gross operating rates exceeded 13% in Cyprus (2005), Latvia, Poland (2005) and the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Competitiveness at the micro-economic or meso-economic (sectoral level) is often defined as the ability of a particular enterprise or activity to improve its position in (global) markets. Cost structures, investment, as well as productivity levels, may all play a role in determining competitiveness. A high degree of prominence is often given to productivity gains when trying to explain how particular activities or enterprises become more competitive. Productivity levels (or the added value generated by each unit of input) are likely to increase when production factors are re-organised and re-allocated, through the introduction of new processes (in particular those that make use of [information and communication technologies \(ICT\)](#)), increasing the quality of labour inputs (through renewed training and skills development), and making tangible investment in plant and machinery.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2008\) 699](#) - The raw materials initiative: meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

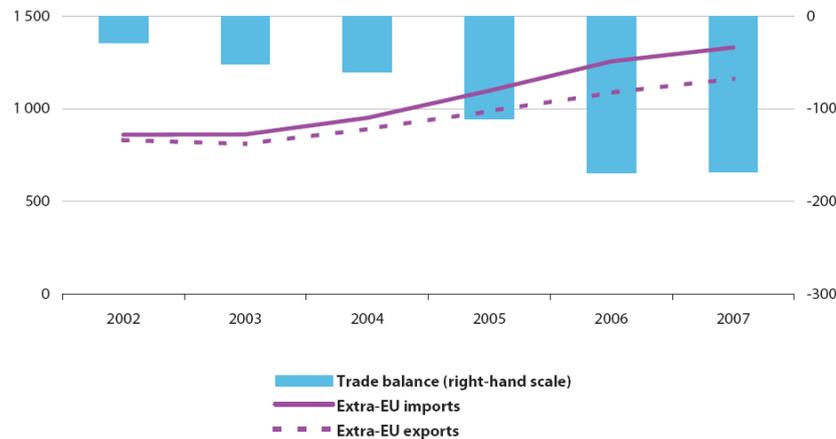
- [All business economy articles by perspective](#)
- [Energy production and imports](#)
- [Sectoral productivity at regional level](#)

Notes

Business economy - external trade

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

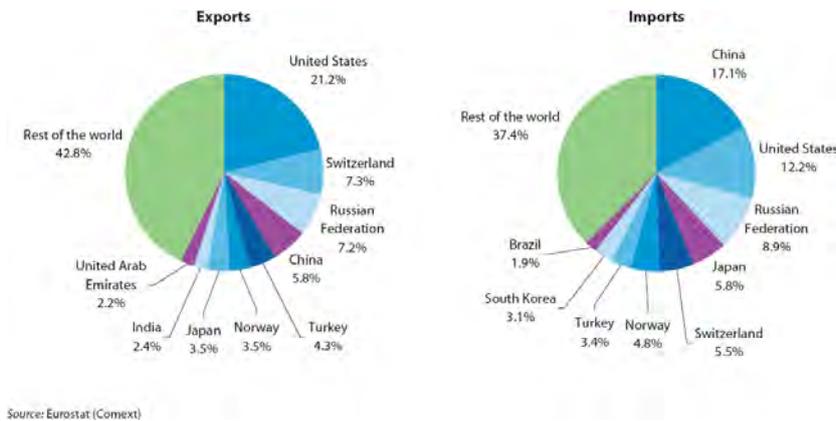
This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article is part of the business economy overview, and covers external trade of the business economy.



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 1: Business economy overview. Evolution of external trade for industrial products, EU-27 (EUR billion)

Main statistical findings



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 2: Business economy overview. Main trading partners, industrial products, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports-imports in value terms)

Chapter	Exports (EUR million)	Imports (EUR million)	Cover ratio (%)	Balance (EUR million)	Share in	Share in
					EU-27 Industrial exports (%)	EU-27 Industrial imports (%)
Industrial products	1 163 491	1 331 425	87.4	-167 935	100.0	100.0
2 Mining and quarrying products	20 001	293 763	6.8	-273 762	1.7	22.1
3 Food, beverages & tobacco	56 912	52 811	107.8	4 101	4.9	4.0
4 Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear	48 191	102 047	46.9	-54 456	4.1	7.7
5 Wood & paper	30 403	24 197	125.7	6 207	2.6	1.8
6 Processed fuel products; chemicals	235 104	177 278	132.6	57 827	20.2	13.3
7 Rubber & plastics	27 148	24 347	111.5	2 801	2.3	1.8
8 Other non-metallic mineral products	18 433	12 319	149.6	6 115	1.6	0.9
9 Metals & metal products	102 115	126 887	80.5	-24 772	8.8	9.5
10 Machinery & equipment	193 354	84 899	227.7	108 455	16.6	6.4
11 Electrical machinery & optical equipment	199 992	267 821	74.7	-67 829	17.2	20.1
12 Transport equipment	191 379	110 212	173.6	81 167	16.4	8.3
13 Furniture & other manufactured goods n.e.c.	31 506	47 153	66.8	-15 647	2.7	3.5
14 Electrical energy, gas, steam and hot water	2 363	3 068	77.0	-706	0.2	0.2

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 1: Business economy overview. External trade flows, EU-27, 2007

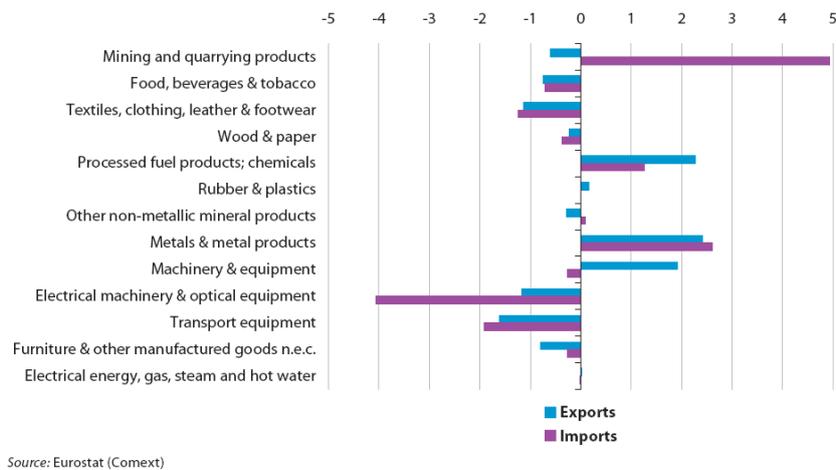


Figure 3: Business economy overview. Structural change of external trade, EU-27, 2002-2007 (percentage point change in share of industrial exports and imports)

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance (EUR million)	Cover ratio (%)
	(EUR million)	Share of total (%)	(EUR million)	Share of total (%)		
BE	302 262	8.4	289 040	7.7	13 222	104.6
BG	12 763	0.4	20 882	0.6	-8 119	61.1
CZ	87 170	2.4	84 202	2.3	2 968	103.5
DK	67 863	1.9	67 635	1.8	229	100.3
DE	887 621	24.7	708 922	19.0	178 698	125.2
EE	7 419	0.2	10 382	0.3	-2 963	71.5
IE	83 891	2.3	55 965	1.5	27 926	149.9
EL	15 165	0.4	53 753	1.4	-38 588	28.2
ES	170 942	4.8	273 018	7.3	-102 075	62.6
FR	372 019	10.3	437 069	11.7	-65 051	85.1
IT	344 125	9.6	333 047	8.9	11 078	103.3
CY	719	0.0	6 060	0.2	-5 341	11.9
LV	5 379	0.1	10 354	0.3	-4 976	51.9
LT	11 624	0.3	17 042	0.5	-5 418	68.2
LU	15 839	0.4	18 760	0.5	-2 921	84.4
HU	60 444	1.7	61 053	1.6	-609	99.0
MT	2 196	0.1	3 335	0.1	-1 139	65.8
NL	338 409	9.4	311 209	8.3	27 200	108.7
AT	108 936	3.0	112 072	3.0	-3 137	97.2
PL	100 245	2.8	114 597	3.1	-14 352	87.5
PT	34 223	1.0	52 023	1.4	-17 800	65.8
RO	28 263	0.8	48 667	1.3	-20 404	58.1
SI	21 653	0.6	22 450	0.6	-796	96.5
SK	41 225	1.1	42 918	1.1	-1 693	96.1
FI	61 458	1.7	54 904	1.5	6 554	111.9
SE	115 965	3.2	106 292	2.8	9 673	109.1
UK	296 812	8.3	418 409	11.2	-121 597	70.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2: Business economy overview. External trade, industrial products, 2007

Chapter	Exports			Imports		
	Most	Second	Third	Most	Second	Third
2 Mining & quarrying products	UK	Denmark	Belgium	Bulgaria	Lithuania	Finland
3 Food, beverages & tobacco	Denmark	Greece	Lithuania	Denmark	Malta	Cyprus
4 Textiles, clothing, leather & foot.	Romania	Bulgaria	Portugal	Romania	Bulgaria	Italy
5 Wood & paper	Finland	Latvia	Estonia	Denmark	Latvia	Estonia
6 Processed fuel products; chemicals	Ireland	Belgium	Greece	Belgium	Cyprus	Estonia
7 Rubber & plastics	Luxembourg	Poland	Czech Rep.	Czech Rep.	Romania	Poland
8 Other non-metallic mineral prod.	Portugal	Spain	Czech Rep.	Latvia	Cyprus	Malta
9 Metals & metal products	Bulgaria	Luxembourg	Greece	Slovenia	Luxembourg	Italy
10 Machinery & equipment	Italy	Germany	Austria	Romania	Austria	Denmark
11 Elec. machinery & optical equip.	Malta	Hungary	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Luxembourg
12 Transport equipment	Spain	Slovakia	Germany	Spain	Slovenia	Slovakia
13 Furniture & other manuf. goods	Poland	Lithuania	Slovenia	UK	Cyprus	Denmark
14 Elec. energy, gas, steam, hot water	Bulgaria	Slovenia	Czech Rep.	Slovenia	Austria	Hungary

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3: Business economy overview. Three most specialised Member States, 2007 (%), specialisation relative to the EU-27)

External trade data (see Figure 1) shows that after having stagnated at the start of the decade – during the previous economic slowdown – there was growth in the level of EU-27 imports and exports through to 2007 as economies strengthened. The EU-27 trade balance (the value of exports minus imports) for industrial goods became a progressively larger deficit through to 2006, reflecting to some degree buoyant demand, changes in exchange rates, and the relative price of imports (in particular, higher prices of oil and gas imports). The widening trade deficit for industrial goods reached EUR 169.3 billion by 2006, before falling slightly in 2007 to EUR 167.9 billion.

Trade partners

The most important destination for EU-27 industrial exports in 2007 was the United States which accounted for a little more than a fifth (21.2%) of the total – see Figure 2. The proportion of exports that were destined for the United States fell gradually in recent years, while a similar pattern was observed for the second largest market for EU-27 exports of industrial goods, namely Switzerland, which accounted for a 7.3% share of total exports in 2007. The declining share of EU-27 exports to established, industrialised trading partners was offset by the growing importance of trade with the Russian Federation and China, whose combined market share rose to 12.9% by 2007.

The relatively slow change in the structure of EU-27 exports by partner was in contrast to more rapid developments as regards the origin of EU-27 imports. The relative importance of the United States has diminished considerably in recent years, as imports from America accounted for 12.2% of the total in 2007 (approximately half their share of a decade before). There was also a considerable reduction in the relative share of imports from Japan, declining to 5.8% of EU-27 imports in 2007. In contrast, the share of EU-27 imports that originated from China and the Russian Federation increased rapidly to reach 17.1% and 8.9% respectively by 2007.

Trade by product

Table 1 shows information relating to EU-27 external trade flows in 2007, broken down according to the aggregates used for the structural business statistics industrial articles. These figures provide evidence of why concerns are often raised with respect to the EU's dependence on external supplies of energy: one third of all EU-27 imports concerned mining and quarrying products (22.1%) or processed fuel products and chemicals (13.3%). Electrical machinery and optical equipment products were the only other article aggregate to report a double-digit share of EU-27 industrial imports in 2007, accounting for slightly more than a fifth (20.1%) of the total.

With relatively low levels of exports of mining and quarrying products, the EU-27 recorded by far its largest trade deficit for these products (EUR 273.8 billion in 2007). The magnitude of the deficit for mining and quarrying products was more than four times as high as the second largest deficit – that registered for electrical machinery and optical goods (EUR 67.8 billion).

Many EU exporters face competition from producers in emerging economies, resulting in some EU producers trying to shift their output to higher value, specialist products. The majority of the EU-27's exports tend to be concentrated among medium-high technology products. Table 1 shows that there were four groups of products that together accounted for 70.5% of EU-27 exports in 2007: processed fuel products and chemicals; electrical machinery and optical equipment; machinery and equipment; and transport equipment. Three of these groupings reported the highest EU-27 trade surpluses in 2007: namely, machinery and equipment (EUR 108.5 billion), transport equipment (EUR 81.2 billion) and processed fuel products and chemicals (EUR 57.8 billion).

Figure 3 presents information on the changing composition of industrial exports and imports for the EU-27. These relative shares reflect, to some degree, differences in prices between 2002 and 2007, as revealed by the growing share of EU-27 imports accounted for by mining and quarrying products, metals and metal products, and processed fuel products and chemicals. Increased prices of raw material imports may well be passed on by EU manufacturers, as the relative importance of downstream exports, such as metal products and processed fuel products and chemicals rose, their relative share of EU-27 industrial exports increasing by 4.7 percentage points between 2002 and 2007.

On the other hand, falling prices were also evident for products such as textiles, clothing, leather and footwear, and hence, despite considerable volume increases in imports, the overall share of these products in total EU-27 imports fell in value terms. In a similar vein, technology gains may result in falling prices for some products, such as electrical machinery and optical equipment – for example, a plasma or LCD television is considerably cheaper today than it was five years ago. As such, despite the volume of trade in these goods increasing, their share of total imports and exports in value terms fell too.

Trade by Member State

While external trade statistics relating to the EU-27 are presented by treating the EU as a single trading entity, and cover only trade flows between the EU and non-member countries, the external trade data reported for each of the Member States concerns both trade flows with non-member countries (extra-EU trade) and that with other Member States (hereafter referred to as intra-EU trade).

Germany recorded by far the largest [trade surplus](#) in industrial goods (EUR 178.7 billion) in 2007; with exports covering imports by 125.2% (see Table 2). Much of the German trade surplus in industrial goods reflected the export performance of machinery and equipment and transport equipment, areas in which German manufactur-

ers are particularly specialised. Ireland was the only Member State to report a cover ratio above that registered in Germany, as exports covered imports by 149.9% in 2007, largely as a result of a relatively large trade surplus for basic chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Spain and the United Kingdom recorded the largest trade deficits for industrial goods in 2007 (EUR 102.1 billion and EUR 121.6 billion), although Greece and Cyprus had by far the lowest cover ratios (28.2% and 11.9% respectively). It is important to remember that the data presented only refer to the external trade of industrial goods and countries such as Spain, Greece and Cyprus (tourism) or the United Kingdom (financial and business services) may have considerable net exports from various services.

Relative export and import specialisation ratios reflect, to some degree, the importance and size of domestic output in relation to international and domestic demand. These specialisation ratios are defined in terms of the share of a country's exports (or imports) of a certain product in its total exports (or imports). The ratio for each country is then divided by the same ratio for the sum of the EU Member States and expressed as a percentage; as such, any values over 100% represent country-product pairings where the economy in question is relatively specialised in exporting (or importing).

Given most of the large Member States produce, export and import a wide range of products, it is more likely that specialisation ratios are high in relatively small countries or countries whose industrial activities are concentrated among relatively few activities – see Table 3. The main exception to this rule is the export of machinery and equipment (where Italy and Germany were the most specialised producers and exporters) and transport equipment products (where Spain and Germany were among the most specialised exporters). Although not always the case, there was often a relationship between countries specialised in producing and exporting certain products, for example, exports of textiles, clothing, leather and footwear products from Romania, Bulgaria and Portugal, or exports of wood and paper products from Finland, Latvia and Estonia.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Context

External trade statistics presented in the [structural business statistics](#) articles relate to the [classification of products by activity \(CPA\)](#). More specifically, the data included refer to CPA Sections C to E, covering imports and exports of industrial products.

The world economy is increasingly inter-related, with foreign-controlled enterprises and globalisation making the distinction between domestic and non-domestic production less clear. The successive removal of trade barriers (particularly those under the auspices of the [World Trade Organization](#)) has also led to a notable increase in world trade, which has expanded to cover services. However, the recent economic slowdown has seen concerns rise over the possibility that some countries will adopt protectionist policies (barriers to trade and capital flows) in an attempt to cushion themselves from the impact of the economic slowdown.

There have been rapid changes in trade patterns in recent years, associated with emerging economies such as China and India accounting for a growing share of world trade, in particular in areas that are price-sensitive. There have also been structural changes in the origin of EU imports, for example, the growth in energy imports originating from the Russian Federation (an important global supplier of energy), as indigenous EU supplies dwindle.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

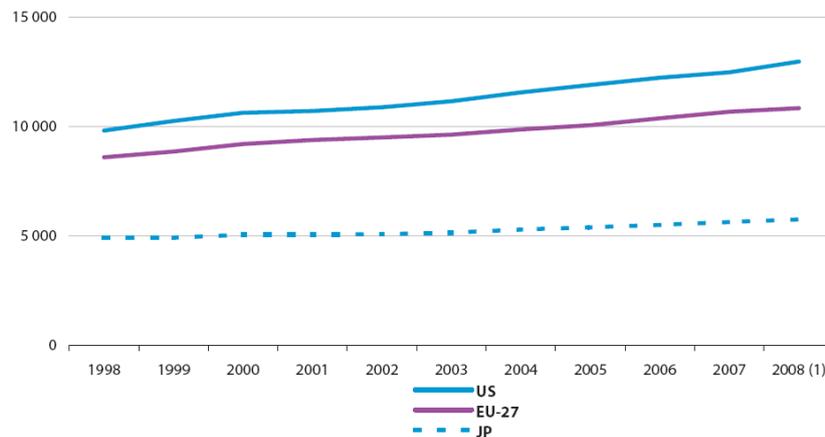
- [All business economy articles by perspective](#)

Notes

Business economy - macroeconomic outlook

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

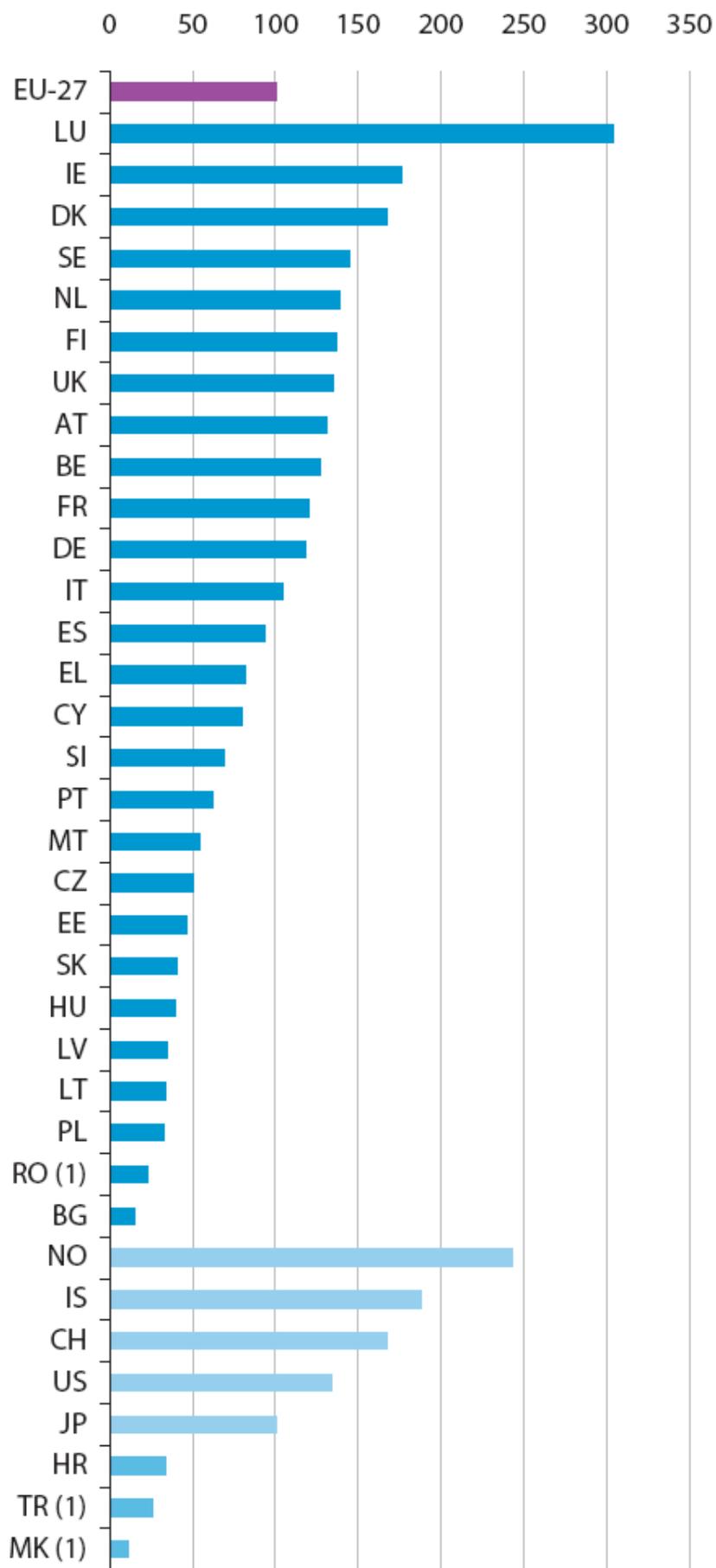
This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article is part of the business economy overview, and covers the macro-economic outlook of the business economy.



(1) Forecasts.

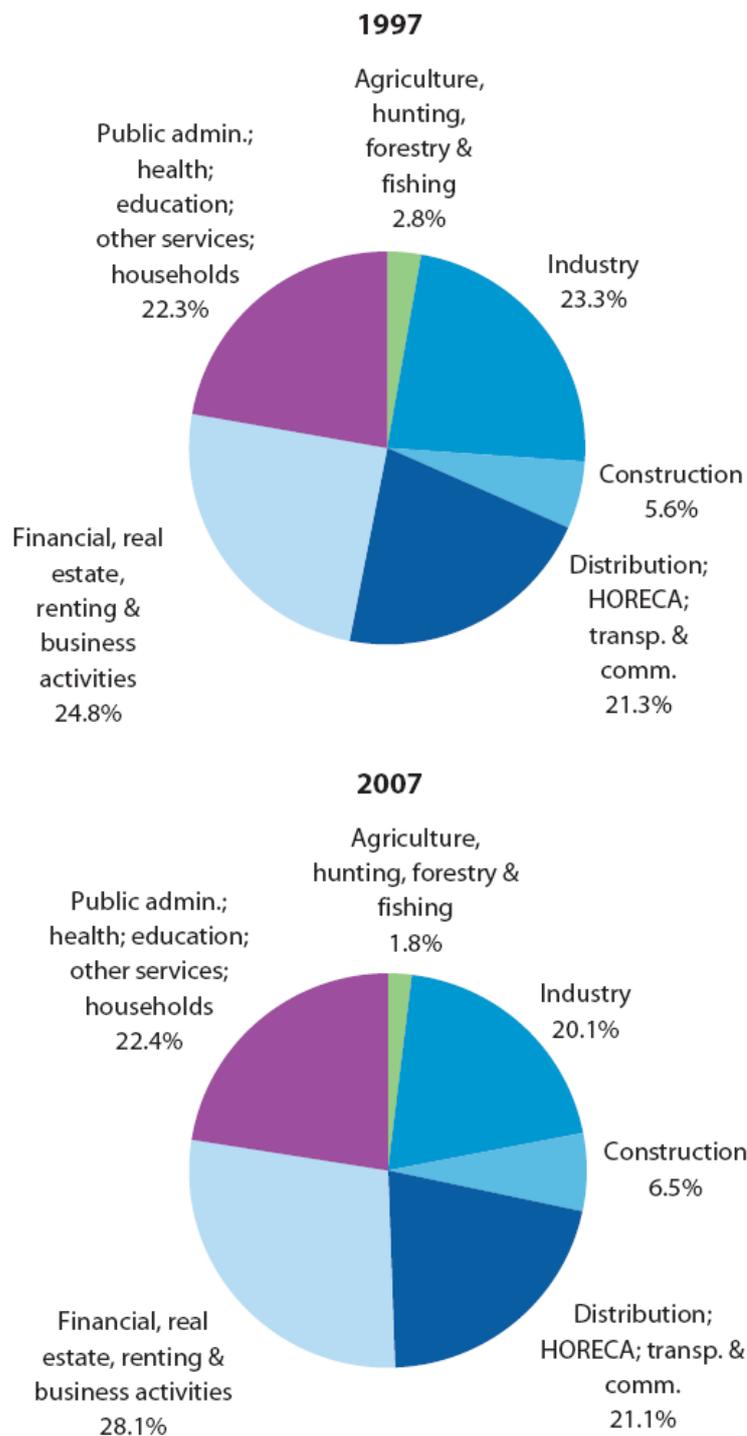
Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 1: Business economy overview. GDP at market prices in constant prices (EUR billion, chain-linked volumes, at 2000 exchange rates)



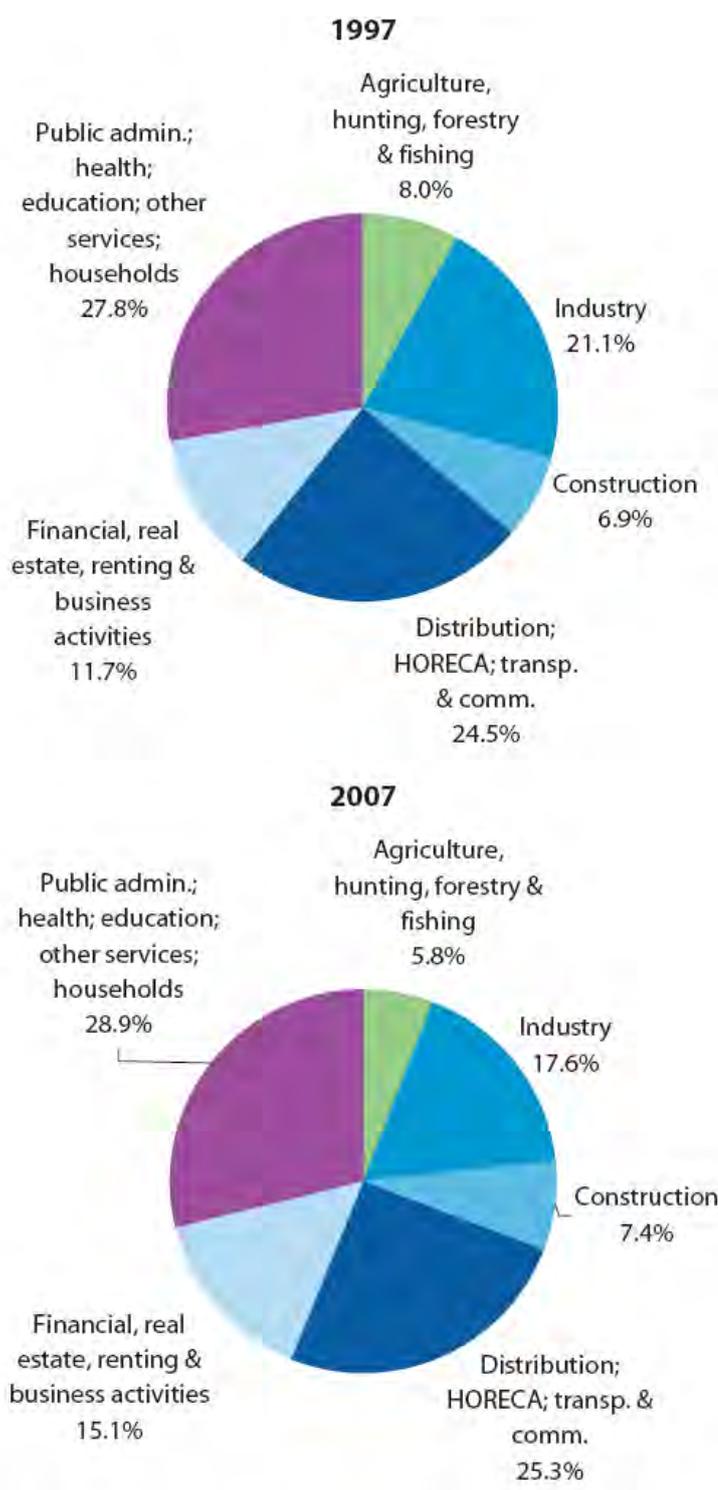
(1) Forecasts.

Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)



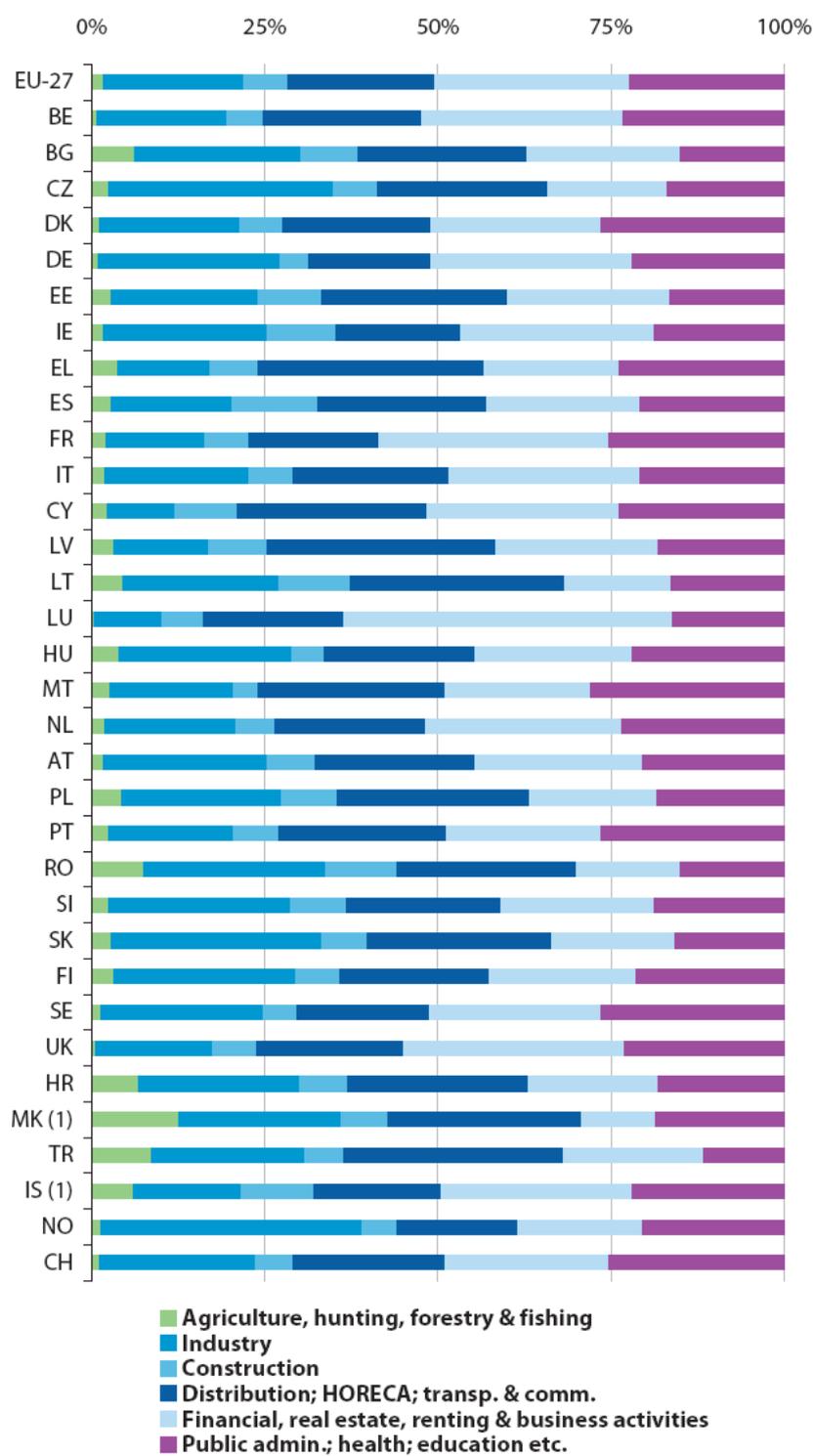
Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 3: Business economy overview. Breakdown of value added in current prices, EU-27 (% of total value added)



Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

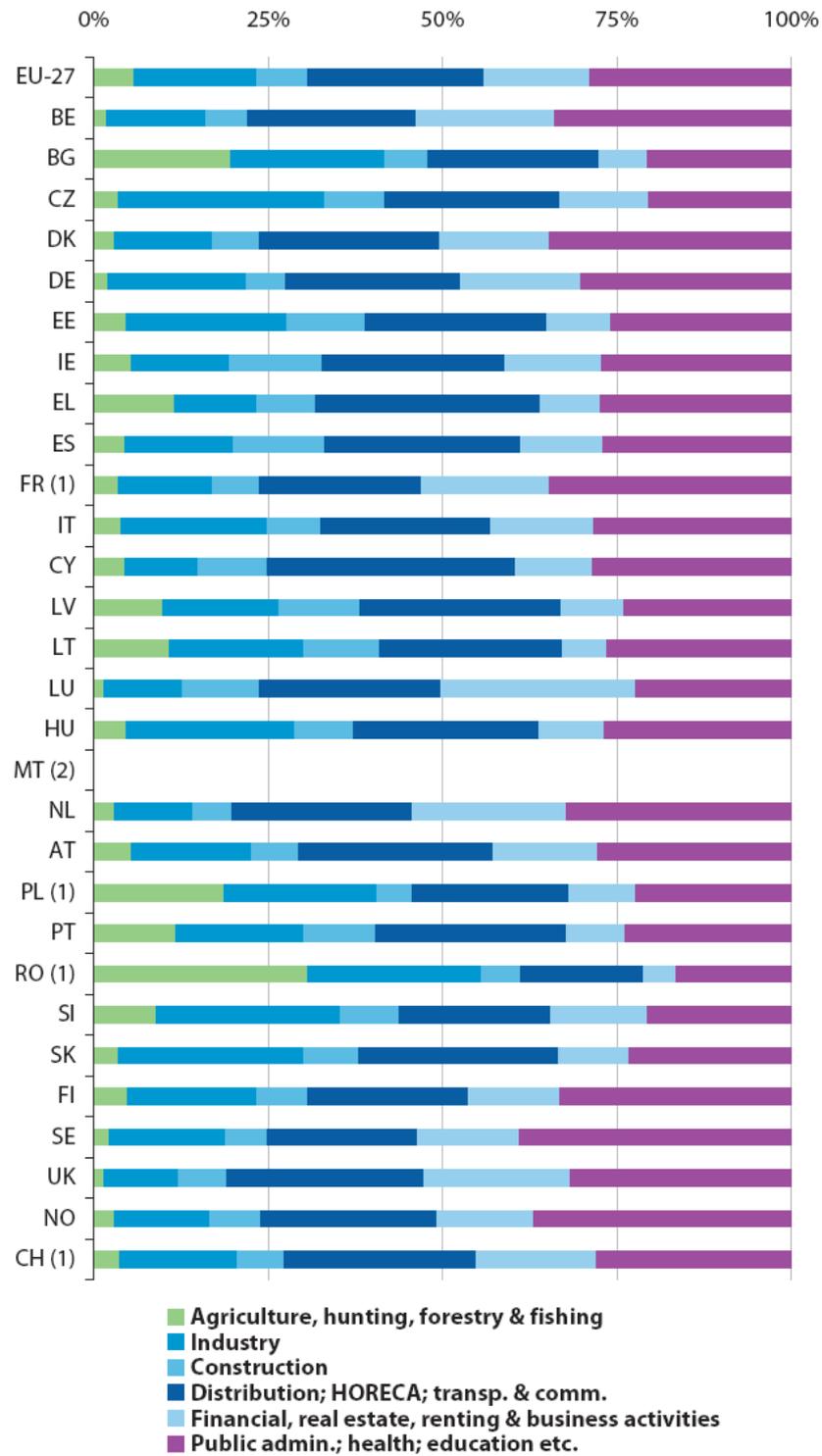
Figure 4: Business economy overview. Breakdown of employment, EU-27 (% of total employment)



(1) 2006.

Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 5: Business economy overview. Breakdown of gross value added at basic prices, 2007 (% share of total gross value added)



(1) 2006.

(2) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 6: Business economy overview. Breakdown of employment, 2007 (% share of total employment)

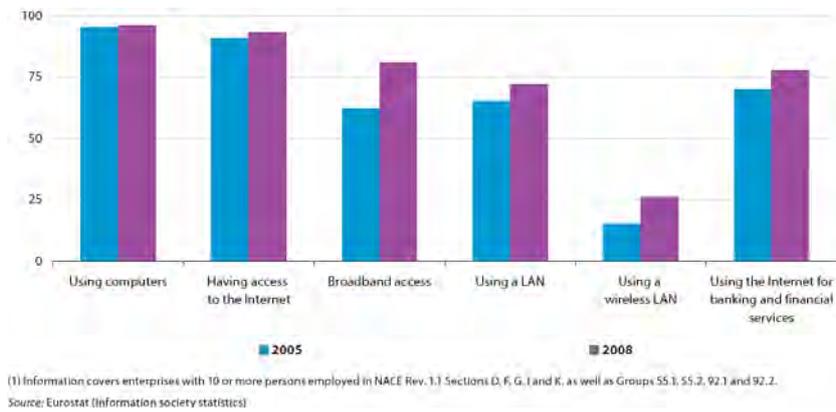


Figure 7: Business economy overview. Use of computers and the Internet by enterprises, EU-27 (%) (1)

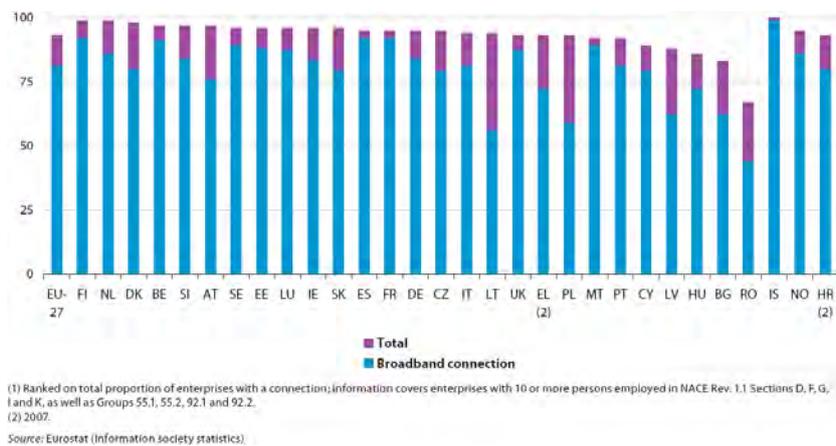


Figure 8: Business economy overview. Proportion of enterprises having access to the Internet, 2008 (%) (1)

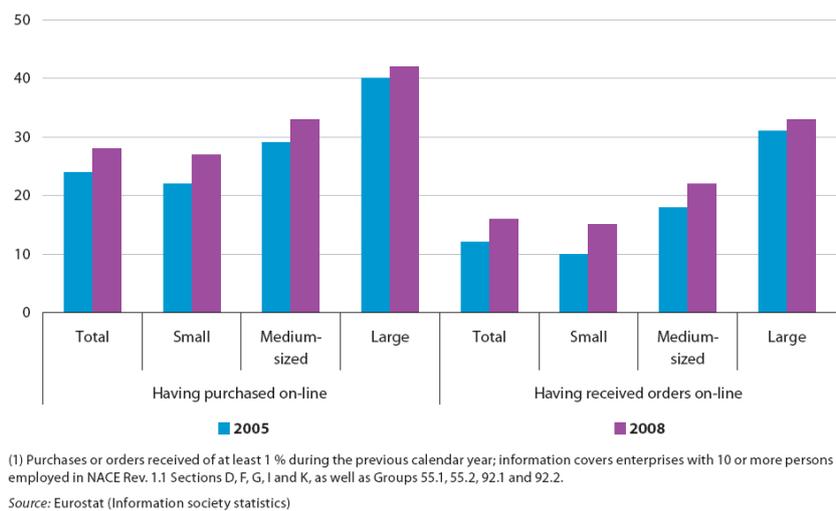


Figure 9: Business economy overview. Proportion of enterprises purchasing and selling on-line, EU-27 (%) (1)

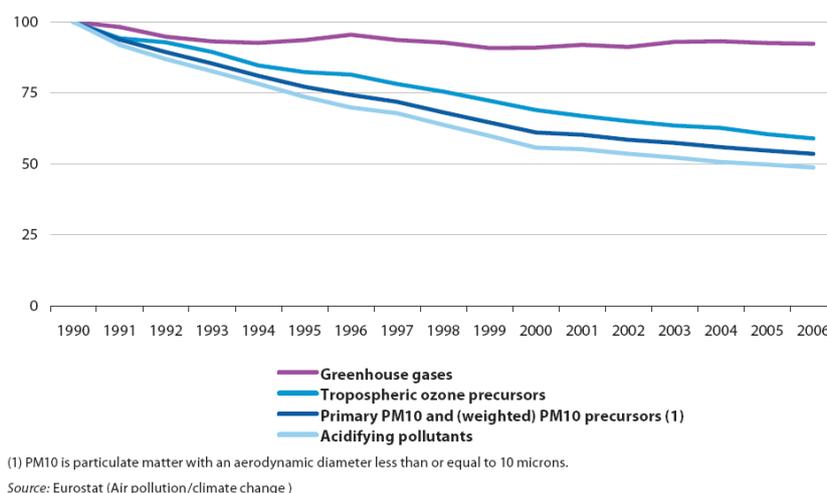


Figure 10: Business economy overview. Development of total national emissions of selected air pollutants, EU-27 (1990=100)

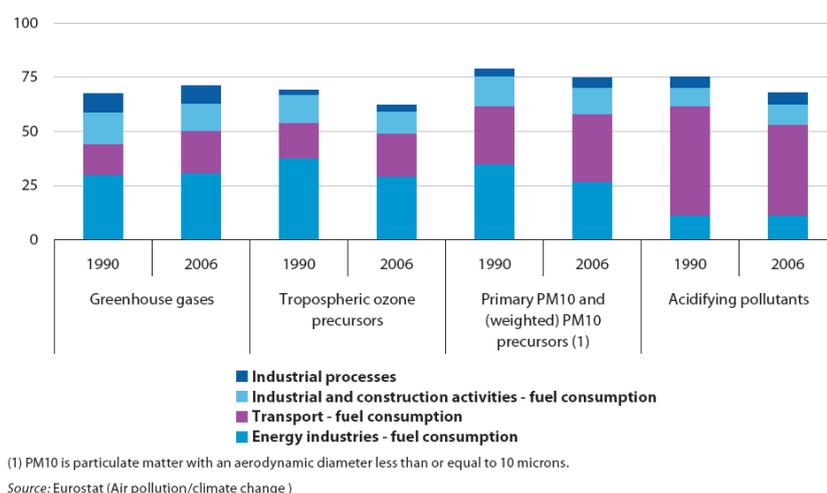


Figure 11: Business economy overview. Air emissions: share of selected sources in total emissions, EU-27 (%)

Main statistical findings

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The most common indicator for measuring a nation's economic activity is [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#). This indicator covers the production activity of resident producers, calculated as the sum of [gross value added](#) from all activities/industries within an economy.

It is important to consider the cyclical changes in GDP over the past decade when reading [structural business statistics](#) articles, as the evolution of [output](#) or sales in many activities follows closely the [economic cycle](#) of the whole economy. GDP growth in the EU-27 rose at a relatively fast pace during the late 1990s, with annual rates of growth peaking in 2000 at 3.9%, after which there was a slowdown in the pace at which economic activity expanded, in particular for 2002 and 2003. The EU-27's GDP growth thereafter accelerated with rapid expansions in 2006 (3.1%) and 2007 (2.9%). At the time of writing, latest forecasts for 2008 show a considerable slowdown in activity, with the rate of GDP growth almost halving between 2007 and 2008, while forecasts for 2009 from a range of international organisations point to global growth rates close to zero.

Figure 1 shows the evolution of constant price GDP (at fixed 2000 exchange rates) between 1998 and 2008 in the Triad economies of the EU-27, Japan and the United States (forecasts are included for 2008). GDP rose on average by 2.3% per year in the EU-27 during the period concerned, which was below the rate recorded for the United States (2.8% per year), but higher than that for Japan (1.6% per year).

The level of GDP, per se, says little about the economic performance of a country. In order to normalise GDP, one of the most common approaches is to use GDP **per capita** (obtained by dividing GDP by the number of inhabitants in a country/region). This indicator is often used as a measure of living standards. For international comparisons, GDP per capita should ideally be calculated in terms of GDP per capita in **purchasing power standards (PPS)**⁴. Figure 2 shows that Luxembourg had by far the highest level of GDP per capita in PPS terms in 2007, at just over three times the EU-27 average, well above the next highest figures that were recorded for Ireland and Denmark (where GDP per capita was 76% and 67% above the EU-27 average). At the other end of the range, the 12 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, as well as Spain, Greece and Portugal, all reported GDP per capita below the EU-27 average. The lowest standard of living (using this measure) was recorded in Romania and in Bulgaria, where this ratio was less than a quarter of the EU-27 average.

Structure of the EU economy – an overview

According to national accounts, the group of activities covered in structural business statistics sectors – hereafter referred to as the business economy (NACE Sections C to K) – accounted for 75.8% of the total **value added** generated in the EU-27 in 2007 (see Figure 3). This marked an increase of 0.9 percentage points when compared with the corresponding share of a decade before.

The largest sector (in terms of value added generated) was financial, real estate, renting and business activities (NACE Sections J and K), which accounted for 28.1% of the EU-27 total in 2007. Distribution, hotels, restaurants and catering (HORECA), communications and transport services (NACE Sections G to I) and industry (NACE Sections C to E) both accounted for slightly more than a fifth of the EU-27's economic output. Construction (NACE Section F) registered a 6.5% share, while among those activities not covered within structural business statistics sectors, the lion's share of the remaining added value (22.4% of the EU-27 total) was generated by public administration, health, education, other services and households (NACE Sections L to P); the outstanding 1.8% of value added was attributed to agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (NACE Sections A and B).

The structure of economic output within the EU-27 has generally shifted away from traditional economic sectors such as agriculture or industry, towards services. This trend may, at least in part, be attributed to the **outsourcing** phenomenon, as supporting and ancillary operations which were previously done in-house are awarded to outside contractors (for example, transport services or logistics, information technology, accounting and payroll services, or industrial cleaning). **International outsourcing** implies that an **enterprise** contracts out work to external suppliers from another country, whereas **off-shoring** is when an enterprise maintains control/ownership of a production/service facility that moves abroad. These phenomena are examples of how structural changes may take place in the European business economy, as enterprises relocate in the face of relatively high wages and increased global trade that have driven out (in particular) price sensitive segments of the EU-27 economy to lower **labour cost** regions. As such, some industrial enterprises have sought to invest in production facilities in emerging economies to benefit from relatively low unit labour costs and/or to improve their chances of market entry in an untapped region. However, the process is not restricted to industrial activities, as several services have followed a similar pattern, for example, call centres, financial and computer services, or research and development activities. These changes in the way that enterprises do business may, at least in part, explain why the share of industry in EU-27 total value added declined by 3.2 percentage points between 1997 and 2007, while the largest relative gains were concentrated among financial, real estate, renting and business activities, where a 3.3 percentage point increase was registered.

Just under two thirds (65.3%) of the EU-27's workforce were **employed** within the business economy in 2007 (see Figure 4); this was more than 10 percentage points lower than the corresponding share of the business economy in total value added. The difference could be largely attributed to the relatively low share of persons employed in financial, real estate, renting and business activities (15.1% of the total workforce, compared with a 28.1% share of total value added). In contrast, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; construction; distribution, HORECA, communications and transport services; as well as public administration, health, education, other services and households were all relatively labour-intensive. Indeed, the largest employer in the EU-27 in 2007 (on the basis of national accounts data) was public administration, health, education, other services and households, accounting for almost three out of every ten persons (28.9%). Just over a quarter (25.3%) of the EU-27's workforce was employed in distribution, HORECA, communications or transport services.

⁴Note that EU-27 values are unchanged in euro and PPS terms.

Structural differences between the Member States

Figure 5 shows the relative contribution of the six **national accounts** activity aggregates to total value added in 2007. The structural differences observed between the Member States should be borne in mind when reading the structural business statistics sectoral articles. In particular, it is important to consider the relative weight of those sectors that are not included in the structural business statistics articles, as agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, and more particularly, public administration, health, education, other services and households can often account for a relatively high share of economic activity. However, the relative weight of these two activities does not have a direct impact on the calculation of shares and ratios that are presented throughout the structural business statistics sectors as the **non-financial business economy** is often used as the denominator when creating indicators for analysis.

On average, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing and public administration, health, education, other services and households accounted for 24.2% of total value added in the EU-27 in 2007. Their share of total value added peaked at 30.6% in Malta, falling to almost half this level in Luxembourg (16.6%). The relative importance of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing was particularly high in Romania and Bulgaria (7.5% and 6.2%), while upwards of 25% of total value added was generated by public administration, health, education, other services and households in Malta, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden and France.

Among the activities covered by the structural business statistics sectoral articles, Luxembourg, France and the United Kingdom were all relatively specialised in financial, real estate, renting and business activities, as these activities accounted for upwards of 30% of their total value added (rising to 47.3% in Luxembourg). Industrial activities were particularly concentrated within central Europe, with the highest shares of industry in total value added being recorded in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, Romania and Slovenia. In contrast, the tourism-rich economies of Greece, Cyprus and Malta were joined by the **Baltic States** and Poland, where distribution activities accounted for a relatively high share of value added, as the Member States that displayed the highest degree of specialisation in distribution, HORECA, communications and transport services. The most specialised Member States within the construction sector were Spain (12.3% of total value added), Romania (10.3%) and Lithuania (10.2%).

Figure 6 shows a similar breakdown for employment: the main difference is the striking number of persons employed within agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities in Romania (2006), Bulgaria and Poland (2006), a share that rose to 30.6% in Romania. The relative importance of public administration, health, education, other services and households was also generally higher in relation to employment when compared with value added. Indeed, as many as 39.0% of the Swedish workforce were occupied in these activities in 2007, and upwards of one third of the total in France (2006), Denmark, Belgium and Finland.

Future challenges; information technology and climatic change

In its mid-term review of industrial policy (COM(2007) 374), the European Commission identified some key challenges facing European business, in particular, the intensified impact of globalisation and technological change, the challenges posed by climate change, and the possibilities for exploring opportunities relating to new low-energy and resource-saving processes and products.

One basic indicator to measure the take-up of information technology is the Internet penetration rate. The proportion of EU-27 enterprises having access to the Internet in 2008 was 93%⁵, while 81% of all enterprises had a broadband connection (see Figure 8). This latter share ranged from 92% in France, Spain and Finland, to less than two thirds of all enterprises in Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania and Romania (where the lowest share of 44% was registered).

Aside from its potential for making business more productive and efficient, the Internet also offers a range of opportunities for e-commerce, both with other businesses (B2B), as well as final consumers (B2C). A relatively small proportion of enterprises (16%) in the EU-27 received orders on-line in 2008, with this latest figure representing a gain of four percentage points in relation to 2005 (see Figure 9). The likelihood that an enterprise

⁵Information covers enterprises with 10 or more persons employed in NACE Sections D, F, G, I and K, as well as Groups 55.1, 55.2, 92.1 and 92.2.

received orders on-line rose as a function of its average size, from 15% for [small enterprises](#) to 33% for [large enterprises](#) .

Some 28% of enterprises in the EU-27 in 2008 made on-line purchases, which was also four percentage points higher than in 2005. As with sales through the Internet, the highest proportion of enterprises making purchases over the Internet was recorded among large enterprises (42%). Note, however, that the pace at which Internet sales and purchases grew between 2005 and 2008 was fastest among small enterprises.

The EU has set ambitious environmental goals to increase energy efficiency, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by at least 20% by 2020), to promote renewable energy sources, and to invest in a range of environmental industries. Figure 10 shows that there have been sizeable reductions in national emissions across the EU-27, on the basis of a comparison with 1990 – in particular for ozone precursors, particulate matter and acidifying pollutants. Figure 11 presents more detail in relation to the main sources of emissions, with fuel consumption for transport and within energy-producing industries generally accountable for the highest levels. Energy-producing industries and transport accounted for almost one third and one fifth (31% and 19%) of all greenhouse gas emissions in 2006. Between 1990 and 2006 there was a general trend for EU-27 emissions from energy-producing industries and from industrial and construction activities to fall (as a share of total emissions), while the share of emissions from transport tended to rise.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from Eurostat statistics on economy and finance, on information society, and on air pollution/climate change.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Economy and finance introduced](#)
- [Environment and economy](#)
- [National accounts – GDP](#)

Notes

Business economy - size class analysis

Data from March 2011. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of [structural business statistics](#) for the [European Union \(EU\)](#) analysed by [enterprise size class](#) , with a particular focus on [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) .

	Number of enterprises	Persons employed	Value added	Apparent labour productivity
	(million)		(EUR 1 000 million)	(EUR 1 000 / person)
All enterprises	21.0	135.8	6 176	45.5
All SMEs	20.9	90.6	3 617	39.9
Micro	19.3	39.3	1 346	34.3
Small	1.4	27.9	1 147	41.2
Medium-sized	0.2	23.4	1 122	47.9
Large	0.0	45.2	2 559	56.6

	Number of enterprises	Persons employed	Value added	Apparent labour productivity
	Share in total (%)			Relative to total (%)
All enterprises	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All SMEs	99.8	66.7	58.6	87.8
Micro	92.0	29.0	21.8	75.3
Small	6.7	20.5	18.6	90.5
Medium-sized	1.1	17.2	18.2	105.3
Large	0.2	33.3	41.4	124.5

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Table 1: Enterprise size class analysis of key indicators, non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2008Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Total number of enterprises	Micro	Small	Medium-sized	Large
	(thousands)				
EU-27	20 994	92.0	6.7	1.1	0.2
BE	426	92.5	6.3	0.9	0.2
BG	270	88.7	9.2	1.9	0.3
CZ	899	95.1	3.9	0.8	0.2
DK	211	85.0	12.2	2.4	0.4
DE	1 880	83.0	14.1	2.4	0.5
EE	46	83.9	13.0	2.7	0.4
IE	158	87.8	9.9	1.9	0.3
EL	.	.	.	.	.
ES	2 653	93.1	6.0	0.8	0.1
FR	.	.	.	.	.
IT	3 947	94.3	5.1	0.5	0.1
CY	47	92.3	6.4	1.1	0.2
LV	70	84.4	12.9	2.4	0.3
LT	139	88.7	9.2	1.9	0.3
LU	17	85.8	11.5	2.2	0.5
HU	566	94.3	4.7	0.8	0.2
MT	.	.	.	.	.
IL	583	90.4	8.0	1.4	0.3
AT	294	87.2	10.8	1.7	0.4
PL	1 556	95.5	3.3	1.0	0.2
PT	778	94.0	5.1	0.7	0.1
RO	506	88.9	8.8	1.9	0.4
SI	93	92.4	6.1	1.3	0.3
SK	59	71.2	24.2	3.7	0.9
FI	202	91.7	6.9	1.1	0.3
SE	586	94.7	4.4	0.8	0.2
UK	1 731	89.3	8.8	1.5	0.4

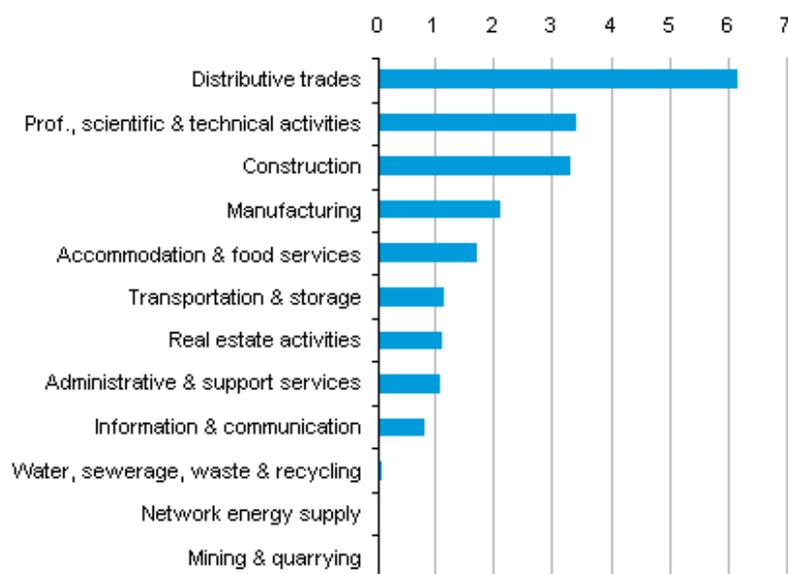
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Table 2: Analysis of the number of enterprises by enterprise size class, non-financial business economy, 2008
Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Micro	Small	Medium-sized	Large
Non-financial business economy	92.0	6.7	1.1	0.2
Mining & quarrying	72.8	21.7	4.4	1.2
Manufacturing	80.2	15.3	3.7	0.8
Network energy supply	86.6	7.4	4.1	1.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	76.8	16.4	5.5	1.3
Construction	92.4	6.7	0.7	0.1
Distributive trades	93.4	5.8	0.7	0.1
Transportation & storage	90.3	7.9	1.5	0.3
Accommodation & food services	91.1	8.1	0.7	0.1
Information & communication	92.9	5.6	1.2	0.3
Real estate activities	97.6	2.0	0.3	0.1
Professional, scientific & technical activities	96.0	3.5	0.4	0.1
Administrative & support services	90.4	7.1	2.0	0.5
Repair: computers, personal & h'hold goods	98.1	:	0.2	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

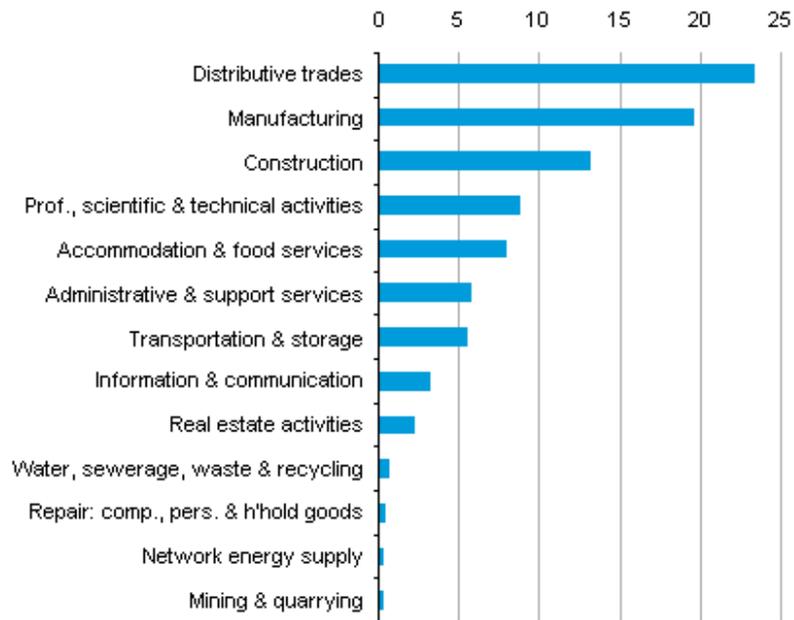
Table 3: Analysis of the number of enterprises by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2008 (%)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



(1) Repair of computers and personal and household goods, not available.

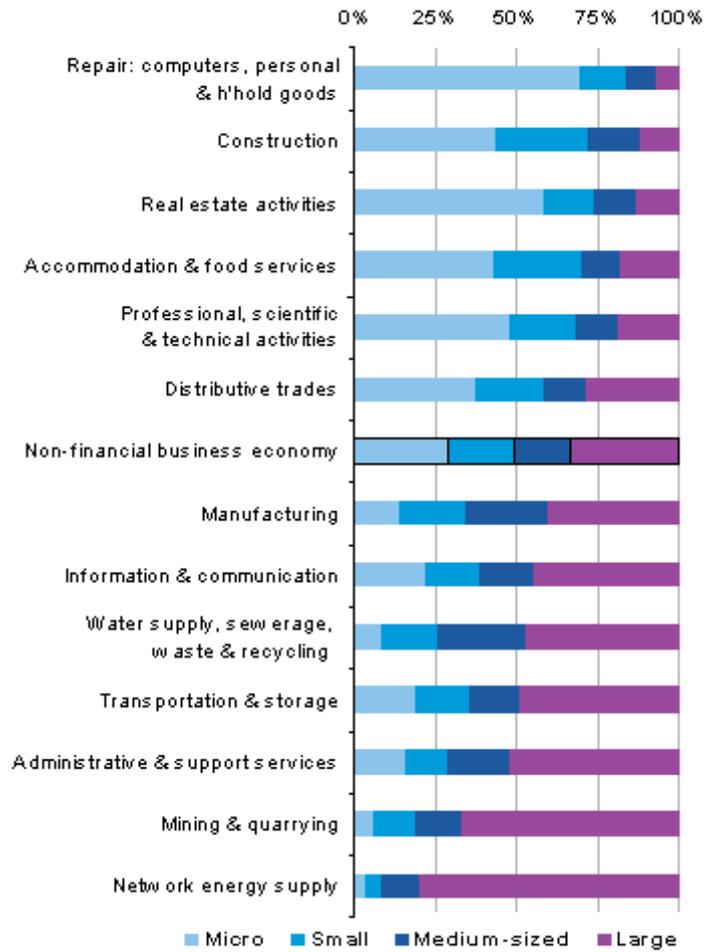
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Figure 1: Number of SMEs, EU-27, 2008 (1) (million)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Figure 2: Number of persons employed in SMEs, EU-27, 2008 (million) Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

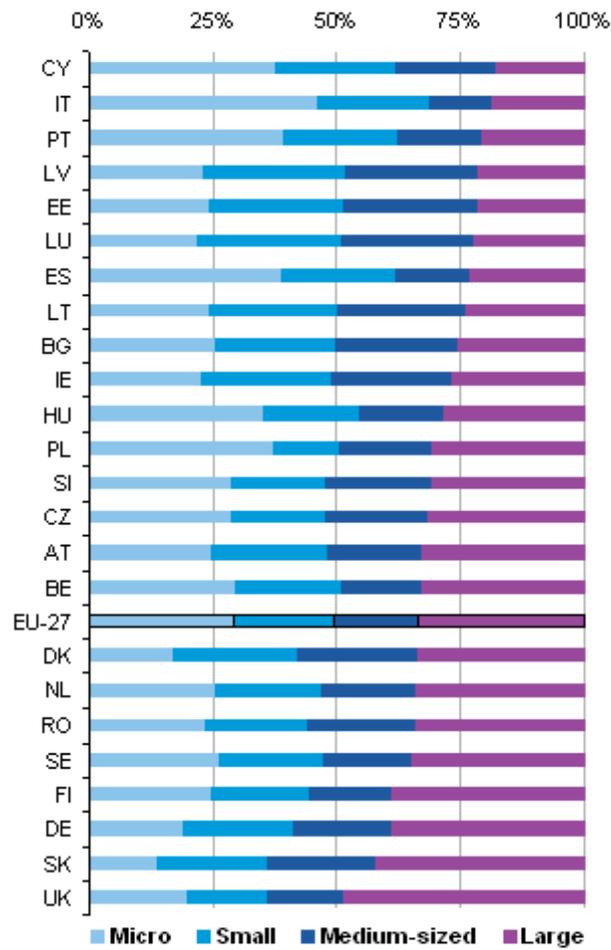
Figure 3: Analysis of the number of persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2008 (%) Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	All SMEs	Micro	Small	Medium-sized	Large
Other professional, scientific & technical activities	92.1	67.5	16.1	8.5	7.9
Repair of computers & personal & household goods	92.0	68.2	14.3	9.5	8.0
Wholesale & retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	87.8	41.5	28.0	18.3	12.2
Construction of buildings	87.1	38.3	28.4	20.5	12.9
Real estate activities	86.5	59.3	15.0	12.4	13.5
Printing & reproduction of recorded media	86.3	28.6	32.4	25.3	13.7
Legal & accounting activities	85.4	54.5	21.4	9.6	14.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products	84.5	30.6	30.8	23.1	15.5
Architectural & engineering act.; technical testing & analysis	82.5	48.1	20.3	14.1	17.5
Manuf. of fabricated metal prod., except machinery & equip.	82.4	20.4	33.0	29.0	17.6
Non-financial business economy	66.7	29.0	20.5	17.2	33.3
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	22.4	3.6	5.3	13.5	77.6
Manuf. of pharmaceuticals	21.1	1.0	4.0	16.1	78.9
Manuf. of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	18.6	1.5	4.6	12.5	81.4
Telecommunications	18.6	6.6	5.1	6.9	81.4
Manuf. of coke & refined petroleum products	18.2	1.7	4.8	11.7	81.8
Manuf. of tobacco products	15.6	1.1	2.4	12.2	84.4
Postal & courier activities	12.9	4.9	3.7	4.3	87.1
Air transport	12.3	1.9	2.9	7.6	87.7
Mining of metal ores	9.8	0.5	1.4	7.9	90.2
Mining of coal & lignite	2.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	97.9

(1) The information presented is based on the sum of those Member States for which data are available - the aggregate may change between activities; extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, sewerage, remediation activities and other waste management services, specialised construction activities, and veterinary activities, incomplete.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Table 4: Activities with high or low shares of persons employed in SMEs, EU, 2008 (1) (%)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



(1) Greece, France and Malta, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Figure 4: Analysis of the number of persons employed by enterprise size class, non-financial business economy, 2008 (1) (%)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Total	Size class zero	Share of size class zero in total
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(%)
Number of enterprises	21 312	10 912	51.2
Number of enterprise births	2 214	1 403	63.4
Number of persons employed	128 908	11 735	9.1
Number of persons employed in new born enterprises	3 793	1 445	38.1

(1) EU average excludes Ireland, Malta and Poland; EU average includes employment data for the United Kingdom for 2006; EU average includes employment data for Portugal for 2005.

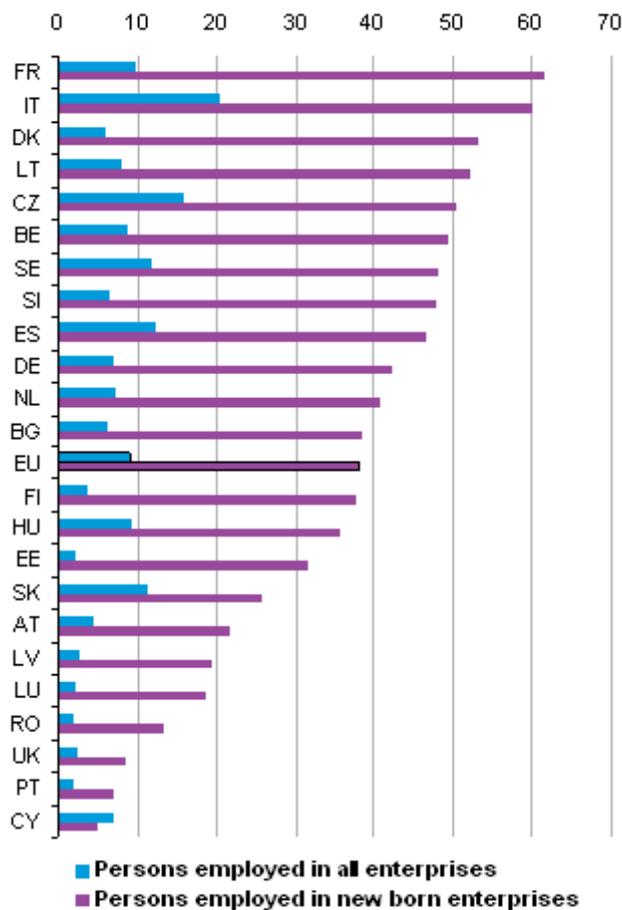
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bd_9b_size_c)

Table 5: Business demography indicators for industry, construction and services, EU, 2007 (1)Source: Eurostat (bd_9b_size_c)

	Size class zero		Share of size class zero in total	
	Persons employed	Persons employed in new born enterprises	Persons employed	Persons employed in new born enterprises
	(1 000)		(%)	
Industry, construction & services	11 772.0	1 451.1	9.1	38.1
Industry	1 021.9	105.2	3.0	26.4
Construction	1 733.4	256.6	12.4	38.1
Services	9 016.8	1 089.3	11.1	39.9

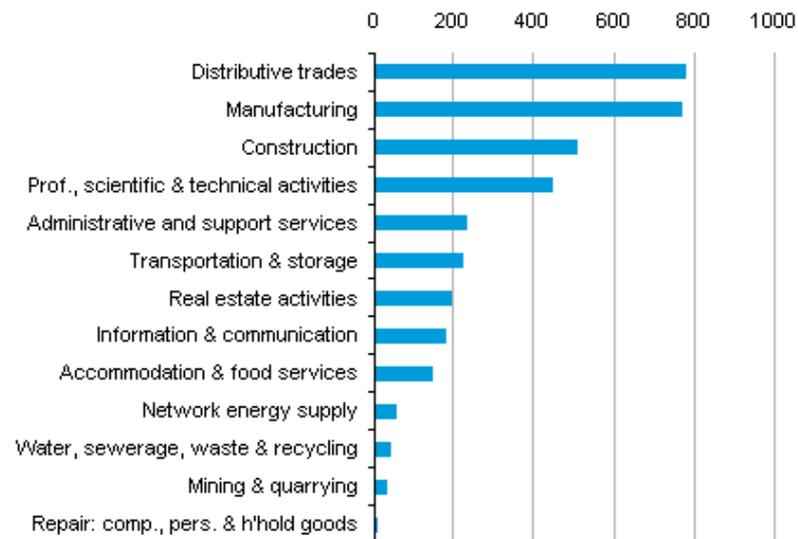
(1) EU average excludes Malta and Poland; EU average includes employment data for Cyprus for 2006; EU average includes employment data for Portugal and the United Kingdom for 2005; EU average for industry, construction and services and for services excludes Ireland.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bd_9b_size_c)

Table 6: Business demography employment indicators, EU, 2007 (1)Source: Eurostat (bd_9b_size_c)



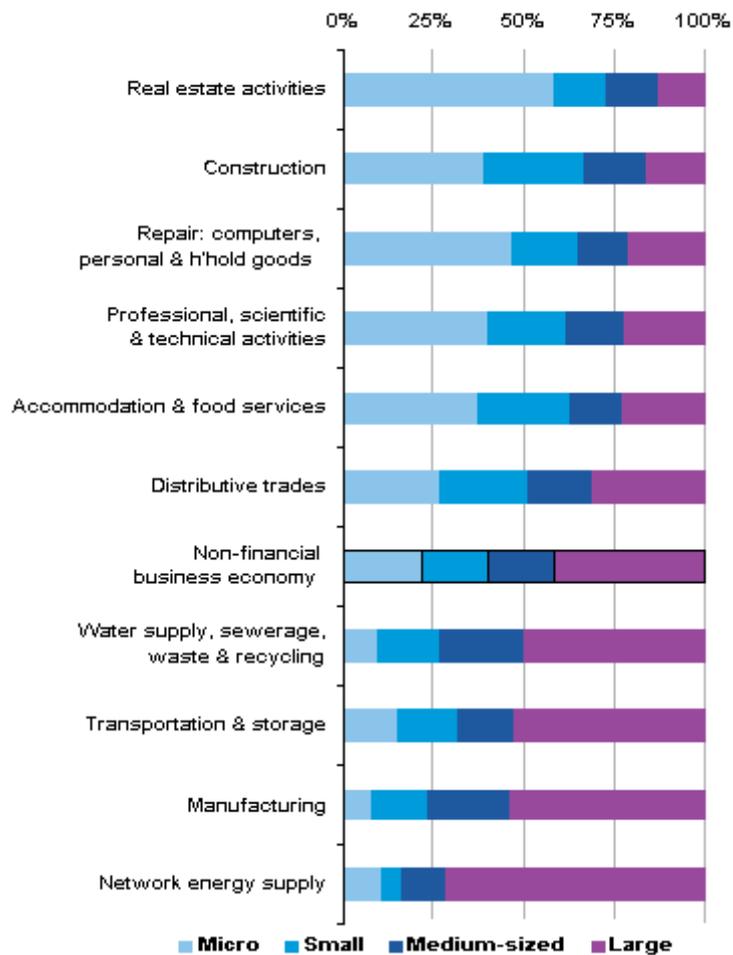
(1) Ireland, Malta and Poland, not available; the United Kingdom, 2006; Portugal, 2005; EU average excludes Ireland, Malta and Poland; EU average includes employment data for Portugal for 2005; EU average includes employment data for the United Kingdom for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bd_9b_size_c)

Figure 5: Share of size class zero in total employment for industry, construction and services, EU, 2007 (1) (%)Source: Eurostat (bd_9b_size_c)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

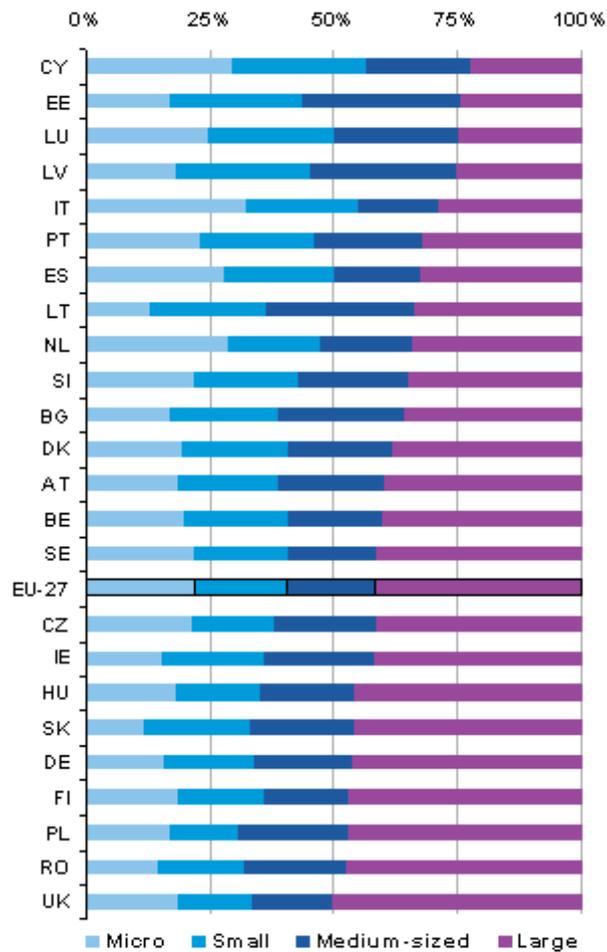
Figure 6: Value added by SMEs, EU-27, 2008 (EUR 1 000 million) Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



(1) Mining and quarrying, information and communication, and administrative and support services, incomplete.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

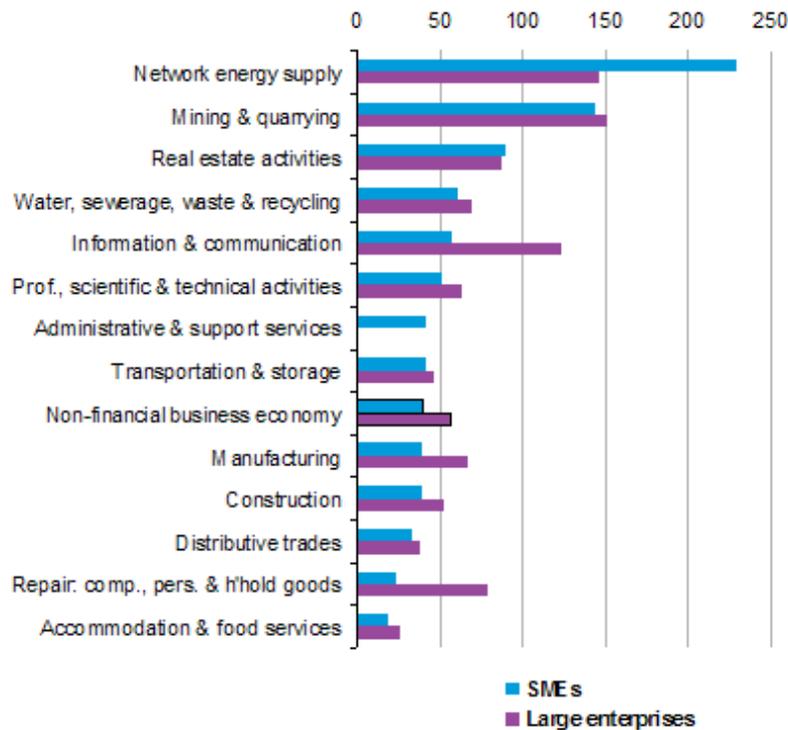
Figure 7: Analysis of value added by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2008 (1) (%)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



(1) Greece, France and Malta, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Figure 8: Analysis of value added by enterprise size class, non-financial business economy, 2008 (%)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)



(1) Administrative and support services, not available for large enterprises.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2, sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 9: Apparent labour productivity, EU-27, 2008 (1) (EUR 1 000 per person) Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Micro	Small	Medium-sized	Large
Non-financial business economy	34.3	41.2	47.9	56.6
Mining & quarrying	:	:	140.4	151.5
Manufacturing	28.3	38.6	45.9	67.1
Network energy supply	535.1	181.7	164.9	146.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	74.8	66.7	53.6	69.2
Construction	35.9	39.0	44.2	52.5
Distributive trades	24.6	40.6	46.6	38.0
Transportation & storage	35.0	43.7	45.0	47.0
Accommodation & food services	17.2	19.3	23.8	25.6
Information & communication	:	59.0	70.1	123.3
Real estate activities	89.3	83.7	100.6	86.9
Professional, scientific & technical activities	45.0	55.9	64.5	63.2
Administrative & support services	:	:	31.0	:
Repair: computers, personal & h'hold goods	18.9	35.2	44.3	78.7

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_sc_ind_r2, sbs_sc_con_r2, sbs_sc_dt_r2, sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

Table 7: Analysis of apparent labour productivity by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2008 (EUR 1 000 per person) Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SMEs may be viewed as important players in the well-being of local and regional communities, with considerable potential for employment creation. As such, they can play an important role in [Europe's 2020 strategy](#), contributing to the economic health of the European economy; this numerous and disparate subpopulation of

enterprises is the focus of this special feature.

Main statistical findings

SME overview

The overwhelming majority (99.8%) of enterprises active within the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2008 were SMEs – some 20.9 million – together they accounted for two out of every three jobs (66.7%) and for 58.6% of value added within the non-financial business economy – see Table 1.

More than nine out of ten (92.0%) enterprises in the EU-27 were micro enterprises; their relative share of the non-financial business economy workforce and value added was considerably lower at 29.0% and 21.8%.

The relative importance of SMEs was particularly high in the southern Member States of Italy, Portugal and Spain (no data available for Greece). Some of these differences may be explained by the relative importance of particular sectors in the national economy or by cultural and institutional preferences for self-employment and/or family-run businesses – see Table 2.

While large enterprises only accounted for 0.2% of the total enterprise population within the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2008, mining and quarrying, network energy supply as well as water supply, sewerage, waste and recycling each reported that more than 1% of their enterprises were large; the same three activities also recorded the highest proportion of medium-sized enterprises (between 4.1% and 5.5% of the enterprise population) – see Table 3.

The number of SMEs across the EU-27's non-financial business economy was particularly concentrated within distributive trades (6.1 million enterprises); this was almost twice the number of SMEs within professional, scientific and technical activities or construction – see Figure 1.

Focus on employment and self-employment

Perhaps the most striking phenomenon of SMEs is their contribution to employment. No less than two thirds of the EU-27's non-financial business economy workforce was active in an SME in 2008.

Some 23.3 million persons worked in SMEs in the distributive trades sector, 19.5 million in manufacturing and 13.2 million in construction; together, these three activities provided work to 61.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce in SMEs – see Figure 2.

Micro enterprises employed more people than any other size class in a number of service sectors – see Figure 3. This pattern was particularly pronounced for real estate services and the repair of computers, personal and household goods, where an absolute majority of the workforce was found working in micro enterprises.

Table 4 provides a more detailed breakdown of employment by size class, confirming the prominent role of SMEs as employers within many service sectors. In contrast, a range of activities characterised by network supply and minimum efficient scales of production (such as mining, air transport, postal and courier services, and the manufacture of motor vehicles or pharmaceuticals) reported a considerably higher proportion of their respective workforces occupied within large enterprises.

Business demography statistics provide information on the dynamics of the enterprise population and its workforce. Entrepreneurship and rapidly growing SMEs are often cited as drivers of job creation with particular attention paid to the potential for employment growth among enterprises with no paid employees (size class zero). These accounted for just over half (51.2%) of all EU enterprises in industry, construction and services in 2007 and for 63.4% of all new born enterprises – predominantly in deregulated service sectors with relatively low fixed costs for starting a business as a self-employed person. A total of 3.8 million persons were employed by newly born enterprises in 2007, with over a third (38.1%) of these working on their own – see Table 5.

The relative contribution of size class zero enterprises to the industry, construction and services workforce was highest in Italy (20.4%), the Czech Republic (15.9%), Spain (12.4%), Sweden (11.9%) and Slovakia (11.3%)

– none of the remaining Member States reported self-employed entrepreneurs accounting for more than 10% of the workforce – see Figure 5.

Focus on value added and apparent productivity

As with the employment analysis, SMEs within the EU-27's distributive trades, manufacturing and construction sectors generated the highest levels of added value in 2008 – see Figure 1.6. Across the whole of the EU-27's non-financial business economy, SMEs accounted for 58.6% of the EUR 6176 thousand million of value added generated in 2008.

The contribution of SMEs to total value added was lower than their contribution to employment (66.7%), resulting in a lower level of [apparent labour productivity](#). This pattern was particularly prevalent among activities such as manufacturing or information and communication services. However, it was also observed across most other activities and across most Member States – suggesting inherent characteristics of SMEs played a role (for example, their inability to benefit from economies of scale, their relatively low level of capital intensity, or their inability to adopt or develop [innovations](#)). As a result, large enterprises tended to record higher labour productivity ratios than SMEs (Figure 9).

Data sources and availability

Structural business statistics are compiled under the legal basis provided by [Parliament](#) and [Council Regulation 295/2008](#) on structural business statistics, and in accordance with the definitions, breakdowns, deadlines for data delivery, and various quality aspects specified in the regulations implementing it.

[Eurostat](#)'s structural business statistics describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors).

Structural business statistics now cover the 'business economy', which includes industry, construction and many services ([NACE Rev. 2](#) Sections B to N and Division 95); financial and insurance activities (NACE Section K) are treated separately within structural business statistics because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area. As such, the term 'non-financial business economy' is generally used in business statistics to refer to those economic activities covered by NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95 and the units that carry out those activities. Structural business statistics do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services, such as education or health.

SBS are available with an analysis by enterprise size class. In structural business statistics, size classes are defined by the number of persons employed, except for specific data series within retail trade activities where [turnover](#) size classes are also used. A limited set of the standard structural business statistics variables (for example, the number of enterprises, turnover, persons employed and value added) is analysed by size class, mostly down to the three-digit (group) level of NACE. For statistical purposes, SMEs are generally defined as those enterprises employing fewer than 250 persons. The number of size classes available varies according to the activity under consideration. However, the main groups used for presenting the results are:

- small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): with 1 to 249 persons employed, further divided into:
 - micro enterprises: with less than 10 persons employed;
 - small enterprises: with 10 to 49 persons employed;
 - medium-sized enterprises: with 50 to 249 persons employed;
- large enterprises: with 250 or more persons employed.

Context

In June 2008, a Communication titled the [Small Business Act \(SBA\) for Europe](#) was adopted. This recognised 'the central role of SMEs in the EU economy' and aimed to strengthen the role played by SMEs and to promote

their growth and job creating potential through alleviating a number of problems which are thought to hamper the development of SMEs. These included: alleviating administrative burdens; facilitating SMEs' access to finance; supporting SMEs in their bid to access new markets; ensuring fair competition; promoting education and skills for entrepreneurship; protecting intellectual property; encouraging research and development; or supporting SMEs in a regional and environmental context. This 'mainstreaming' of SME policy is based upon a premise to 'think small first'.

A [review of the SBA](#) was released in February 2011: it highlighted the progress made and set out a range of new actions to respond to challenges resulting from the financial and economic crisis. In doing so, it is hoped that the updated SBA will contribute towards delivering the key objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy – namely, smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Enterprises by size class - overview of SMEs in the EU](#) - Statistics in focus 31/2008
- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition
- [Key figures on European Business - with a special feature section on SMEs](#) - 2011 edition
- [SMEs were the main drivers of economic growth between 2004 and 2006](#) - Statistics in focus 71/2009

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

SBS - trade (sbs_dt)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics by size classes - trade (sbs_sc_dt)

SBS - services (serv)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Handbook on the design and implementation of business surveys](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - sbs_esms)
- [Use of administrative sources for business statistics purposes](#)

Other information

- [Business registers - Recommendations Manual](#)
- [Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003](#) concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Business economy - size class analysis](#)

External links

- [European Commission - DG Enterprise and Industry](#) , see also:
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#)
 - [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - SME Envoy](#)
 - [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - Small business act](#)
 - [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - The European Charter for Small Enterprises](#)
- [European Commission - Europe 2020 strategy](#)

See also

- [All business economy articles by perspective](#)
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises - background article](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics overview](#)

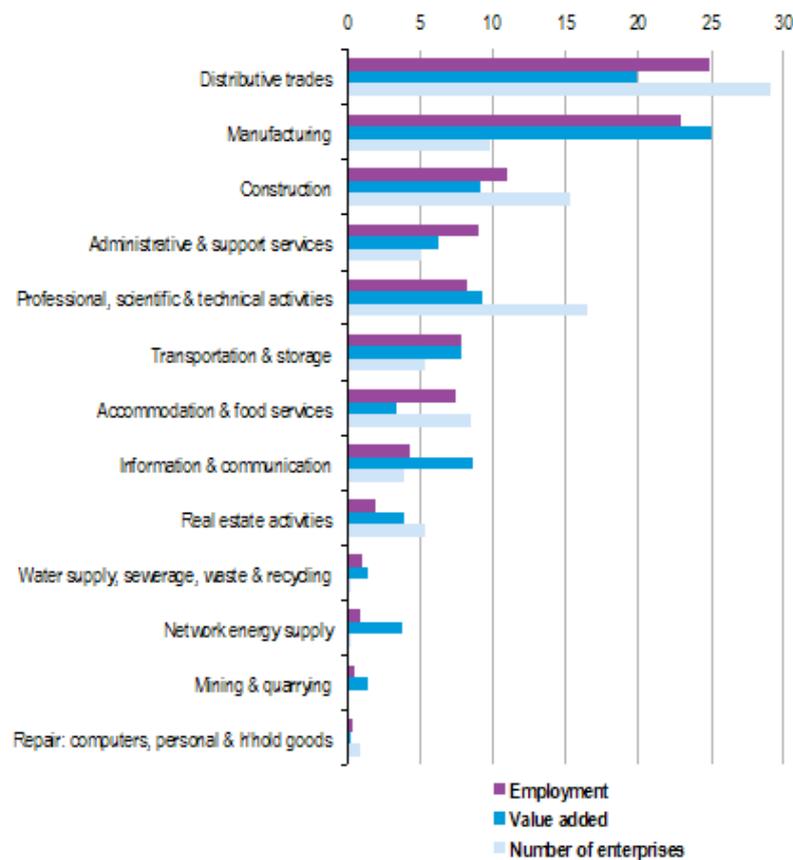
Business economy - structural profile

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	20 792
Number of persons employed (1 000)	134 084
Turnover (EUR million)	22 059 960
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	16 382 854
Personnel costs (EUR million)	3 435 590
Value added (EUR million)	5 577 522
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	2 134 782
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	42
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	138.8
Gross operating rate (%)	9.7

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2009 Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2), (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Structure of the non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2009 (% share of non-financial business economy total) Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2), (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

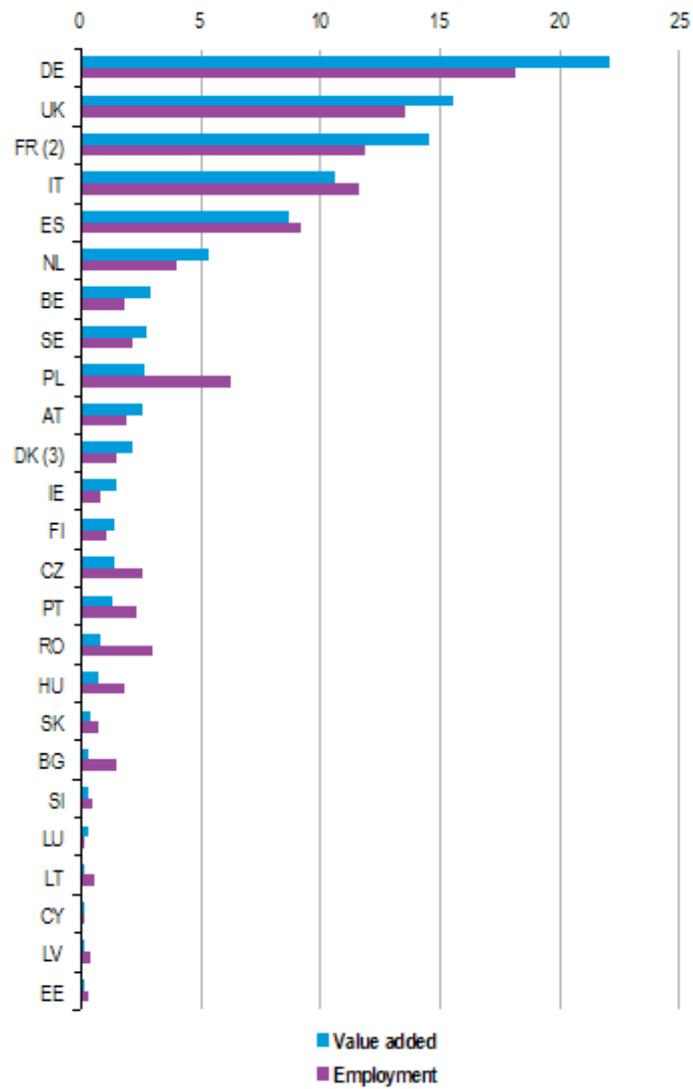
	Number of enterprises	Persons employed
	(thousands)	
Non-financial business economy	20 792	134 084
Mining & quarrying	20	640
Manufacturing	2 039	30 668
Network energy supply	39	1 200
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	58	1 269
Construction	3 173	14 688
Distributive trades	6 045	33 349
Transportation & storage	1 110	10 580
Accommodation & food services	1 753	9 949
Information & communication	794	5 732
Real estate activities	1 098	2 600
Professional, scientific & technical activities	3 428	10 982
Administrative & support services	1 060	12 044
Repair: computers, personal & household goods	173	383
	Turnover	Value added
	(EUR million)	
Non-financial business economy	22 059 960	5 577 522
Mining & quarrying	190 000	72 000
Manufacturing	5 812 027	1 396 136
Network energy supply	1 100 000	212 150
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	190 249	78 610
Construction	1 609 931	512 024
Distributive trades	8 224 290	1 109 552
Transportation & storage	1 137 291	436 643
Accommodation & food services	446 468	186 832
Information & communication	1 081 406	477 337
Real estate activities	410 000	216 000
Professional, scientific & technical activities	1 094 248	520 734
Administrative & support services	740 000	350 000
Repair: computers, personal & household goods	24 050	9 505
	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
	(EUR 1 000 / person)	
Non-financial business economy	42	30.0
Mining & quarrying	112	34.0
Manufacturing	46	34.5
Network energy supply	180	50.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	62	31.5
Construction	35	30.6
Distributive trades	33	25.0
Transportation & storage	41	31.2
Accommodation & food services	19	15.9
Information & communication	83	48.6
Real estate activities	83	29.7
Professional, scientific & technical activities	47	40.5
Administrative & support services	29	20.9
Repair: computers, personal & household goods	25	26.2
	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(%)	
Non-financial business economy	138.8	9.7
Mining & quarrying	321.4	26.6
Manufacturing	132.1	7.0
Network energy supply	353.6	13.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	196.8	20.9
Construction	113.9	10.6
Distributive trades	133.2	5.1
Transportation & storage	132.1	12.2
Accommodation & food services	118.1	12.6
Information & communication	171.2	20.9
Real estate activities	278.6	40.3
Professional, scientific & technical activities	117.0	17.8
Administrative & support services	139.1	15.2
Repair: computers, personal & household goods	94.8	12.9

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Employment	Turnover	Value added
	(thousands)		(EUR 1 000 million)	
EU-27	20 791.6	134 084.1	22 059 959.7	5 577 521.9
BE	:	2 476.6	:	161 783.0
BG	316.6	2 041.9	91 678.7	16 602.9
CZ	947.4	3 468.2	370 914.3	77 127.8
DK	213.1	2 067.8	445 159.4	120 513.2
DE	2 038.4	24 338.2	4 656 758.5	1 231 088.5
EE	50.6	382.0	32 493.8	6 769.7
IE	168.3	1 139.3	316 232.2	85 371.2
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	2 547.4	12 364.9	1 825 720.1	484 861.9
FR (1)	2 220.3	13 644.5	3 236 464.8	814 457.1
IT	3 889.5	15 604.2	2 573 866.6	592 395.2
CY	47.5	238.8	25 557.6	8 675.6
LV	78.3	558.1	34 736.4	7 453.8
LT	113.1	820.7	46 898.1	8 880.0
LU	27.3	224.1	:	14 945.4
HU	555.9	2 437.1	235 535.6	42 704.1
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	623.2	5 388.6	1 259 478.3	300 048.2
AT	290.7	2 536.3	542 510.5	143 864.3
PL	1 445.5	8 412.7	674 120.6	149 215.6
PT	745.9	3 163.3	320 502.9	74 582.0
RO	495.2	3 963.5	199 394.6	44 494.5
SI	111.8	624.9	72 938.5	16 171.6
SK	62.5	1 006.1	109 922.5	21 558.3
FI	224.6	1 440.2	330 368.2	78 826.1
SE	596.4	2 825.9	554 669.2	151 026.9
UK	1 666.9	18 107.8	3 023 669.2	864 266.8
NO	269.2	1 455.8	491 031.2	161 533.8
CH	137.8	2 639.9	1 073 249.9	228 224.8
HR	180.4	1 153.4	81 773.2	22 305.2

(1) Number of employees instead of persons employed.

Table 3: Key indicators for the non-financial business economy, 2009 Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2), (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



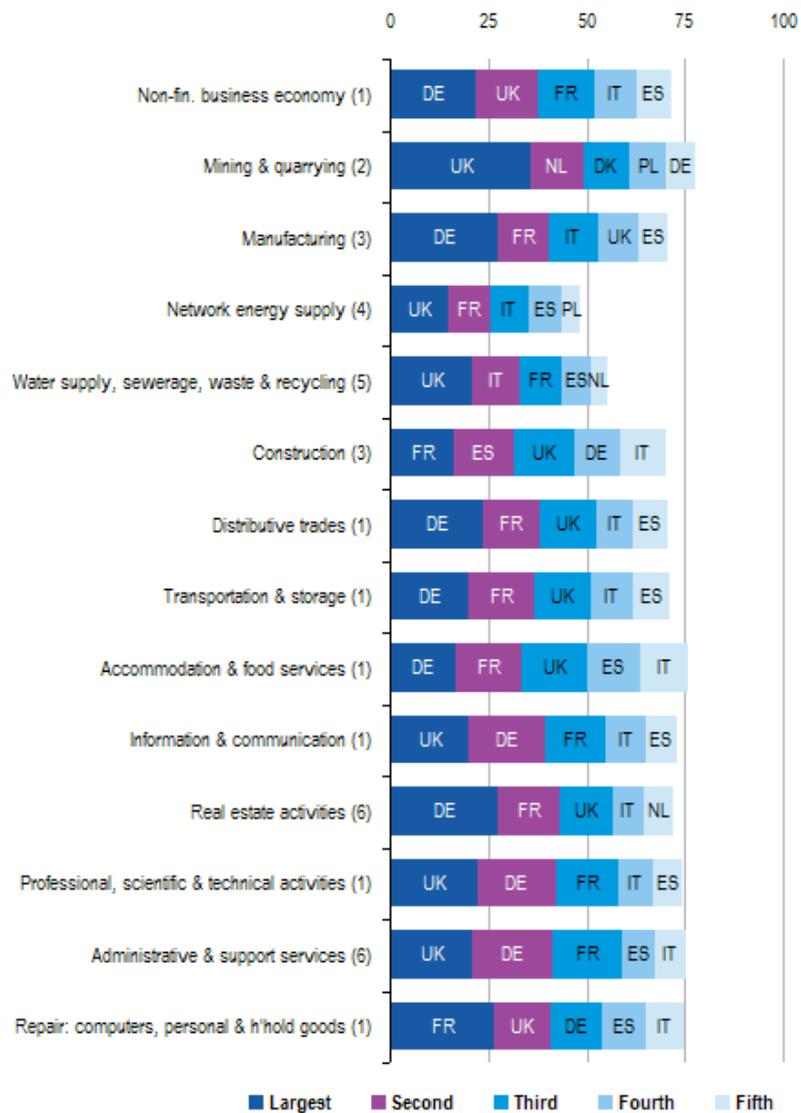
(1) Greece and Malta, not available.

(2) Number of employees instead of persons employed.

(3) Denmark, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Share of value added and employment, non-financial business economy, 2009 (1) (% share of EU-27 total)Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2), (sbs_na_con_r2), (sbs_na_dt_r2), (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available; Denmark, 2008.
(2) Belgium and Malta, not available; Denmark, 2008.
(3) Malta, not available; Denmark, 2008.
(4) Belgium, Germany, Greece and Malta, not available; Denmark, 2008.
(5) Germany and Malta, not available; Denmark, 2008.
(6) Greece, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; Denmark, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 3: Cumulative share of value added for the five largest contributors among EU Member States, 2009 (% share of value added) Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Most specialised Member State	Share of sector in the national non-financial business economy (%)
Mining & quarrying	DK	7.1
Manufacturing	HU	36.2
Network energy supply	SK	13.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	SK	2.2
Construction	CY	19.8
Distributive trades	BE	24.5
Transportation & storage	LV	17.3
Accommodation & food services	CY	11.0
Information & communication	LU	14.6
Real estate activities	SE	8.1
Professional, scientific & technical activities	LU	16.3
Administrative & support services	UK	8.5
Repair: computers, personal & h'hold goods	FR	0.3

(1) Greece and Malta, not available; Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg, incomplete; Denmark, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4: Relative specialisation by activity in terms of value added, 2009 (1) (% of non-financial business economy value added)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Most specialised Member State	Share of sector in the national non-financial business economy (%)
Mining & quarrying	PL	2.3
Manufacturing	SK	37.5
Network energy supply	RO	2.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste & recycling	SK	2.1
Construction	LU	17.7
Distributive trades	LT	30.0
Transportation & storage	DK	15.5
Accommodation & food services	CY	17.6
Information & communication	SE	6.7
Real estate activities	LV	5.8
Professional, scientific & technical activities	NL	11.6
Administrative & support services	NL	16.3
Repair: computers, personal & h'hold goods	HU	0.5

(1) Greece and Malta, not available; Belgium and Luxembourg, incomplete; Denmark, 2008; France, number of employees instead of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 5: Relative specialisation by activity in terms of employment, 2009 (1) (% of non-financial business economy employment)Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

	Most specialised activity within the non-financial business economy	Share of activity value added in the non-financial business economy total (%)
BE (1)	Administrative & support services	8.0
BG	Mining & quarrying	2.8
CZ	Network energy supply	8.5
DK (2)	Mining & quarrying	7.1
DE (1)	Real estate activities	4.8
EE	Network energy supply	6.2
IE	Manufacturing	33.3
EL	-	-
ES	Construction	16.2
FR	Repair: computers, personal & h'hold goods	0.3
IT	Manufacturing	3.5
CY	Accommodation & food services	11.0
LV	Transportation & storage	17.3
LT	Network energy supply	7.7
LU (1)	Professional, scientific & technical activities	16.3
HU	Network energy supply	5.8
MT	-	-
NL	Mining & quarrying	3.2
AT	Accommodation & food services	4.8
PL	Mining & quarrying	4.4
PT	Construction	12.3
RO	Mining & quarrying	5.6
SI	Manufacturing	32.9
SK	Network energy supply	13.3
FI	Real estate activities	4.9
SE	Real estate activities	8.1
UK	Mining & quarrying	3.0

(1) Activity coverage, incomplete.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 6: Relative specialisation by Member State in terms of value added, 2009Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_ind_r2), (sbs_sc_con_r2), (sbs_sc_dt_r2), (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

This article focuses on the [non-financial business economy](#) and belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure and characteristics of the economic activities within the non-financial business economy of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) .

Main statistical findings

Size and structure of the non-financial business economy

In 2009 a total of EUR5577522 million of gross [value added](#) was generated in the [EU-27](#) 's non-financial business economy and the non-financial business economy workforce reached 134.1 million [persons employed](#) .

The sectors that make up the non-financial business economy are shown in Figure1 which provides an overview of their contribution in terms of labour input (employment), output (value added), and the [enterprise](#) population. In broad terms, manufacturing and distributive trades were the largest sectors, combining for 45% or more of the non-financial business economy value added and employment totals.

[Apparent labour productivity](#) averaged EUR41.6 thousand per person employed in the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2009, ranging from EUR19 thousand per person employed in accommodation and food services to EUR180 thousand per person employed for network energy supply. [Average personnel costs](#) were also lowest for the accommodation and food services sector (EUR15.9 thousand per employee) and highest in network energy supply (EUR50.0 thousand per employee); the non-financial business economy average was EUR30.0 thousand per employee. It should be noted that both of these indicators are based on a simple head count of employment and so are influenced, at least in part, by the extent of part-time employment. The influence of part-time employment is largely removed by combining these two measures into the [wage-adjusted](#)

labour productivity ratio : for the non-financial business economy this ratio was valued at 138.8% in 2009, indicating that average labour productivity was 38.8% higher than average personnel costs. This indicator was below 100% for the small sector of repair of computers, personal and household goods and rose to above 300% for the network energy supply sector and the mining and quarrying sector.

As can be seen from Figure2, a Member State's share of the EU-27's non-financial business economy varies substantially depending whether it is measured in terms of value added or employment. Those with higher shares of EU-27 value added than their respective shares of the EU-27 workforce (such as Germany, the United Kingdom and France) had above average apparent labour productivity ratios.

National specialisation and concentration

The share of the five largest Member States in the EU-27's value added gives an impression of geographical concentration; the average share for the non-financial business economy was 71.5% in 2009. An analysis at the level of detail shown in Figure3 indicates that the highest concentration was for mining and quarrying and the lowest for construction and distributive trades; the network energy supply sector as well as the water supply, sewerage, waste and recycling sector had lower levels of concentration by this measure, but it should be noted that German data is not available for these sectors, thus strongly influencing the results. Generally, in each sector the five largest Member States were the five Member States with the largest economies overall (Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom), with the mining and quarrying sector the main exception.

The most specialised Member State in an activity is the one where that activity's share of the non-financial business economy is highest, regardless of whether the Member State is large or small. In contrast to concentration measures that typically highlight the largest Member States, measures of specialisation often identify smaller or medium-sized Member States. In only two of the activities presented in Tables4 or5 were large Member States the most specialised Member State; in both cases this concerned specialisation in value added terms for services activities, once each for France and the United Kingdom. Some specialisations are due to the availability of natural resources, for example specialisation in mining and quarrying in Denmark and Poland.

Table6 shows the activity in which each Member State is most specialised, relative to the EU-27 as a whole - this is based on value added shares in the non-financial business economy. For just over half of the Member States the activity in which they were most specialised was an industrial activity. Spain and Portugal were relatively most specialised in construction, Cyprus and Austria in accommodation and food services, and Germany, Finland and Sweden in real estate activities. Belgium was most specialised in administrative and support services, France in the repair of computers, personal and household goods, Latvia in transportation and storage and Luxembourg in professional, scientific and technical activities. It should be noted that some activities are relatively small across the whole of the EU-27, which means that even in a Member State with a high specialisation relative to the EU-27 average this activity may in fact only contribute a small proportion of non-financial business economy value added, as is the case for France. None of the Member States were highly specialised in water supply, sewerage, waste and recycling, nor in distributive trades, nor information and communication services.

Data sources and availability

Structural business statistics are compiled under the legal basis provided by [European Parliament and Council Regulation 295/2008](#) on structural business statistics, and in accordance with the definitions, breakdowns (level of analysis), deadlines for data delivery, and various quality aspects specified in the regulations implementing it.

Eurostat 's structural business statistics describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors).

Structural business statistics cover the 'business economy', which includes industry, construction and many services ([NACE Rev.2 Sections B to N and Division 95](#)); financial and insurance activities (NACE Section K) are treated separately within structural business statistics because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area. As such, the term 'non-financial business economy' is generally used in business statistics to refer to those economic activities covered by NACE Rev.2 Sections B

to J and L to N and Division 95 and the units that carry out those activities. Structural business statistics do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services, such as education or health.

Structural business statistics contain a comprehensive set of basic variables describing business demographics and employment characteristics, as well as monetary variables (mainly concerning operating income and expenditure, or [investment](#)). In addition, a set of derived indicators has been compiled: for example, ratios of monetary characteristics or per head values.

Context

In October 2010 the [European Commission](#) presented a Communication on a renewed industrial policy. ' [An industrial policy for the globalisation era](#) ' provides a blueprint that puts industrial competitiveness and sustainability centre stage. It is a flagship initiative that forms part of the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) , and sets out a strategy that aims to boost growth and jobs by maintaining and supporting a strong, diversified and competitive industrial base in Europe offering well-paid jobs while becoming less carbon intensive. The initiative establishes a strategic agenda and proposes some broad cross-sectoral measures, as well as tailor-made actions for specific industries, mainly targeting the so-called 'green innovation' performance of these sectors.

The [internal market](#) remains one of the EU's most important priorities. The central principles governing the internal market for services were set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . This guarantees EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State other than the one in which they are established. The objective of the [Services Directive 2006/123/EC](#) of 12 December 2006, on services in the internal market, is to eliminate obstacles to trade in services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations. It is intended to improve [competitiveness](#) , not just of service enterprises but also of European industry as a whole. In December 2006, this Directive was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council with transposition by the Member States required by the end of 2009. It is hoped that the Directive will help achieve potential economic growth and job creation. By providing for administrative simplification, it also supports the better regulation agenda.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

SBS - main indicators (sbs_na)

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

SBS - trade (sbs_dt)

SBS - services (serv)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Business economy - structural profile: tables and figures](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of the non-financial business economy:

- [Mining and quarrying](#)
 - [Manufacturing](#)
 - [Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply / network energy supply](#)
 - [Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities](#)
 - [Construction](#)
 - [Distributive trades](#)
 - [Transportation and storage](#)
 - [Accommodation and food service activities](#)
 - [Information and communication services](#)
 - [Real estate activities](#)
 - [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)
 - [Administrative and support service activities](#)
 - [Repair of computers and personal and household goods](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Business registers

This article briefly presents characteristics and uses of statistical business registers in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) .

[Eurostat](#) does not publish business register data for the EU Member States.

Population and records

Business registers include information on the active population of:

- [enterprises](#) carrying on economic activities contributing to the [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) ;
- their [local units](#) ;
- the legal units of which those enterprises consist;
- enterprise groups (association of enterprises bound together by legal and/or financial links).

Recorded characteristics

The characteristics recorded in the registers for the units are, for example:

- identification characteristics: ID numbers, names, addresses;
- demographic characteristics: date of [commencement](#) /cessation of the unit;
- economic/stratification characteristics: economic activity ([NACE](#)), employment, [turnover](#) , legal form;
- information on control and ownership relations: parent/subsidiary legal unit, minority shareholder information, country of global decision centre.

Use of business registers

Statistical business registers are used:

- as a tool for the preparation and co-ordination of surveys;
- as a source of information for statistical analysis of the business population and its demography;
- to establish links with administrative sources;
- for the identification and construction of [statistical units](#) .

Business register data are mainly used for supporting surveys and the analysis of statistical units, as well as their relations.

Context

The availability of statistical business registers is key to the compilation of consistent and comparable [short-term](#) and [structural business statistics](#) .

Business registers are crucial for establishing efficient statistical survey frames which aim to reduce reporting burden on enterprises.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Business registers - Recommendations Manual](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 177/2008](#) of 20 February 2008 establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes and repealing Regulation 2186/93
- [Regulation 696/93](#) on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also

- [EuroGroups register](#)

Business services

This article presents [business services](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , here defined as [NACE Rev. 1.1 Divisions 72 and 74](#). Business services are a driver of a knowledge-based economy and their labour-intensive nature suggests their potential importance as providers of new jobs in the future.

Context

Contributing to the recent increase in the demand for business services, the growing trend in [outsourcing](#) has seen many [enterprises](#) use service providers for [non-core](#) professional activities.

Technological progress and the internet are also important factors which have provided new production possibilities and new modes of supply.

Beyond the establishment of the framework of the [General Agreement on Trade in Services \(GATS\)](#) and greater openness of international markets, the [European Services Directive 123/2006](#) should further strengthen the business services sector on the international stage. It seeks to:

- promote an [internal market](#) in services through the removal of legal and administrative barriers that have prevented enterprises from one Member State providing similar services in another Member State;
- make it easier for businesses to provide and use cross-border services within the EU, increasing cross-border competition.

Given the flexibility and dynamics of the business services sector, it is important for analysts to have a detailed knowledge of both clients and products (which are becoming increasingly non-standard and customised according to client needs) in order to further their understanding of market forces in this domain.

Data collection

In order to improve statistical coverage and respond to user needs, [Eurostat](#) has developed statistics on these dynamic areas of the economy since early 2000 with participating countries providing statistics on a voluntary basis.

From the [reference year](#) 2008 onwards, the business services data collection has become part of the regular annual data collection of SBS. Business services statistics are now based on Annex VIII of the [recast SBS Regulation 295/2008](#) .

Main findings

- In 2006, 4.4 million enterprises in the [EU-27](#) had as their main activity the provision of business services. They employed 22.2 million persons and generated total gross [turnover](#) of EUR 1763 billion, equivalent to 17.1% of the [non-financial business economy workforce](#) and to 7.9% of total turnover.
- Legal, accounting, auditing and business management services accounted for 29.8% of business services turnover in the EU-27, computer and related activities for 21.0%, architecture, engineering and consultancy (15.3%), advertising (8.2%), and labour recruitment and provision of personnel (7.3%).
- An analysis based on the location of clients gives information on the exports of business services to residents in other Member States or outside of the EU. In 2005, domestic clients accounted for upwards of 90% of the turnover that was generated in the business services sectors of Germany, Spain, Greece and Portugal; at the other end of the range, Latvia was the only country where more than 20% of sales were accounted for by exports.

- The activities with the highest proportion of their sales coming from exports in 2005 were technical testing and analysis (21.0%), business and management consulting (16.5%) and market research and public opinion polling (16.3%).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Main features of EU-27 Business services](#) - Statistics in focus 101/2008
- [Eurostat regional yearbook 2007 - Chapter 8: Structural business statistics](#) ; focus on business services
- [EU-27 business services: thriving in the wake of outsourcing and liberalisation](#) - Statistics in focus 76/2007
- [Exports of business services](#) - Statistics in focus 74/2007
- [Provision and export of computer services in Europe](#) - Statistics in focus 15/2006

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\) \(New SBS presentation\)](#) , see:

SBS - services (t_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (t_sbs_na_serv)

Financial services statistics (t_serv_fin)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\) \(New activity classification \(NACE Rev 2\)\)](#) , see:

Business services statistics (bs)

Business Services: reference year 2008 (bs2008)

Business Services: reference year 2007 (bs2007)

Business Services: reference year 2006 (bs2006)

Business Services: reference year 2005 (bs2005)

Business services: reference year 2004 (bs2004)

Business services: reference year 2003 (bs2003)

Business services: reference year 2001 (bs2001)

Business services: reference year 2000 (bs2000)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Business services](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Tables and figures on business services](#)

Other information

- [Directive 123/2006](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast)
- [Regulation 251/2009](#) of 11 March 2009 implementing and amending Regulation 295/2008 as regards the series of data to be produced for structural business statistics and the adaptations necessary after the revision of the statistical classification of products by activity (CPA)
- [Regulation 250/2009](#) of 11 March 2009 implementing Regulation 295/2008 as regards the definitions of characteristics, the technical format for the transmission of data, the double reporting requirements for NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2 and derogations to be granted for structural business statistics

See also

- [Business services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Demand for services](#)
- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

PRODCOM statistics

Data from October 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article analyses recent data on industrial production in the European Union (EU), based on results of the PRODCOM survey. In 2011 the sold value by products covered by PRODCOM survey amounted to EUR 4709 billion. Even if data are collected in current price in the survey, some considerations are based on constant price (see methodology on calculation of constant price). After the 2008 crisis, the value generated by European production was reduced dramatically. The recovering process is now well engaged and even if the level of 2008 is not yet reached it gets closer to the highest value ever reached.

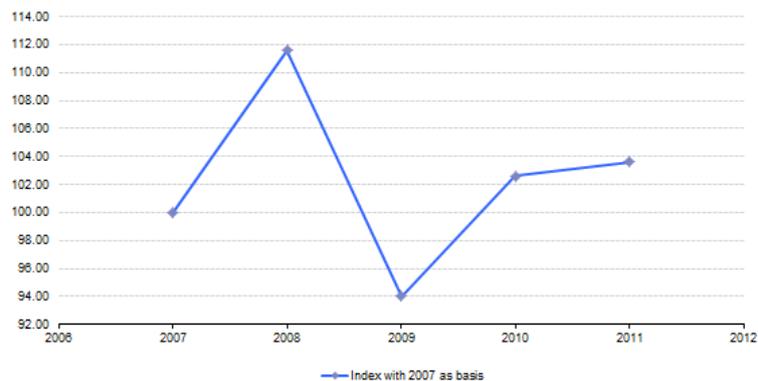


Figure 1: PRODCOM - yearly evolution 2007 - 2011 (base 100 in 2007)

Main statistical findings

DNV	Descriptions	2008	2009	2010	2011
07	Metal ores	3 747 287 699	2 629 527 793	3 324 128 530	5 028 646 291
08	Other mining and quarrying products	25 177 047 291	22 872 479 880	22 616 029 374	20 410 610 526
10	Food products	593 120 373 305	564 061 142 320	572 887 978 720	576 136 867 429
11	Beverages	111 385 197 759	109 212 893 771	106 575 245 696	104 615 506 917
12	Tobacco products	16 023 824 796	13 808 948 461	13 295 020 768	12 506 498 371
13	Textiles	57 992 593 079	48 410 927 827	52 432 538 922	51 670 060 112
14	Wearing apparel	39 294 156 720	31 737 962 167	30 993 540 434	29 714 440 055
15	Leather and related products	27 284 553 005	23 762 369 765	26 412 370 796	27 737 742 965
16	Wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, articles of straw and plating materials	85 650 528 853	71 117 839 730	70 596 025 331	73 689 062 157
17	Paper and paper products	148 930 322 139	126 427 100 601	138 912 734 542	136 941 609 881
18	Printing and recording services	73 274 613 745	64 885 548 168	62 928 571 582	57 385 089 758
19	Coke and refined petroleum products	299 922 132	299 321 161	343 380 698	823 741 370
20	Chemicals and chemical products	375 143 349 975	322 285 896 157	356 228 963 734	374 762 523 530
21	Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	124 863 485 733	121 311 953 001	142 000 276 752	131 109 562 195
22	Rubber and plastics products	204 653 000 343	174 820 022 194	191 148 614 745	197 162 312 909
23	Other non-metallic mineral products	174 170 362 070	148 482 491 643	143 513 560 280	148 126 528 857
24	Basic metals	342 819 948 915	227 615 199 845	291 302 533 766	310 902 982 027
25	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	359 170 941 539	277 371 428 354	302 193 030 352	306 196 490 679
26	Computer, electronic and optical products	180 634 602 324	162 214 144 263	189 920 846 684	156 420 932 934
27	Electrical equipment	197 441 923 966	163 360 787 115	181 428 967 367	183 009 164 509
28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	447 718 114 092	348 131 009 087	374 564 713 050	402 687 245 794
29	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	545 804 323 632	429 500 133 945	512 147 484 961	537 779 659 519
30	Other transport equipment	104 209 912 753	102 159 458 515	103 773 049 910	96 747 946 549
31	Furniture	70 165 772 081	67 333 846 960	70 743 136 687	65 672 734 717
32	Other manufactured goods	68 586 252 540	64 194 413 754	66 951 601 066	66 692 467 727
33	Repair and installation services of machinery and equipment	129 707 445 845	127 578 363 314	129 972 739 865	128 005 876 178
	All manufacturing products in 2007 constant price	4 520 457 378 171	3 809 478 361 570	4 158 150 894 547	4 198 193 531 060

Table 1: Evolution of sold value in constant price by Nace Division, EU27, 2008-2011 - Source: Eurostat (DS043408)

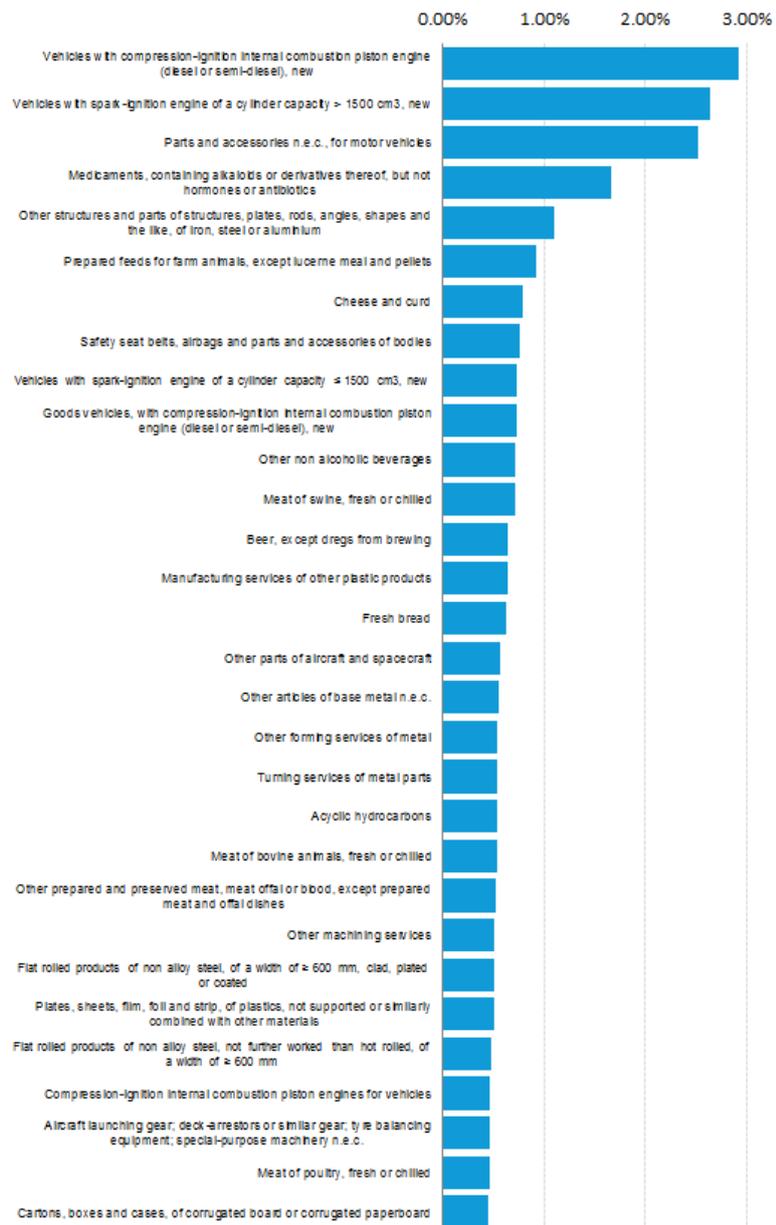


Figure 2: Share of EU-27 total of top-30 products at CPA level by value of sold production, 2011 - Source: Eurostat (DS043408)

CPA description	CPA code	Value of sold production (mio Euro)
Vehicles with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), new	291023	137 480 762 785
Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity > 1500 cm3, new	291022	124 641 650 305
Parts and accessories n.e.c., for motor vehicles	292320	118 899 024 701
Medicaments, containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, but not hormones or antibiotics	212013	78 429 327 116
Other structures and parts of structures, plates, rods, angles, shapes and the like, of iron, steel or aluminium	251123	52 061 560 013
Prepared feeds for farm animals, except lucerne meal and pellets	109110	43 347 596 103
Cheese and curd	105140	37 402 950 359
Safety seat belts, airbags and parts and accessories of bodies	293220	35 894 417 319
Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity ≤ 1500 cm3, new	291021	34 529 413 502
Goods vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), new	291041	34 420 010 192
Other non alcoholic beverages	110719	33 868 626 339
Meat of swine, fresh or chilled	101112	33 788 178 517
Beer, except draught from brewing	110510	30 380 116 694
Manufacturing services of other plastic products	222991	30 379 340 705
Fresh bread	107111	29 558 223 844
Other parts of aircraft and spacecraft	303050	28 842 993 014
Other articles of base metal n.e.c.	259929	25 020 571 037
Other forming services of metal	255013	25 643 214 070
Turning services of metal parts	250210	25 441 243 938
Acrylic hydrocarbons	291411	25 334 813 532
Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	101111	25 290 121 003
Other prepared and preserved meat, meat offal or blood, except prepared meat and offal dishes	101315	24 682 254 904
Other machining services	296200	24 394 174 451
Flat rolled products of non alloy steel, of a width of > 600 mm, clad, plated or coated	241051	24 190 022 340
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, not supported or similarly combined with other materials	222130	24 094 105 158
Flat rolled products of non alloy steel, not further worked than hot rolled, of a width of > 600 mm	241031	22 658 657 642
Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines for vehicles	291013	22 016 636 794
Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestors or similar gear; tyre balancing equipment; special-purpose machinery n.e.c.	289929	21 807 159 942
Meat of poultry, fresh or chilled	101210	21 847 631 960
Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated board or corrugated paperboard	172113	21 248 690 406

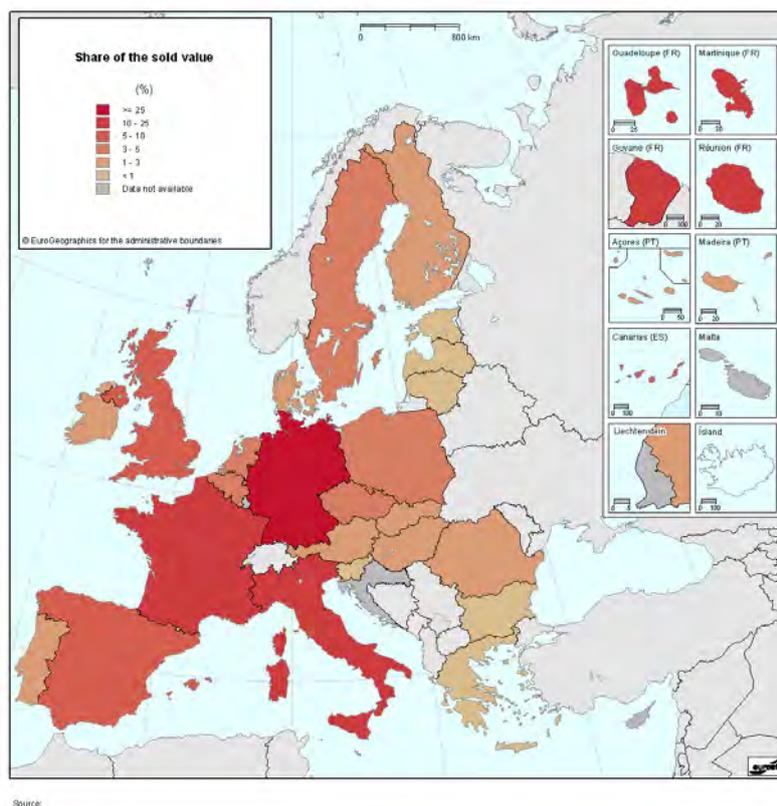
Note: The data refer only to the manufactured products in the CPA groups covered by PRODDOM. Some values are rounded to protect the confidentiality of individual enterprise data.

Table 2: Top 30 Products at CPA level by value of sold production, EU-27, 2011

CPA description	CPA code	BE	DE	ES	FR	IE	IT	NL	AT	FI	SE	UK	CZ	PL
Vehicles with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), new	291023	1	3	2									4	5
Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity > 1500 cm3, new	291022	3	1	4									2	5
Parts and accessories n.e.c., for motor vehicles	292320	1	5	2			3							4
Medicaments, containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, but not hormones or antibiotics	212013	2	5	1	3									
Other structures and parts of structures, plates, rods, angles, shapes and the like, of iron, steel or aluminium	251123	1	4		2	5							2	
Prepared feeds for farm animals, except lucerne meal and pellets	109110	3	2	1	5	4								
Cheese and curd	105140	3	5	2	1	4								
Safety seat belts, airbags and parts and accessories of bodies	293220	1	5		2								3	4
Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity ≤ 1500 cm3, new	291021	1	2	5										3
Goods vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), new	291041	1	3	2	4						5			
Other non alcoholic beverages	110719	1	2	4						5			3	
Meat of swine, fresh or chilled	101112	1	2	4	3									5
Beer, except draught from brewing	110510	1	3			4							2	5
Manufacturing services of other plastic products	222991	1	4	2	3								5	
Fresh bread	107111	1	4		2								3	5
Other parts of aircraft and spacecraft	303050	1	5	3	4									
Other articles of base metal n.e.c.	259929	2	3		1							5		
Other forming services of metal	255013	1	2		3	5							4	4
Turning services of metal parts	250210	2	4	5	1									3
Acrylic hydrocarbons	291411	5	3	4	2		1							
Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	101111	2	1	5	3									4
Other prepared and preserved meat, meat offal or blood, except prepared meat and offal dishes	101315	1	5	2	4							5	3	4
Other machining services	296200	2	1											
Flat rolled products of non alloy steel, of a width of > 600 mm, clad, plated or coated	241051	5	1	3	2	4								
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, not supported or similarly combined with other materials	222130	1	5	4	2									3
Flat rolled products of non alloy steel, not further worked than hot rolled, of a width of > 600 mm	241031	1	3		2	5								4
Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines for vehicles	291013	2	1		3									4
Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestors or similar gear; tyre balancing equipment; special-purpose machinery n.e.c.	289929	1	2		3					4				5
Meat of poultry, fresh or chilled	101210	5	4	1	3									2
Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated board or corrugated paperboard	172113	1	5	2	3									4

Note: The numbers in the country columns indicate the rank of each country; e.g. for CPA 291023 Germany is the biggest producer and Czech Republic is the 5th biggest. Countries not taking any of the top 5 places are not shown.

Table 3: Top 5 producing countries of each of the top 30 products at CPA level by value of sold production, EU-27, 2011



Map 1: Production, share of sold production value, EU-27, 2011

As shown in Figure 1, the value of 2011 sold production is still smaller than the one of 2008 (7% to be caught up). After a consolidation in 2010 (+9.15% compare to 2009), the increase in 2011 is more limited (about 1%).

Results by activities

The analysis that follows refers to the division breakdown (first 2-digit level of the [Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community \(NACE\)](#)).

Table 1 show the evolution of sold value in constant price from 2008 to 2011.

If the evolution in constant price for the overall production has slightly decrease since 2008 (-7.68%), some divisions have recovered already the level of 2008. if we put aside divisions that contribute only marginally to the manufacturing total ('Metal ores' and 'Coke and refined petroleum products'), only two divisions have a net progression in constant price 'Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations' (Division 21: +4.76%) and 'Leather and related products' (Division 15: +1.63%).

Three divisions have still more than 25% decrease compare to 2008:

- Wearing apparel (-32%)
- Tobacco products (-28%)
- Printing and recording services (-27%)

The share of each sector remains quite stable between years (see details in attached Excel workbook). There is no sector for which its share of European production varied for more than 1% in the last 4 years.

Results by top product groups

The analysis that follows refers to the breakdown at 6-digit level of the [Classification of products by activity \(CPA\)](#) .

Figure 2 and Table 2 show the 30 CPA product groups with the highest value of production sold in 2011. Five product groups have each a total share representing more than 1% of the total sold value:

- vehicles with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel);
- vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity \geq 1500 cm³;
- parts and accessories n.e.c., for motor vehicles;
- medicaments, containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, but not hormones or antibiotics;
- other structures and parts of structures, plates, rods, angles, shapes and the like, of iron, steel or aluminium.

Looking at the economic activities in which products are classified, it can be noted that almost half of them belong to only two divisions and almost two thirds of them fall into only three divisions. Seven products belong to 'Manufacture of food products' (Division 10), seven to 'Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers' (Division 29), and five to the 'Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment' (Division 25).

The list of top product groups is quite stable. The top-10 product groups of 2011 were already in top-14 group in 2007.

In 2011, 'Goods vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), new' (ranked 14 in 2010) instead of 'Other non alcoholic beverages' (ranked 10 in 2010, 11 in 2011). The difference in term of sold value is quite limited between those 2 groups (less than EUR 100 million).

When looking to top-30 product groups, one group had a significant increase in its sold value in 2011 and entered in top 30 product groups: 'Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines for vehicles' (+30% compare to 2010). The group 'Television receivers, whether or not combined with radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproduction apparatus' which appeared in 2010 in the top 30 product groups was reduced by 23% and is 2011 ranked 45.

Products with steady increase since 2008

243 products of the 2011 list have a sold production greater than EUR 4 billion in 2011 (more than 1‰). On this subset 17 have their sold production values increasing every year since 2008. On those 17, 14 products have 10% increase between 2010 and 2011. The NACE class that are most represented in this list are 20.21 "Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations" (3 products) and 30.30 "Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery" (3 products).

- 10.39.17.90 Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, n.e.c. (excluding prepared vegetable dishes and frozen vegetables and mixtures of vegetables)
- 10.85.19.00 Other prepared dishes and meals (including frozen pizza)
- 20.30.11.50 Paints and varnishes, based on acrylic or vinyl polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium (including enamels and lacquers)
- 21.20.12.60 Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses or for retail sale

- 21.20.12.70 Medicaments containing corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, put up in measured doses or for retail sale
- 21.20.21.40 Vaccines for human medicine
- 24.41.10.30 Silver, unwrought or in powder form (including plated with gold or platinum)
- 28.11.23.00 Gas turbines (excluding turbojets and turboprops)
- 30.20.20.00 Self-propelled railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks, except maintenance or service vehicles
- 30.30.12.00 Turbo-jets and turbo-propellers, for civil use
- 30.30.34.00 Aeroplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight > 15 000 kg, for civil use
- 30.30.50.90 Parts for all types of aircraft excluding propellers, rotors, under carriages, for civil use
- 33.11.19.00 Repair and maintenance of non-domestic central heating boilers
- 33.12.11.00 Repair and maintenance of engines and turbines (excluding aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines)

List of product with steady increase since 2008

Top product groups: main producer countries

Table 3 shows the five main producer countries of each of the top groups for 2011. Thirteen countries appear in the list of main producers.

Five countries are appearing more often in the top-5 list of main producer: Germany appears 30 times. France appears 26 times. Italy appears 22 times (being main producer 3 times). United Kingdom and Spain appear 20 times (never being the main producer). Germany is the only country appearing in top 5 producer countries for all products.

Considering the ranking of the countries Germany is the main producer for 20 product groups and the main producer for 4 of 5 top groups (the top 3 that are linked to car industry). France is main producers for 6 product groups. Italy is main producers for 3 product groups. The Netherlands is main producers for one product group.

European industrial production main producer countries

The five main producing countries of the top 30 product groups are also the five main producers in the European Union in terms of total value of sold production.

Three countries (Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta) are not shown. According to the terms of the [PRODCOM Regulation](#), these countries are exempted from reporting PRODCOM data to Eurostat and zero production is recorded for them for all products. The regulation stipulates that zero can be reported for any [NACE](#) class where the reporting country has less than 1% of Community total and this is true for all NACE classes of these three countries.

Germany accounts for about a third of all [EU-27](#) sold industrial production. France is the only other Member states that contributes more than 10% of total production. Italy, The United Kingdom and Spain contribute between 5 and 10% of EU production. The five countries produce over 70% of all EU production.

Data sources and availability

The earliest data published are for 1995, for [EU-15](#) Member States. As new countries have [joined the EU](#) , the data published by [Eurostat](#) has been extended to include the new Members. The survey is conducted during the first 6 months of each year in order to get the production levels for the previous year. Member States are required to send this data to Eurostat by 30 June. Eurostat normally publishes it for the first time in mid-July. However, countries may send revised figures at a later date and then the statistics published by Eurostat are refreshed.

Context

The evolution of PRODCOM dates back to 1985 when there were the first meetings of the working party on "Production Statistics", whose objective was to harmonise the various ways industrial production statistics were collected in the Member States.

Although statistics on production were collected in most countries, these covered the national situation, national nomenclatures were used and different survey methods were applied.

The purpose of the PRODCOM regulation is to enable these national statistics to be compared and where possible [aggregated](#) to give a picture of the developments of an industry or product in the European context. This aim became more urgent with the creation of the [single market](#) in 1992 and, with rapid changes occurring in Europe, the statistical system had to adapt to these changes.

Before data collection could begin, it was necessary to draw up a common list of products to be covered. Drawing up the PRODCOM list was a unique opportunity for Eurostat, thenational statistical institutesand the European trade associations (FEBIs) to work together to produce a classification that would work on the micro, national and European level. The two principal aims were to measure production and to enable the calculation of apparent consumption by linking production statistics to international trade statistics.

In most cases, the statistics show the amount produced and sold of each product. However, for some products the total production is given: this includes not only what is sold, but also what is retained by the producer for use in the production of another product.

Production statistics are used by the [European Commission](#) and national administrations for policy-making, and by enterprises. An increasing use of the data is in climate change and other environmental statistics.

The production statistics in PRODCOM relate to two other statistical areas:

[Structural business statistics](#) give details of [enterprises](#) and their activities, so there is a link between enterprise statistics such as turnover and the sum of production measured in PRODCOM. However, the correlation between the goods produced by an enterprise and the sector in which they are registered is not always very strict, so this can affect comparisons of this kind. In addition, producers engage in other activities besides production (installation, repair and maintenance, finishing etc.) that contribute to turnover but not to the value of production. Production statistics are an important measure of sales and consumption of goods. But in order to give an accurate picture, they must be linked to import and export figures. For this reason, the production statistics published by Eurostat are accompanied by the related trade data. However trade data is collected independently using a different nomenclature (the [Combined nomenclature](#)), so there can be discrepancies between the two sets of figures.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European industrial production 2003 to 2007 – on the increase](#) - Statistics in focus 68/2009

Database

- [Statistics on the production of manufactured goods \(prom\)](#) , see:

NACE Rev. 1.1 (prodcom_n1)

- Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 1.1) (DS043408)
- Prodcom Annual Total (NACE Rev. 1.1) (DS043409)
- Prodcom Monthly Steel (NACE Rev. 1.1) (DS008573)

NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)

- Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS056120)
- Prodcom Annual Total (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS056121)

Traditional external trade database access (ComExt) (comext)

Dedicated section

- [Prodcom - statistics by product](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Prodcom - Statistics on the production of manufactured goods](#) (Publication - Prodcom User Guide)
- [Statistics on the production of manufactured goods](#) (ESMS metadata file - prom_esms)
- The comparisons between years in this article are done in constant price. The survey collects data in current price. Constant price have been obtained using the [Short-term business statistics 'Industry producer prices index - annual data'](#) .

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)

Other information

- [NACE Rev. 2 - Correspondance tables \(NACE 1.1 & NACE 2\)](#)
- [Regulation 3924/91](#) of 19 December 1991 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production
- [Regulation 912/2004](#) of 29 April 2004 implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 830/2011](#) of 27 July 2011 establishing for 2011 the 'Prodcom list' of industrial products provided for by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91

External links

- [United Nations Statistical Division - Correspondence between PRODCOM 2002 and CPC Ver.1.1](#)
- [Eurostat Classification server \(RAMON\) - Correspondence between PRODCOM 2008 and CPC Ver.2](#)

See also

- [Business economy by perspective](#)
- [Business economy by sector - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Industrial production statistics](#)
- [PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods](#) (background article)

PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods

Data from July 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Database and Data in MS Excel format

This article gives a brief overview of PRODCOM, the European Union (EU) survey providing statistics on the production of manufactured goods. It is based on a list of products; for each product in the list, the statistics show the amount produced in each year, for individual countries and for the EU as a whole. The list aims to include all manufactured products. But to keep it manageable, similar products are grouped into single items. The list is updated every year – it currently contains just under 4000 items.

PRODCOM Code	Product description	Value (EUR million)	Rounding Base (million) (1)
29102230	Motor vehicles with a petrol engine > 1500 cm ³ (including motor caravans of a capacity > 3000 cm ³) (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	113 175	
29102330	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 1500 cm ³ but <= 2500 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	100 000	29 102
21201360	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, p.r.s., n.e.c.	75 591	
10000021	Prepared and preserved meat, meat offal or blood, including prepared meat and offal dishes	48 575	
29323090	Other parts and accessories, n.e.c., for vehicles of HS 87.01 to 87.05; parts thereof	45 000	29 323
10901020	Preparations for animal feeds (excluding dog or cat food, p.r.s.)	38 382	
29102100	Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity <= 1 500 cm ³ , new	34 024	
11051000	Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing <= 0.5% by volume of alcohol, alcohol duty)	32 000	11 051
25112360	Other structures of iron or steel	28 274	
29322090	Parts and accessories of bodies (including cabs), n.e.c.	28 098	

(1) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in case of 29102330, the true value lies within the range +/- EUR 29 102 Million of the value shown)

Table 1: High-value products in 2010

Statistical results

PRODCOM Code	Product description	Quantity (1000)	Rounding base (1000)	Unit
24102210	Flat semi-finished products (slabs) (of stainless steel)	126 569		kg
23631000	Ready-mixed concrete	583 283 048		kg
11021130	Champagne (important, excluding alcohol duty)	242 398		l
20421150	Perfumes	14 283		l
20111170	Oxygen	30 540 455		m3
16101033	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness > 6 mm, end-jointed, sanded or planed	150 060	60 (1)	m3
12001150	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	691 236 046		p/st
26522200	Clock movements, complete and assembled	700	50	p/st

(1) Indicate the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of 1610103, the true value lies within the range of 60 000 m3 of the value shown)

Table 2: Selected products by volume with various units in 2010

For most products, the statistics show the amount produced by value in euro and by volume (in kg, litres etc., depending on the product). The statistics can be looked at in many different ways:

- to compare manufacturing in different countries;
- to measure the growth or decline in different manufacturing sectors;
- to look at the production levels for individual products.

Product coverage

It is important for production statistics to identify all the producers of each product so that they can be surveyed. Statistical checks are made to ensure that full coverage of each product is achieved.

Territorial coverage

The data are obtained by the statistical office of each Member State by conducting surveys of manufacturers – usually by means of a paper or electronic questionnaire. The enterprises must match each of the products they actually produce to one of the products on the list. The statistical offices then sum up the production of all manufacturers of each product and send a national total to [Eurostat](#) .

Data availability

The earliest data published are for 1995, for [EU-15](#) Member States. As [new countries have joined the EU](#) , the data published by Eurostat has been extended to include the new Members. The survey is conducted during the first 6 months of each year in order to get the production levels for the previous year. Member States are required to send this data to Eurostat by 30 June. Eurostat normally publishes it for the first time in mid-July. However, countries may send revised figures at a later date and then the statistics published by Eurostat are refreshed.

Data completeness

Sometimes the data for some products cannot be reported, for instance if an enterprise cannot report the volume in the required measurement unit. In these cases, either the national statistical office or Eurostat makes estimates so that complete EU totals can be published.

In some cases the national statistical authority requests that the data for a particular product be kept confidential. This can happen, for instance, if there is only one producer in the country so that the published data refers directly to that producer. Eurostat is legally bound to respect such confidentiality, but may use the confidential amount in EU totals, as long as it is not revealed by doing so. If this is not possible, the EU total is rounded so that an approximate figure can be given without revealing the confidential data. The rounding base is also shown in order to indicate the range of possible true values of the total.

Context

The evolution of PRODCOM dates back to 1985 when there were the first meetings of the working party on "Production Statistics", whose objective was to harmonise the various ways industrial production statistics were collected in the Member States.

Although statistics on production were collected in most countries, these covered the national situation, national nomenclatures were used and different survey methods were applied.

The purpose of the PRODCOM regulation is to enable these national statistics to be compared and where possible aggregated to give a picture of the developments of an industry or product in the European context. This aim became more urgent with the creation of the [single market](#) in 1992 and, with rapid changes occurring in Europe, the statistical system had to adapt to these changes.

Before data collection could begin, it was necessary to draw up a common list of products to be covered. Drawing up the PRODCOM list was a unique opportunity for Eurostat, the NSIs and the European trade associations (FEBIs) to work together to produce a classification that would work on the micro, national and European level. The two principal aims were to measure production and to enable the calculation of apparent consumption by linking production statistics to international trade statistics.

In most cases, the statistics show the amount produced and sold of each product. However, for some products the total production is given: this includes not only what is sold, but also what is retained by the producer for use in the production of another product.

Production statistics are used by the [European Commission](#) and national administrations for policy-making, and by enterprises. An increasing use of the data is in [climate change](#) and other environmental statistics.

The production statistics in PRODCOM relate to two other statistical areas:

- [Structural business statistics](#) give details of enterprises and their activities, so there is a link between enterprise statistics such as [turnover](#) and the sum of production measured in PRODCOM. However, the correlation between the goods produced by an enterprise and the sector in which they are registered is not always very strict, so this can affect comparisons of this kind. In addition, producers engage in other activities besides production (installation, repair and maintenance, finishing etc.) that contribute to turnover but not to the value of production.
- Production statistics are an important measure of sales and consumption of goods. But in order to give an accurate picture, they must be linked to import and export figures. For this reason, the production statistics published by Eurostat are accompanied by the related trade data. However trade data is collected independently using a different nomenclature (the [Combined Nomenclature](#)), so there can be discrepancies between the two sets of figures.

Further Eurostat information

Database

- [Prodcom - statistics by product](#), see:

Data

Database

Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)

NACE Rev. 1.1 (prodcom_n1)

Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 1.1) (DS043408)

Prodcom Annual Total (NACE Rev. 1.1) (DS043409)

Prodcom Monthly Steel (NACE Rev. 1.1) (DS008573)

NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)

Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS056120)

Prodcom Annual Total (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS056121)

Traditional external trade database access (ComExt) (comext)

Dedicated section

- [Prodcom - statistics by product](#)

Data in MS Excel format

- [Prodcom - statistics by product](#), see:

Data

Excel files (NACE Rev. 2)

Excel files (NACE Rev. 1.1)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Prodcom - Statistics on the production of manufactured goods](#) (Publication - Prodcom User Guide)
- [Statistics on the production of manufactured goods](#) (ESMS metadata file - prom_esms)

Other information

- [NACE Rev. 2 - Correspondance tables \(NACE 1.1 <-> NACE 2\)](#)
- [Regulation 3924/91](#) of 19 December 1991 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production
- [Regulation 912/2004](#) of 29 April 2004 implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production
- [Regulation 163/2010](#) of 9 February 2010 establishing for 2009 the Prodcom list of industrial products provided for by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91

See also

- [Business economy by perspective](#)
- [Business economy by sector - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [PRODCOM statistics](#)

Entrepreneurship indicators

[Eurostat](#) is a partner in the [OECD](#) entrepreneurship indicators programme (EIP) which collects internationally-comparable statistics. The aim of the EIP is to develop a list of indicators, standard definitions and concepts, to facilitate the collection of statistics in this domain.

The challenge is to provide data that not only allows policy-makers and academics to understand better the rate and types of entrepreneurial activity, but also its impact (especially wealth creation, employment and productivity gains).

Main findings

Measuring entrepreneurship – a three-pronged approach

- Performance – may, at least in part, be linked to the underlying business environment, conditioned by many economic, environmental and sociological factors, as well as the attributes of individual entrepreneurs. The indicators designed to measure performance comprise a basket of variables that generally reflect entrepreneurship, some of which have been collected for several years, while others will require new data collection exercises.
- Impact - can be measured not just in monetary terms, but via a range of variables, e.g. [GDP](#) growth, employment creation, income distribution.
- Determinants - entrepreneurial activity is likely, at least in part, to be self-fuelling, i.e. increased GDP means more money and thus easier access to finance for new businesses, while success stories encourage other potential entrepreneurs to convert their ideas into a real business. However, there may also be negative correlations (push factors), i.e. more people (thinking of) setting up their own business in times of economic hardship, e.g. high [unemployment](#) .

Data

The empirical basis for work on entrepreneurship is still being developed. However, initial data grouped according to the draft indicator matrix are available. More information on different aspects of entrepreneurship can be found in several SBS domains:

- the size-class series within structural business statistics are a main source of data for analysing [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) , including so-called micro enterprises with fewer than 10 persons employed;
- business demography statistics – data on the active population of enterprises, their birth, survival and death – with a focus on how these events affect employment levels;
- a pilot survey on the factors of business success.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Business demography in Europe: employers and job creation](#) - Statistics in focus 100/2008

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics](#) , see:

Structural business statistics (t_sbs) (New SBS presentation)

SBS - main indicators (t_sbs_na)

SBS - industry and construction (t_sbs_ind_co)

Database

- [Structural business statistics](#) , see:

[Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) (New activity classification (NACE Rev 2))

[Factors of Business Success statistics - all activities \(fobs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) Small Business Act for Europe](#)
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) Promoting Entrepreneurship](#)
- [Entreprise and Industry - Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#)
- [European Commission - Entreprise and Industry - Innovation](#)
- [The Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme \(EIP\)](#)
- [Workshop on entrepreneurship determinants](#)
- [EIP indicator matrix](#)
- [EIP definitions paper \(2008\)](#)

See also

- [Business demography statistics](#)
- [Factors of business success](#)
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

Factors of business success

The survey on factors of business success is a follow-up to the data collection exercise for [business demography](#). While the business demography project provides data on [enterprise births](#), survivals, deaths and related changes in [employment](#), the purpose of this survey is to shed more light on factors that support or hamper the success of newly born enterprises.

Information is presented on the motivations for starting-up a business, barriers and risks encountered during the first years of existence, the current situation of the enterprise, and business plans for future development.

The population surveyed in this project was enterprises born in 2002, that had survived to 2005, and that were still managed by their founders at the time of the survey. Data are available from 15 countries that participated on a voluntary basis.

Main findings

- Experience of having worked in the activity and in running an enterprise help, but are not essential, in becoming a successful entrepreneur.
- Entrepreneurs consider contacts with customers and administrative problems as their main start-up difficulties.
- Dealing with outstanding invoices to customers is one of the start-up difficulties more often perceived as problematic for men than for women; men are more optimistic about the profitability of their enterprise.
- The degree to which entrepreneurs consider their enterprises to be innovative increases with their educational level.
- The most often-cited motivations for starting-up an enterprise are the desire to be one's own boss and the prospect of making more money.

Data sources and availability

There are seven tables covering the same countries, variables, and activity ([NACE](#)) breakdowns, broken down by characteristics of the enterprise or the entrepreneur.

Enterprise characteristics:

- size class (employees) in the year of birth (2002);
- size class (employees) in the year 2005.

Entrepreneur characteristics:

- age;
- gender;
- activity;
- experience managing an enterprise;
- education.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [The profile of the successful entrepreneur](#) - Statistics in focus 29/2006
- [Factors of business success](#) - Statistics in focus 15/2008

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Factors of Business Success statistics - all activities](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Factors of business success](#)
- [FOBS -broken down by the age of the entrepreneur](#)
- [FOBS - broken down by previous experience in the economic activity](#)
- [FOBS - broken down by the education level of the entrepreneur](#)
- [FOBS - broken down by previous experience of managing an enterprise](#)
- [FOBS - broken down by the gender of the entrepreneur](#)

External links

- [Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry website](#)
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) - Promoting Entrepreneurship](#)
- [OECD - The Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme \(EIP\)](#)
- [OECD/Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme \(EIP\)](#)

See also

- [Access to finance](#)
- [Business demography statistics](#)
- [Entrepreneurship indicators](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

Access to finance

This article presents the collection, uses and availability of statistics on access to finance for [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) .

Uses

Affordable and appropriate access to finance is an important issue not only for newly-starting and growing companies, but also existing ones who wish to expand their operations. It is thus significant for all businesses who strive to gain productivity, foster innovation, and hence create employment and wealth for wider national and international benefit.

Access to finance is crucial especially for small and medium-size firms, due to their large share in terms of number of enterprises, turnover and employment in the business economy. In recent years some evidence has shown that lenders tended to shy away from financing these enterprises because of the nature of their assets.

To shed light on these issues [Eurostat](#) , in consultation with its users for business statistics, the [OECD](#) , [EIF](#) and the [ECB](#) , organised a business survey to obtain information on the access to various types and sources of finance of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The purpose of this survey was to examine where there may be constraints on the availability of finance, and how those may be changing; the need for finance (loans, equity and other) in the future, for example to promote growth, and the sources from which businesses would wish to obtain this finance, and an outlook on barriers to business growth in the future.

The purpose of the survey was to:

- examine where there may be constraints as regards the availability of finance, and how those may be changing;
- provide evidence on the need for finance (loans, equity and other) in the future, for example to promote growth;
- identify the sources from which businesses would wish to obtain this finance;
- obtain business leaders' perceptions where they see development constraints in the years to come.

The results give information on important financing issues such as development of finance need, range of finance types and sources sought, success rates in obtaining finance, reasons for choosing a particular financial institution, reasons for lack of success in obtaining finance, envisaged finance sources in the future, and the most important factor limiting business growth.

Main findings

Data broken down by [NACE](#) and by type of firm ([high-growth](#) versus [gazelle](#) versus other SMEs) show that

- more than half of surveyed companies did not seek finance of any type in 2007 and 2010, although a significant increase of finance need is perceived for the next three years;
- loans remain the most requested finance type for the whole period 2007-2013;
- success rate in obtaining finance severely decreased when comparing 2010 to 2007, indicating a credit crunch;
- reasons given for partial success or failure to obtain loans diverge: lack of own capital of loan seekers according to banks, too steep interest rates according to loan seekers themselves;

- 'being already a client' was the main reported reason for choosing a particular bank for a loan in both 2007 and 2010;
- need of a guarantee in obtaining loan finance is rare;
- 35% of all surveyed companies considered the financial situation of the business unchanged between 2007 and 2010, yet success rates for finance sought severely declined;
- banks remain the most envisaged finance source for the period 2011-2013;
- companies cite the general economic outlook as the most likely factor limiting business growth between 2011 and 2013 – despite an optimistic view on future access to finance.

Data collection

The Eurostat survey on access to finance was conducted in 2010 and comprised a sample of about 25000 enterprises in the 20 participating countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The survey covered small and medium-sized enterprises in terms of employment (with 10 to 249 persons employed).

Information was collected for two significant observation moments:

- 2007 - considered a reference point before the financial crisis;
- 2010 – considered a year signalling the end of the financial crisis, at least in some [Member States](#) .

Data about the perception of finance need, envisaged finance types and sources, purpose of the finance and potential obstacles to business growth was also compiled for the coming three years (period from 2011 to 2013).

The target population for the survey was the population of enterprises that fits all of the following characteristics:

- classified to NACE Rev 2 codes B to N, but not to code K (financial services);
- independent, i.e., not a subsidiary of another business, either in the same Member State or foreign;
- has existed at least since 2005;
- had between 10 and 249 persons employed in 2005;
- active in 2008;
- has at least 10 persons employed at the reference period in 2010 – there is thus an inherent bias on surviving firms.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Press release n°144/2011](#) - The proportion of unsuccessful loan applications by SMEs has risen with the economic crisis

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

Access to finance statistics (acf)

Dedicated section

- [Access to finance](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Access to finance](#) (ESMS metadata file - acf_esms)
- [Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics](#)
- [Methodology and Questionnaire](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 97/2009](#) of 2 February 2009 implementing Regulation 295/2008 concerning structural business statistics, as regards the use of the flexible module
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Central Bank - Survey on the access to finance of SMEs in the euro area](#)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and industry - Access to finance](#)

[Data on access to finance](#)

[Enterprise finance index](#)

See also

- [Access to finance statistics](#)
- [Factors of business success](#)
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises](#)

Access to finance statistics

Data from September 2011.

Authors: *Elisaveta Ushilova and Manfred Schmiemann (Eurostat - Structural business statistics Unit)*

This article discusses recent statistics on access to finance for [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) collected by a survey coordinated by [Eurostat](#) . It analyses the consequences of the crisis by comparing data for 2007 and 2010 and sketches the outlook for the coming period, 2011 to 2013. External finance is essential for all [enterprises](#) to increase [productivity](#) , [innovate](#) , conquer new markets or, more generally, to create employment and wealth; easy access to finance is especially crucial, however, for SMEs.

Data broken down by [NACE](#) and by type of firm ([high-growth](#) versus [gazelle](#) versus other SMEs) show that

- more than half of surveyed companies did not seek finance of any type in 2007 and 2010, although a significant increase of finance need is perceived for the next three years;
- loans remain the most requested finance type for the whole period 2007-2013;
- success rate in obtaining finance severely decreased when comparing 2010 to 2007, indicating a credit crunch;
- reasons given for partial success or failure to obtain loans diverge: lack of own capital of loan seekers according to banks, too steep interest rates according to loan seekers themselves;
- 'being already a client' was the main reported reason for choosing a particular bank for a loan in both 2007 and 2010;
- need of a guarantee in obtaining loan finance is rare;

TIME GEO/GRADE	2007			2010		
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
Belgium	92.4	5.4	2.2	83.1	11.2	5.7
Bulgaria	87.0	9.9	3.1	42.5	22.0	35.5
Denmark	91.8	4.5	3.7	59.8	21.7	18.5
Germany	85.3	8.0	6.7	75.9	15.9	8.2
Ireland	96.9	2.1	1.0	53.2	20.2	26.6
Greece	87.6	11.7	0.7	59.6	29.6	10.8
Spain	87.3	9.7	3.0	59.1	27.8	13.2
France	94.5	3.6	2.0	83.3	9.7	7.0
Italy	86.6	12.2	1.2	78.4	16.7	4.9
Cyprus	93.2	6.8	0.0	76.7	19.1	4.2
Latvia	89.0	6.7	4.3	63.5	10.2	26.4
Lithuania	89.2	9.0	1.8	58.4	20.4	21.2
Luxembourg	78.8	15.2	6.0	68.4	20.9	10.7
Malta	94.3	5.7	0.0	91.3	6.5	2.2
Netherlands	84.3	8.9	6.8	61.3	16.2	22.5
Poland	91.9	4.3	3.7	85.4	10.3	4.3
Slovakia	89.3	7.0	3.7	76.1	14.7	9.2
Finland	98.1	1.9	0.0	95.9	3.9	0.2
Sweden	84.2	7.0	8.7	79.7	14.1	6.1
United Kingdom	88.4	6.1	5.6	64.6	14.7	20.8

Table 1: Success rate in obtaining bank loans by country (%)

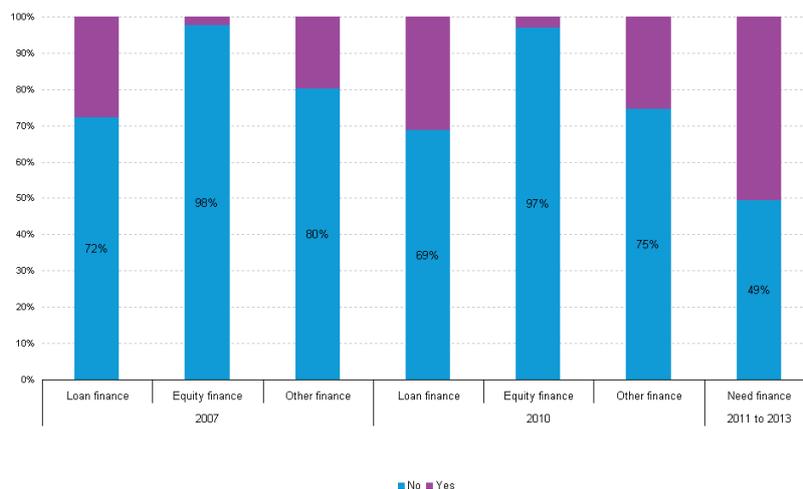


Figure 1: Percentage of firms seeking finance by type, 2007, 2010 and 2011- 2013[1]

- 35% of all surveyed companies considered the financial situation of the business unchanged between 2007 and 2010, yet success rates for finance sought severely declined;
- banks remain the most envisaged finance source for the period 2011-2013;
- companies cite the general economic outlook as the most likely factor limiting business growth between 2011 and 2013 – despite an optimistic view on future access to finance.

Main statistical findings

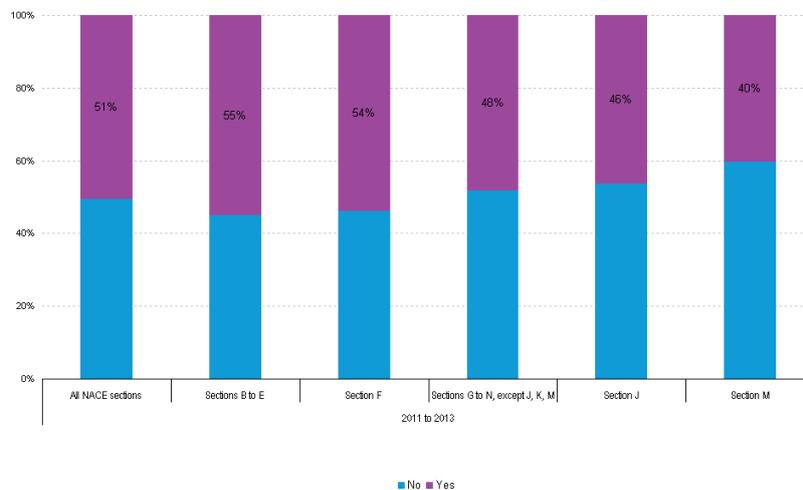


Figure 2: Seeking finance by economic sectors, 2011- 2013(1)

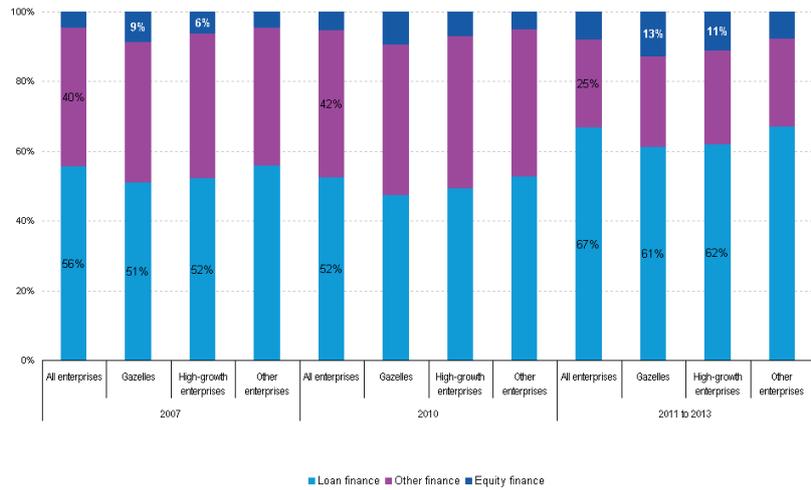


Figure 3: Finance types sought, 2007, 2010 and 2011-2013(1)

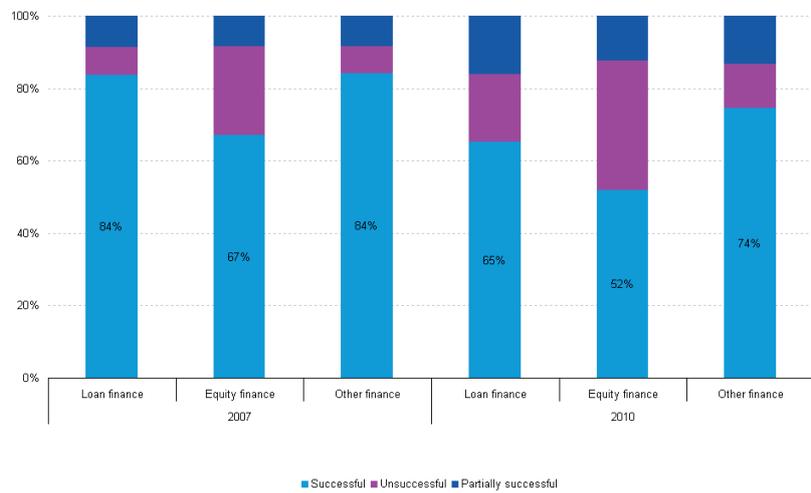


Figure 4: Success rate in obtaining finance by types, 2007 and 2010 (1)

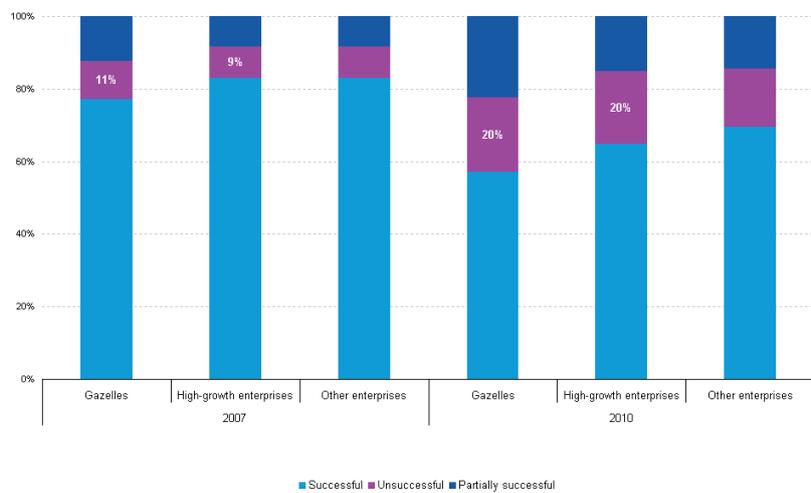


Figure 5: Success rates in obtaining finance by enterprise types, 2007 and 2010 (1)

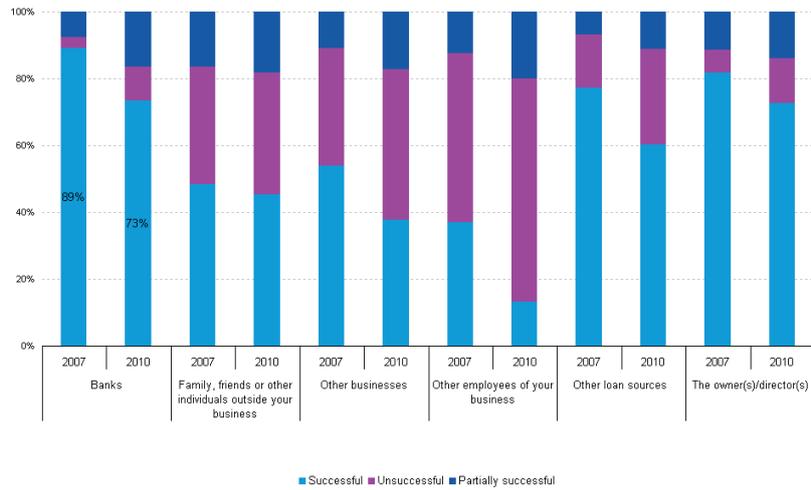


Figure 6: Success rates in obtaining loan finance from different sources, 2007 and 2010 (1)

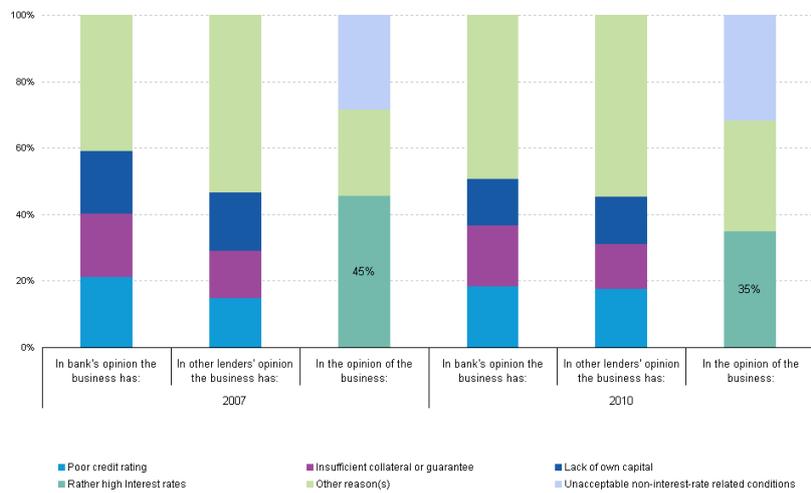


Figure 7: Reasons for only partial success or lack of success in obtaining loan finance, 2007 and 2010 (1)

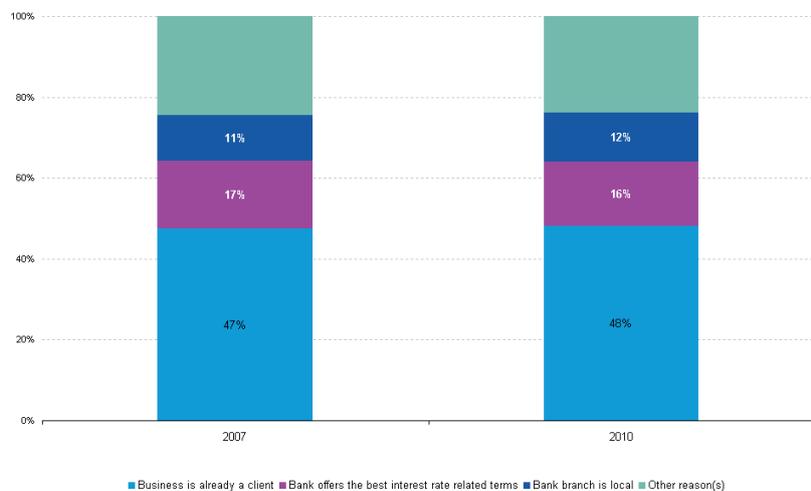


Figure 8: Reasons for choosing a particular bank for a loan, 2007 and 2010 (1)

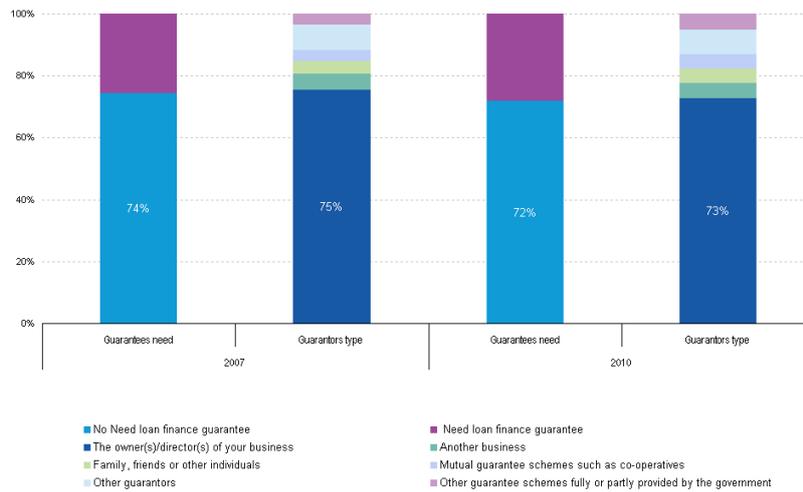


Figure 9: Need for guarantees and guarantors by type in obtaining loan finance, 2007 and 2010 (1)

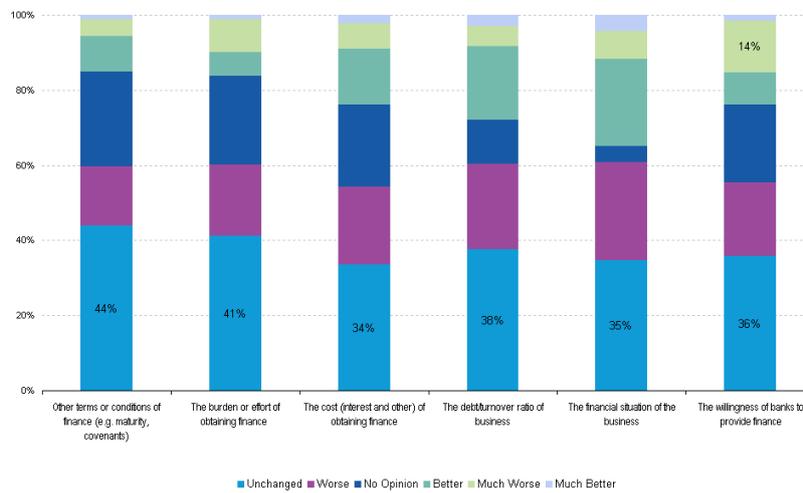


Figure 10: Perception of changes in the financial environment between 2007 and 2010 (1)

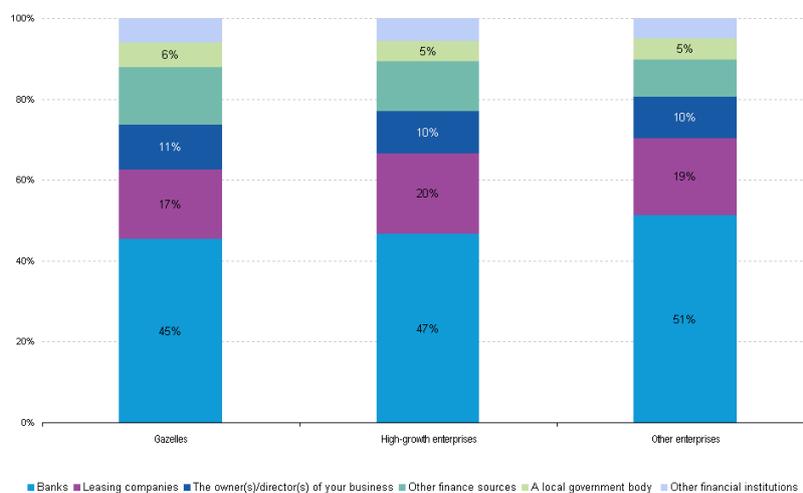


Figure 11: Envisaged finance sources between 2011 and 2013 (1)

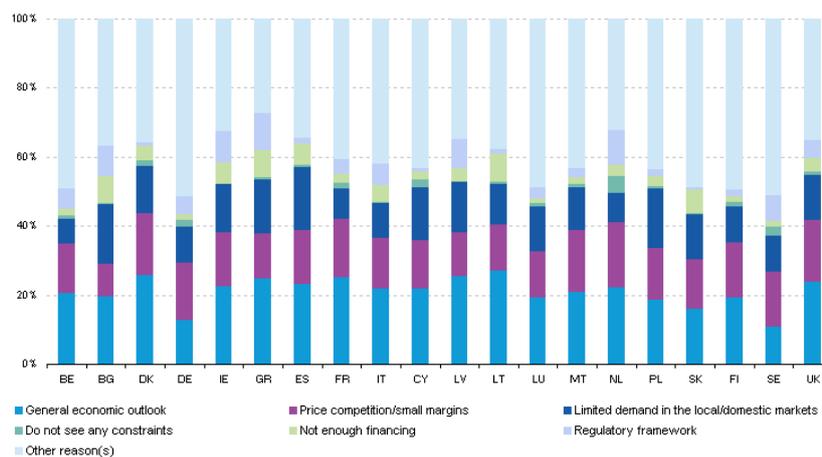


Figure 12: Most important factors limiting business growth between 2011 and 2013, by country

Survey results highlight the challenges in obtaining funds for small businesses during a financial and economic crisis. They may also provide ideas for policy makers and other decision takers on more innovative and flexible ways of providing financial services for SMEs. The information could also be used to identify growth obstacles, in particular financing gaps for small and young high growth enterprises.

Seeking finance

Most SMEs do not need external finance, but some sectors in the economy have higher needs than others, and the overall finance need will significantly increase in coming years

In 2007 and 2010 a majority of SMEs did not seek external finance, but in 2010 there was a slight increase of seeking all finance types. The projection for 2011-2013 showed that more than half of all surveyed enterprises are likely to need finance. For the same period, gazelles and other high-growth firms are more likely to seek funding, respectively 59% and 57% (Figure 1). Enterprises in industry and construction are the most likely to request funding in the next three years; 55% for Sections B to E and 54% for Section F, followed by those in Sections G to N, except J, K, M (services) – 48% and Section J (ICT services) – 46% (Figure 2).

Finance types sought

Loans remain the most important finance type, and high-growth firms will likely need more loans than equity finance in coming years

Over the entire observation period (reference point in 2007 and perceptions for 2011-2013) loans remain the most desired finance type, and their need will increase in the years to come. 'Other finance' was the next important finance type sought, but need for it will decrease considerably, by 15 percentage points comparing statements about the year 2007 and projections for 2011-2013. Projections for the period 2011-2013 also indicate an increase of 10 percentage points in the need for loans by gazelles and other high growth enterprises, and for such fast growing firms the projected need for 'Equity finance' will nearly double (Figure 3).

Success rate in obtaining finance

Dramatic decrease between 2007 and 2010

In 2007, 84% of firms were successful in obtaining loans, while for equity finance the success rate was 67%. However, by 2010 the success rate decreased substantially, respectively by 19 percentage points for loans, 15 percentage points for equity and 10 percentage points for other finance. In the same year, the combined rate of only partially and unsuccessful finance requests dramatically increased for every finance type, and especially for loans (Figure 4). Data on the success rates for the various finance types provide evidence that in 2010

small firms often struggled or failed to convince financial institutions to invest in them or lend to them. As a whole, the rate for partially successful and unsuccessful requests doubled in 2010 compared with 2007. This was especially true for gazelles and other high growth enterprises, where the rate increased from 11% and 9%, respectively, in 2007, to 20% for both groups of firms in 2010 (Figure 5). Banks were the most targeted finance source in obtaining loan finance, and had the most significant success rate, which, however, decreased by 16 percentage points in 2010 compared with 2007 (Figure 6).

Reasons for partial success or failure to obtain loan finance

Lenders look for security, loan seekers for low interest rates

For both reporting years the main reasons given by banks to refuse requested loans from SMEs were: 'Poor credit rating', 'Lack of own capital' or 'Insufficient collateral'. Other lenders, next to 'No reason given' and 'Other reason', also indicated the same rejection reasons as banks.

In the opinion of the loan-seeking businesses, in 2007 the most cited reason for not obtaining a loan at all, or for obtaining it at less desirable conditions than sought, was 'High interest rates', accounting for almost half (45%) of the cited reasons for not being fully successful in loan applications, which fell by 10 percentage points in 2010 – perhaps indicating lowered interest rates in the crisis (Figure 7).

Reasons for choosing a particular bank for a loan

Being a client already was by far the most important reason for loan seekers to resort to their finance source

Banks were the most common source to obtain loan finance in every participating Member State. Survey respondents cited 'Business is already a client' in almost half of all cases, making it by far the most important reason to choose a particular bank: 47% in 2007, and 48% in 2010 (Figure 8).

Guarantee needs and guarantor types in obtaining loan finance

Only seldom guarantees are needed, but if so, owners/directors of the loan seeker usually guarantee

Despite the challenges in obtaining finance, especially in 2010, evidence showed that the need for a guarantee was not the main reasons for small businesses failing to get finance. Almost three quarters of the surveyed companies reported no need of a guarantee in obtaining loan finance in 2007, and the percentage slightly decreased by 2 percentage points in 2010. As for who guaranteed, nearly three in four of the respondents indicated 'The owners/directors of the businesses' as the most common guarantors (Figure 9).

Perceived changes in the financial situation between 2007 and 2010

A mixed picture

For the period between 2007 and 2010, 35% of all surveyed enterprises reported the financial situation of the business as 'Unchanged'. The willingness of banks to provide finance was deemed to be "Much worse" by 14% of respondents for the period between 2007 and 2010 (Figure 10). This is a very subjective impression, since this question was replied by all surveyed enterprises, the majority of which did not seek finance at all – but it correlates positively with the decline in success rates for those that did.

Envisaged finance sources between 2011 and 2013

Banks and leasing companies need to be prepared to be addressed as financiers for SMEs

For all type of enterprises the most important finance source for the next years remains 'Banks', interestingly followed by 'Leasing companies'. 'The owner(s)/director(s) of the business' are likely to be another possible source. Relatively a few businesses expect to receive finance from 'A local government body' - only 5% cited it as a possible finance source (Figure 11).

Most important factors limiting business growth between 2011 and 2013

Access to finance is not the biggest concern for enterprises: price competition and limited demand worry many businesses

After passing through the credit crunch in 2008 and 2009 (notwithstanding the fact that it might not be over in all countries), access to finance does not seem to be the biggest concern for small businesses. Only 4% of companies cited 'Not enough financing' among the factors that should limit the growth until 2013 (this respondent population again includes those that did not, and will not, seek external finance). About one-fifth (22%) of enterprises cited the 'General economic outlook' as a constraint, whereas 16% cited 'Price competition/small margins', and 12% 'Limited demand in the local/domestic markets'. (Figure 12)

Data sources and availability

The Eurostat survey on access to finance was conducted in 2010 and comprised a sample of about 25000 enterprises in the 20 participating countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The survey covered small and medium-sized enterprises in terms of employment (with 10 to 249 persons employed).

Information was collected for two significant observation moments:

- 2007 - considered a reference point before the financial crisis;
- 2010 – considered a year signaling the end of the financial crisis, at least in some Member States.

Data about the perception of finance need, envisaged finance types and sources, purpose of the finance and potential obstacles to business growth was also compiled for the coming three years (period from 2011 to 2013).

The target population for the survey was the population of enterprises that fits all of the following characteristics:

- classified to NACE Rev 2 codes B to N, but not to code K (financial services);
- independent, i.e., not a subsidiary of another business, either in the same Member State or foreign;
- has existed at least since 2005;
- had between 10 and 249 persons employed in 2005;
- active in 2008;
- has at least 10 persons employed at the reference period in 2010 – there is thus an inherent bias on surviving firms.

Context

Access to finance is crucial to business success and an important factor for economic growth in Europe, especially in view of any past or future economic crisis and the ensuing possible credit crunch. The purpose of this survey was to examine where there may be constraints on the availability of finance, and how those may be changing; the need for finance (loans, equity and other) in the future, for example to promote growth, and the sources from which businesses would wish to obtain this finance, and an outlook on barriers to business growth in the future.

Data are collected under [Regulation 97/2009](#) of 2 February 2009. [Regulation 295/2008](#) made provision for a flexible module “for the conduct of a specific and limited ad hoc data collection of enterprise characteristics”.

Political backdrop

External finance is essential for all businesses that strive to increase productivity, foster innovation, conquer new markets, or, in general, seek to create employment and wealth for the wider national and international benefits. Affordable and appropriate access to finance is an important issue not only for start-ups and growing companies, but also for existing ones, expanding their operations or staying competitive in their markets. Easy, burden-free access to finance is therefore a crucial political goal, especially benefitting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with their specific finance needs, due to their shares in terms of number of enterprises, turnover and employment in the business economy.

To shed light on these issues Eurostat, in consultation with its users for business statistics, i.e., [European Commission](#) policy departments, the [OECD](#), the [European Investment Fund \(EIF\)](#) and the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#), has coordinated a business survey to obtain information on the access to finance of small and medium-sized enterprises (10 to 249 persons employed – thus excluding [micro enterprises](#), for burden reasons and in order not to create a bias towards businesses that may mainly finance themselves internally). Data on reference years 2007 and 2010 plus an outlook of businesses what to expect for the years 2011 to 2013 were obtained and can be broken down by NACE and by type of firm: high-growth, gazelle, and other SMEs.

Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the survey was to:

- examine where there may be constraints as regards the availability of finance, and how those may be changing;
- provide evidence on the need for finance (loans, equity and other) in the future, for example to promote growth;
- identify the sources from which businesses would wish to obtain this finance;
- obtain business leaders’ perceptions where they see development constraints in the years to come.

The results give information on important financing issues such as development of finance need, range of finance types and sources sought, success rates in obtaining finance, reasons for choosing a particular financial institution, reasons for lack of success in obtaining finance, envisaged finance sources in the future, and the most important factor limiting business growth.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Press release](#)

Database

[Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#), see:

Access to finance statistics (acf)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Access to finance](#) (ESMS metadata file - acf_esms)
- [Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics](#)
- [Methodology and Questionnaire](#)

Other information

- [Access to finance - additional tables](#) (downloadable Excel file)
- [Regulation 97/2009](#) of 2 February 2009 implementing Regulation 295/2008 concerning structural business statistics, as regards the use of the flexible module
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Central Bank - Survey on the access to finance of SMEs in the euro area](#)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and industry - Access to finance - Data on access to finance](#)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and industry - Access to finance - Enterprise finance index](#)

See also

- [Factors of business success](#)
- [Small and medium-sized enterprises](#)

Notes

Global value chains

This article takes a look at global value chains (GVC) from the perspective of [European Union \(EU\) structural business statistics](#) produced and disseminated by [Eurostat](#) .

When the [EU 2020](#) strategy for growth was first communicated to the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) , it was stated that "success in the intensively interacting new world economy depends on enterprises' ability to access international markets and exploit global value chains." (more information in this [PDF file](#) -) Part of the strategy is an industrial policy for the globalisation era, and the Commission sees a need to cover "every part of the increasingly international value chain – from access to raw materials to after-sales service" ([see](#)).



Globalisation - © M. Schmiemann

Economic globalisation – policy needs, statistical evidence and links Challenges to the traditional view



Patchwork - © M. Schmiemann

The traditional statistical image of economic globalisation is patchwork, for several reasons. The compilation of [national accounts](#) and other economic and business statistics is complicated by globalisation. Traditionally,

official statistics have focused on measuring the economy by domestic activities. With a more globalised economy, cross-border production arrangements have become more common and influence the economies of most countries. It has thus been, and continues to be, a very challenging task for national statistical institutes and their respondents alike, to compile and provide information on international activities and affiliates and contractors abroad. The issue of measuring global value chains is further complicated, in several dimensions, by the increased economic importance of [multinational enterprises](#) . First, there is the issue of multiple international legal and organisational domains. Second, there is the challenge of defining GVCs in statistically measurable elements and terms; going from theory to practice. Third, there is the complexity in measuring processes, as statistics traditionally conceptualise and measure tangible phenomena in terms of inputs and outputs opposed to processes and forms of organisation in between these two.

There is thus a clear need to go beyond the domestic view/approach and the patchy image of available information, and move towards a holistic framework as enterprises are increasingly transferring parts of their production processes to other countries.

Traditional statistical units and trade and business statistics give only a limited national perspective and do not provide a comprehensive analytical framework for users.

The problems for relevant statistics on global value chains are therefore that:

- there is no consistent framework for a narrative for users;
- there is no coordinated measurement approach;
- the currently available data of interest is patchy at best and produced with a "domestic" view at national level within national boundaries (as in *GDomestic P*)

Prior work by stakeholders

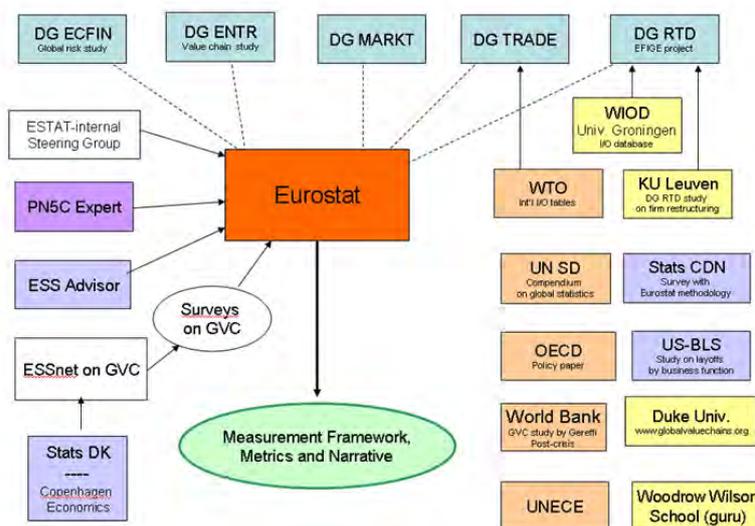


Figure 1: Stakeholders

Early work by Eurostat on extending business statistics to account for trans-national activities included the development projects on [inter-enterprise relations](#) , on [demand for services](#) , and on [business services](#) , now part of mandatory data collections in Eurostat's business statistics framework.

Much additional relevant data is available within Eurostat, e.g.:

- the comprehensive list of [globalisation indicators](#) ;

- data on * [international trade in goods and services](#) ;
- [foreign affiliates statistics \(FATS\)](#) (see also [here](#));
- [balance of payments \(BoP\)](#) ;
- [EuroGroupsRegister \(EGR\)](#) ;
- information on European multinationals and proposals from [the ESSnet on profiling](#) ;
- [trade by enterprise characteristics](#) with its direct link to international activities;
- [foreign direct investment \(FDI\)](#) .

For a short summary see [here](#) .

A particular pivotal role is played by the data collections on [international sourcing](#) , which are currently being extended to provide more data on global value chains and sourcing by enterprise function.



Workshop - © M. Schmiemann

In June 2011, a **workshop** bringing together experts from all relevant stakeholders was held in Luxembourg – for the presentations delivered at the event click [here](#) . In addition, a multitude of documents have been drafted and studies are being done. Just to mention a few, the OECD has hosted related [events](#) and drafted [stock taking papers](#) , there is the European Commission-sponsored [world input/output tables \(WIOD\) project](#) , other Commission activities on the internationalisation of value chains and security of supply, on trade in value added and the framework of [the European Competitiveness report](#) . Other international organisations may provide inputs, such as the UNECE Guide ' [Impact of Globalization on National Accounts](#) '; the [World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#) has set up a [Made in the World Initiative \(MIWI\)](#) to support the exchange of projects, experiences and practical approaches in measuring and analyzing trade in value added etc. There are several case studies on global value chains, such as the [iPod example](#) , the [Barbie doll](#) , the [iPhone](#) and [Boeing's dreamliner](#) .

These initiatives all shed light (often circumstantial, especially the product/case studies) on different dimensions of global value chains and international production and sourcing, yet the overall framework is missing.

Eurostat's approach

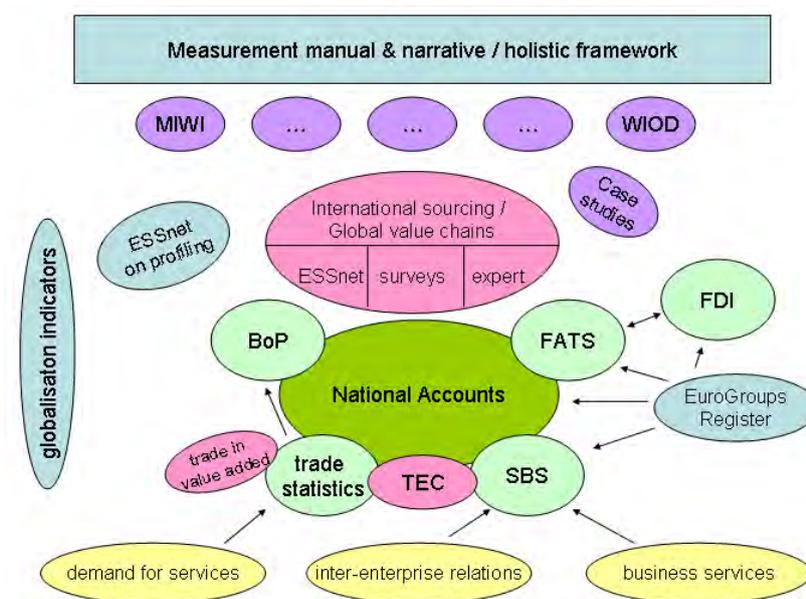


Figure 2: Sketch of GVC projects

Eurostat has recently embarked upon an ambitious project to address some of those shortcomings with the following objectives:

- Establish a reference framework which will be internationally accepted, a manual providing a conceptual frame, metrics and a narrative for users to describe the data framework around international sourcing, global value chains, and economic globalisation in general;
- Provide a draft set of indicators for global value chains and economic globalisation in general;
- Describe the extent of international sourcing – status quo and future plans: How many enterprises source internationally and establish global value chains;
- Investigate the importance of a number of motivation factors for the enterprise to carry out international sourcing activities and value chain structuring: Cost reductions, and the reduction of labor costs in particular, figure as prominent motives in the literature on sourcing and global value chains;
- Identify the destinations of international sourcing – in particular the destinations for the international sourcing of core vis-à-vis support functions using the business function approach;
- Evaluate the impacts of international sourcing activities on enterprises – especially the impact on domestic employment;
- Describe the establishment and structuring of value chains and ways and strategies of going global;
- Decompose existing value chains beyond available circumstantial evidence (iPods, cell phones, aircrafts) and analyze the usefulness for the collection of statistical evidence;
- Identify correlations to the productivity/profitability of enterprises and to the domestic employment situation; The core of the project is built by an [ESSnet](#) on measuring global value chains and international sourcing, followed by [micro-data linking](#) , and by international expertise procured under contract, with a view to developing and promoting a manual by 2013.

Timetable of milestones in the approach

Tentative timetable of major milestones in the project:

- End-2011: Contract for external expertise concluded
- 2011: ESSnet on GVCs and renewed GVC survey ongoing
- Oct 2012: International workshop on global value chains
- End-2012: Deliverables from external contract: draft conceptual framework and indicators (manual-style with narrative and data sources) 2012: Start of micro-data linking in National Statistical Institutes
- 2013: Enlargement of the conceptual framework and its promotion Results from the ESSnet, survey with micro-data linking, framework established Participation in a session in the 2013 ISI conference

Contact: [Pekka Alajaasko](#)

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Features of International Sourcing in Europe in 2001-2006](#) - Statistics in focus 73/2009
- [The governance of global value chains](#) (Gary Gereffi, John Humphrey and Timothy Sturgeon - UN - PDF file)
- [Increasing returns and economic geography](#) (OECD - PDF file, 1.26 MB)
- [International sourcing by business function](#) (Statistics Denmark)
- [International Sourcing in Europe](#) - Statistics in focus 4/2009
- [Plans for International Sourcing in Europe in 2007-2009](#) - Statistics in focus 74/2009
- [Services outsourcing in the EU](#) (Eurofound - PDF file)
- [Trade in intermediate goods and services](#) (OECD - PDF file)
- [Trade in value added](#) (World Bank - PDF file)
- [Value chains and production networks](#) (UN- PDF file)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) (New activity classification (NACE Rev 2), see:

International sourcing statistics - all activities (iss)

Background Information (iss_bckinfo)

International sourcing activity (iss_souract)

Plans for and barriers on international sourcing (iss_planbarr)

Dedicated section

- [Structural Business Statistics: globalised businesses](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International sourcing statistics - all activities](#) (ESMS metadata file - iss_esms)
- [International trade in services, geographical breakdown](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_its_esms)

External links

- [OECD - Staying Competitive in the Global Economy: Moving Up the Value Chain \(Synthesis Report\)](#)
- [UNECE - Impact of globalization on national accounts](#)
- [WTO - Made in the World Initiative \(MIWI\)](#)

See also

- [Global value chains - international sourcing to China and India](#)

Global value chains - international sourcing to China and India

Data from March 2011.

Authors: Pekka Alajääskö (Eurostat), Peter Boegh Nielsen (Statistics Denmark), Samuli Rikama and Johanna Sisto (Statistics Finland)

This article analyses [European Union \(EU\) international sourcing](#) to China and India, more particularly in [knowledge-intensive services](#), providing insight into global value chains i.e. the parts of a value chain that are internationally sourced. The patterns observed may be valid for any global value chain.

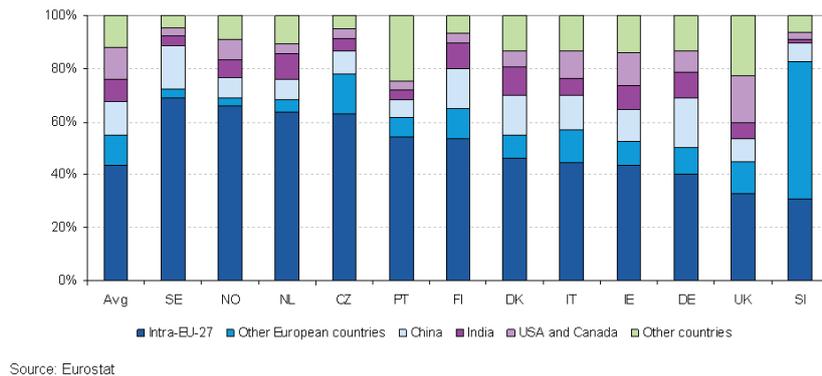
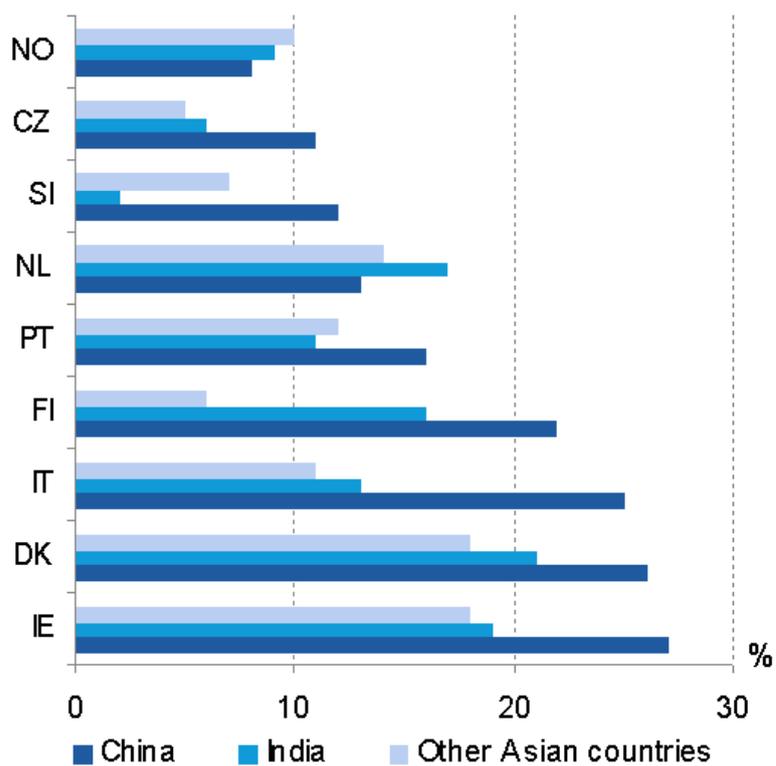
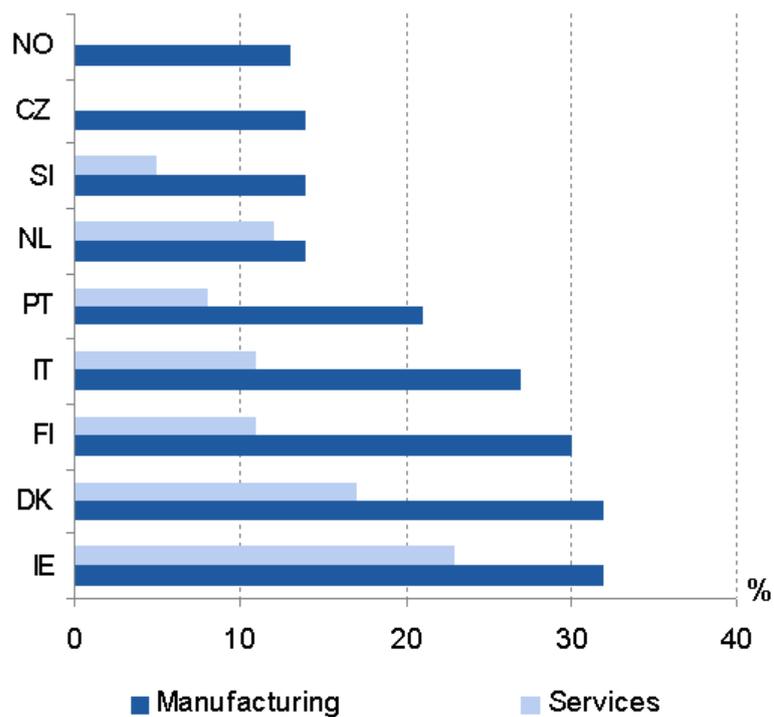


Figure 1: Destination of international sourcing - Share of core and or support functions sourced internationally (%) - see list of country codes



Source: Eurostat

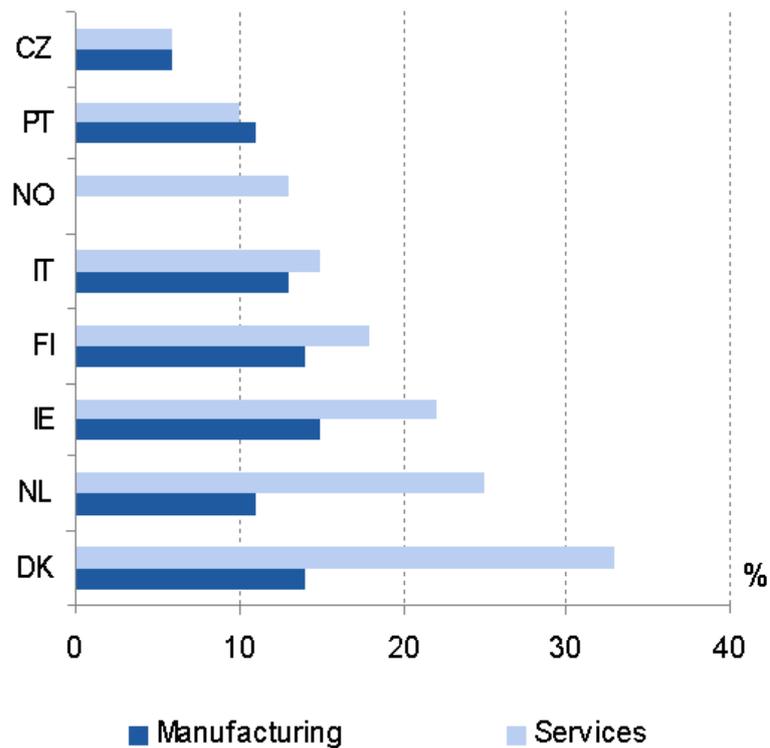
Figure 2: Sourcing to Asia - Share of enterprises having sourced core and/or support functions internationally (%)



Source: Eurostat

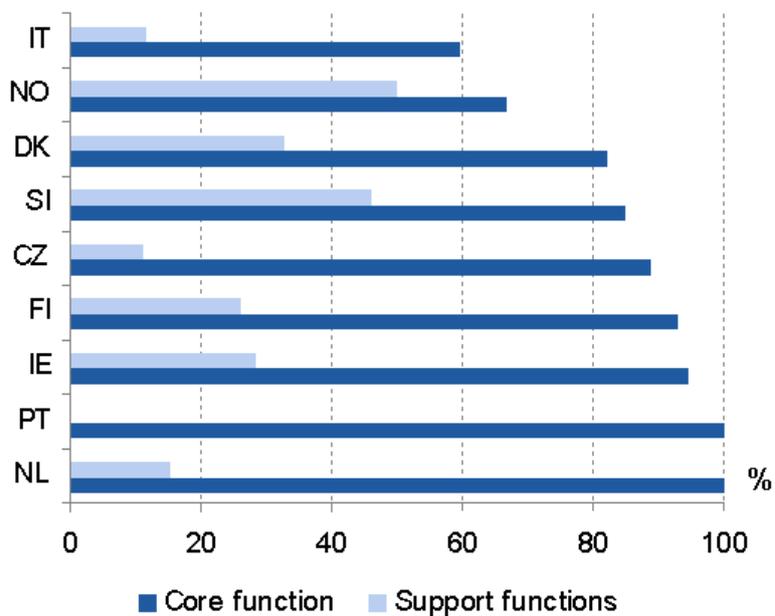
¹ Note that these shares are not directly comparable with the ones in Figure 1, see the methodological notes.

Figure 3: Sourcing to China - Share of enterprises having sourced core and or support functions internationally, by sector (%)



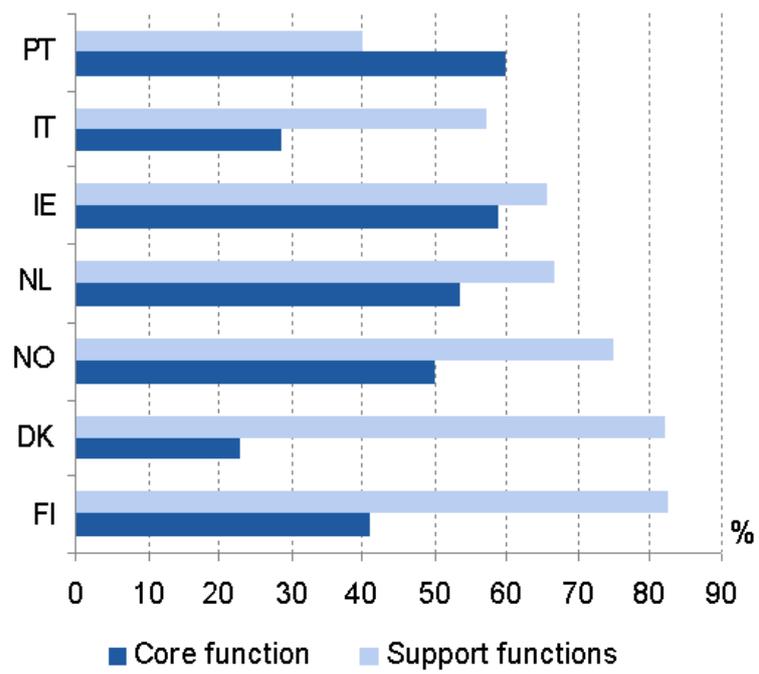
Source: Eurostat

Figure 4: Sourcing to India - Share of enterprises having sourced core and or support functions internationally, by sector (%)



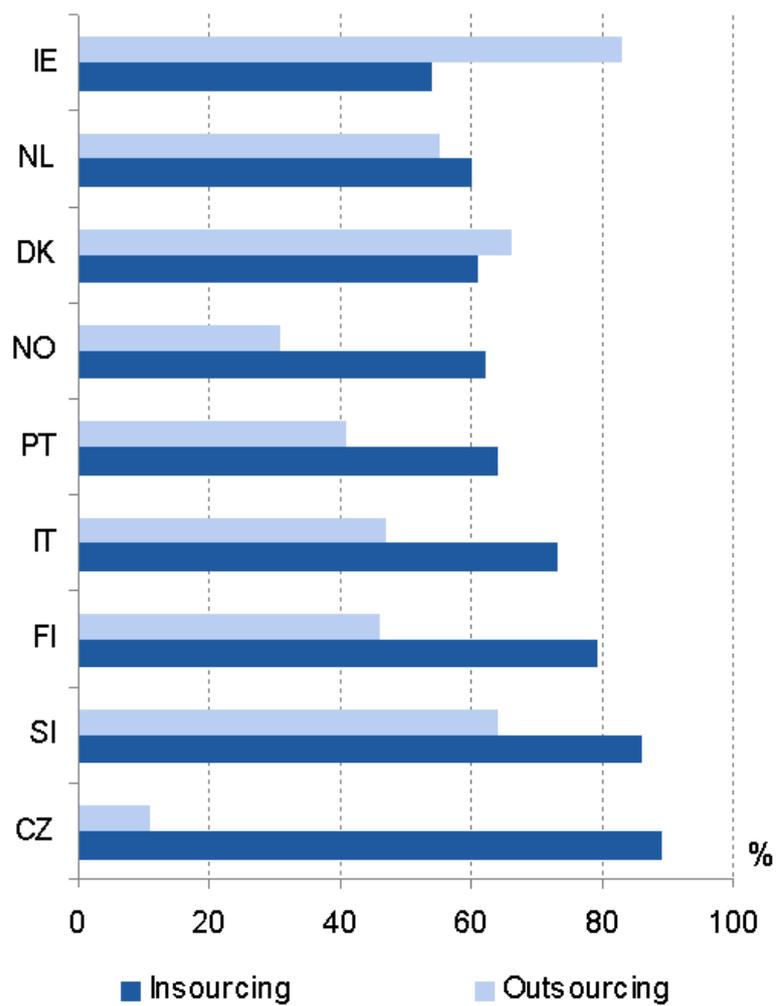
Source: Eurostat

Figure 5: Sourcing to China - Manufacturing enterprises sourcing core support functions to China, as a percentage of all enterprises sourcing to China (%)



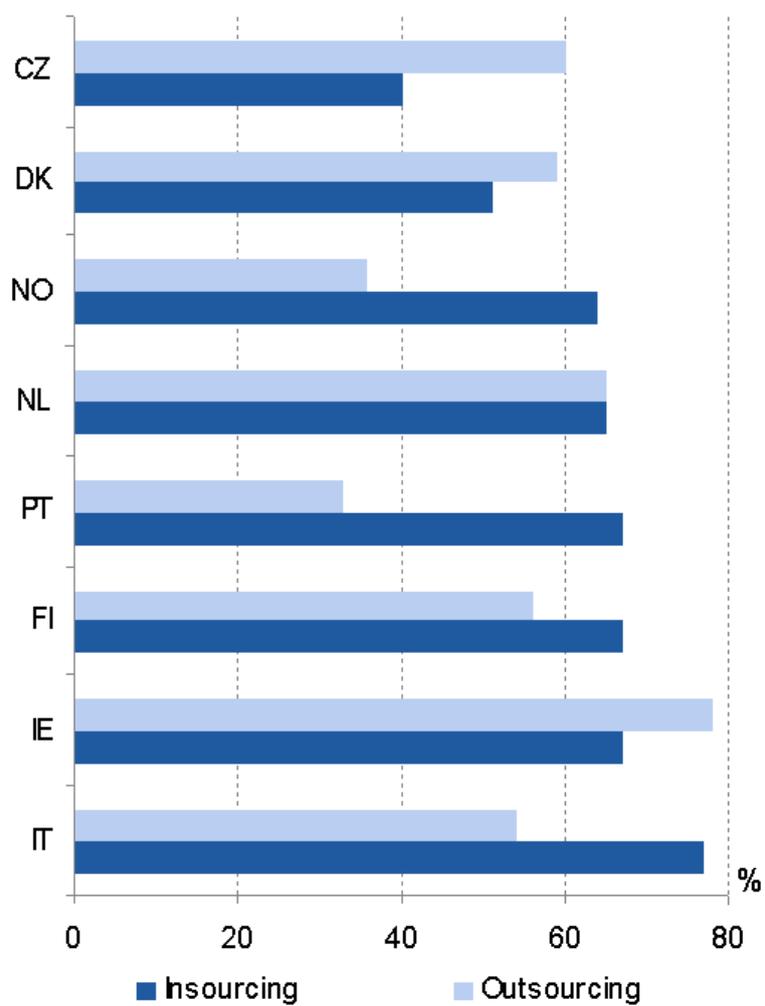
Source: Eurostat

Figure 6: Sourcing to India - Service enterprises sourcing core support functions to India, as a percentage of all enterprises sourcing to India (%)



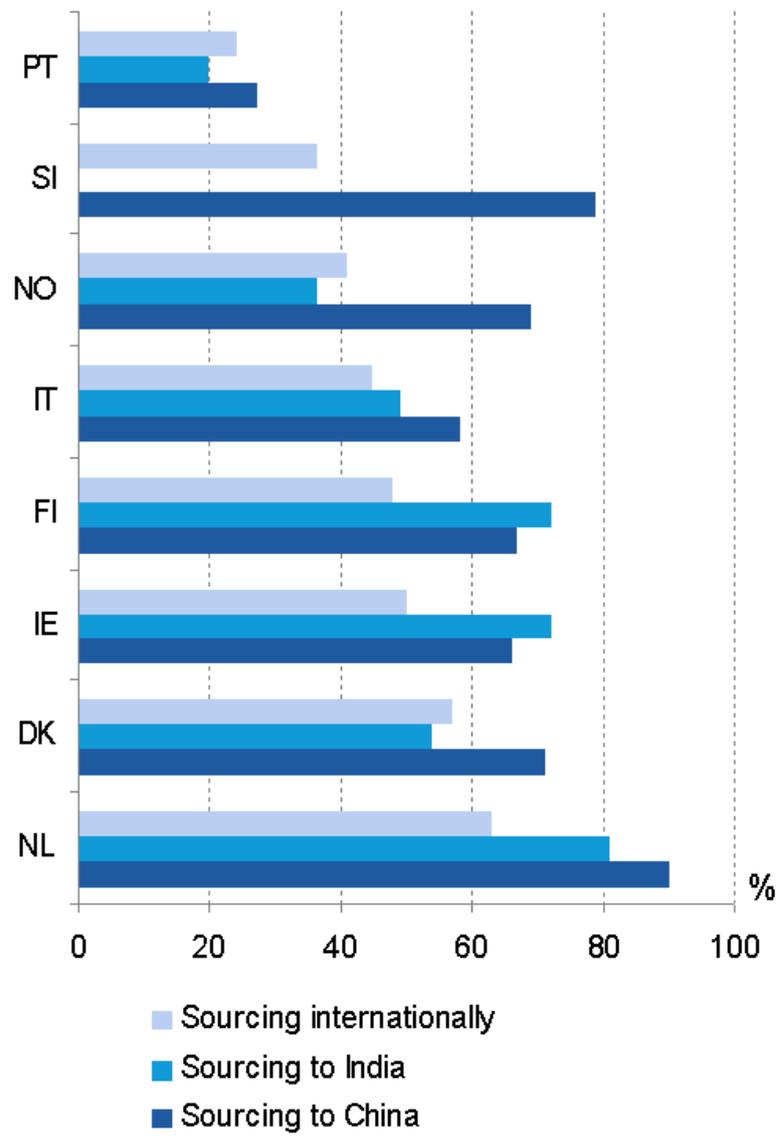
Source: Eurostat

Figure 7: Insourcing vs. outsourcing to China - Share of enterprises having sourced to China (%)



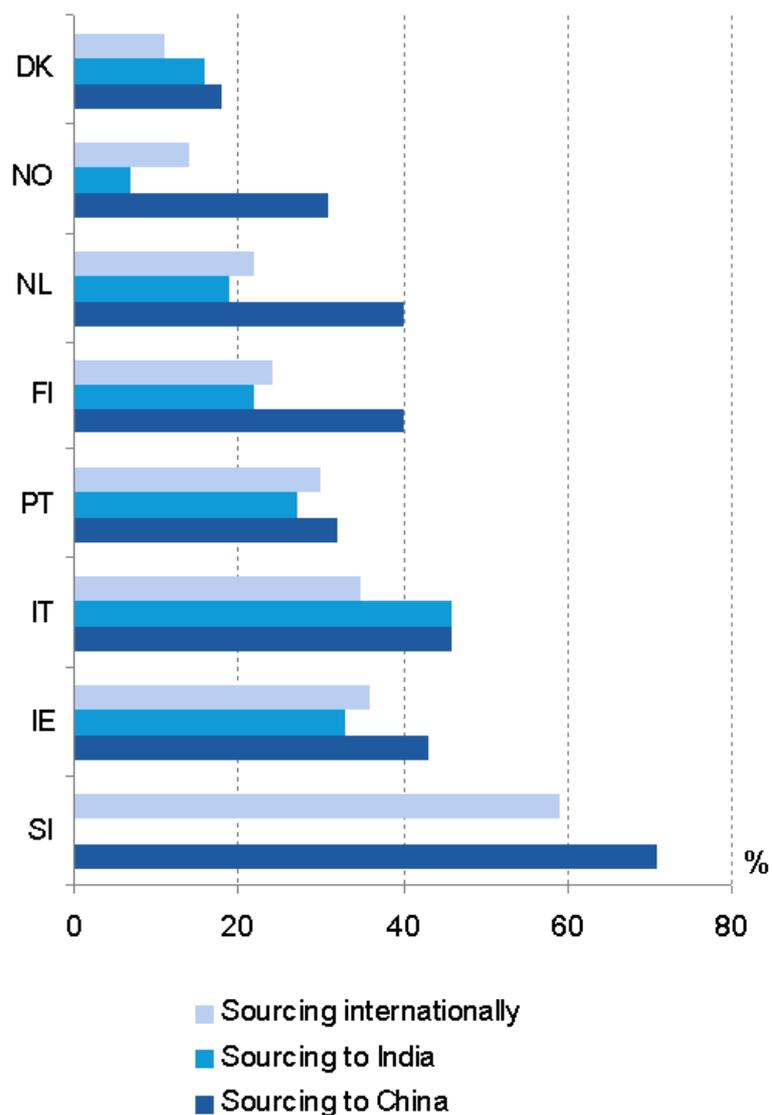
Source: Eurostat

Figure 8: Insourcing vs. outsourcing to India - Share of enterprises having sourced to India (%)



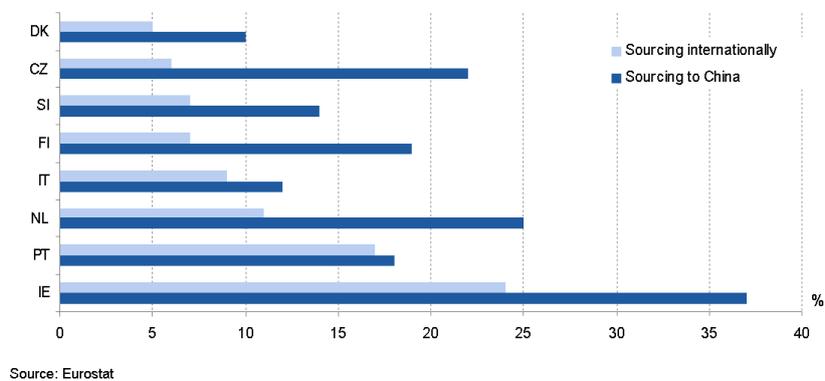
Source: Eurostat

Figure 9: Cutting labour costs seen as very important - Share of enterprises (%)



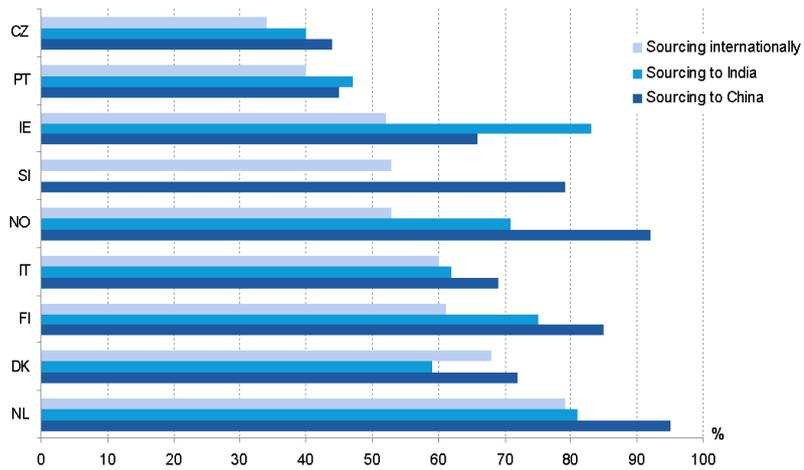
Source: Eurostat

Figure 10: Access to new markets seen as very important - Share of enterprises (%)



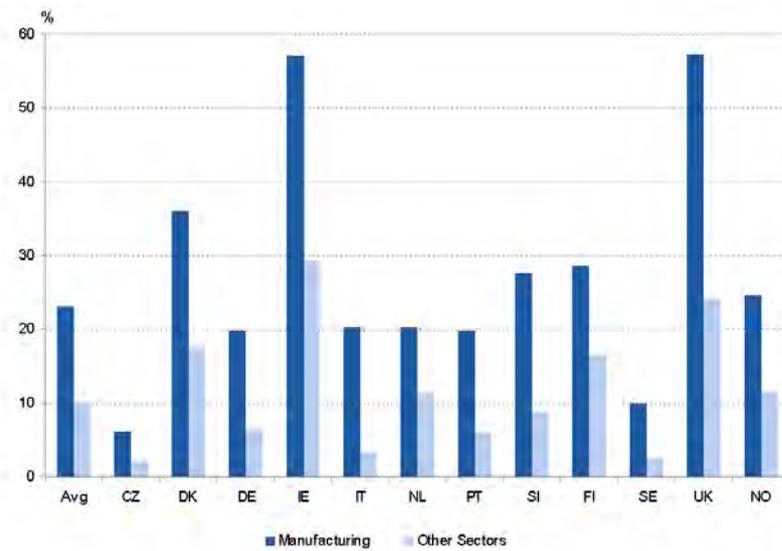
Source: Eurostat

Figure 11: Concern over patents and or intellectual property rights seen as very important



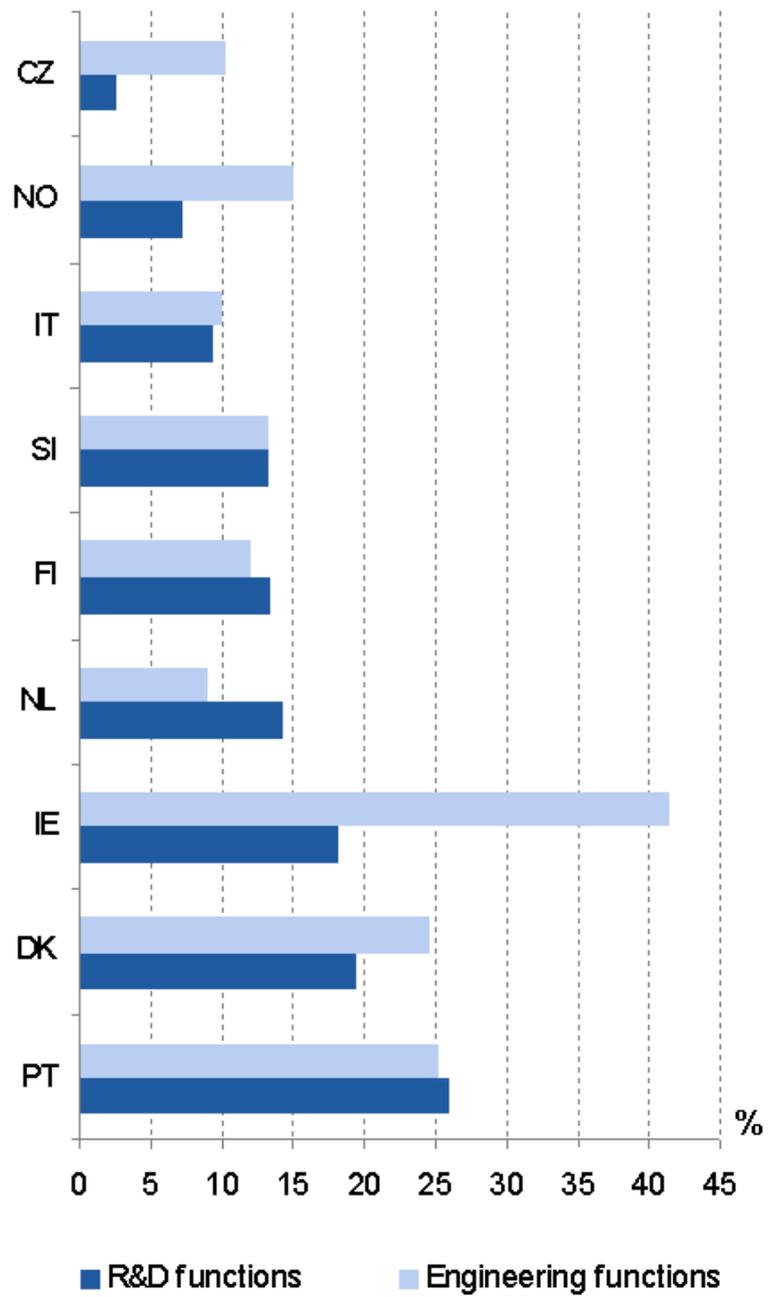
Source: Eurostat

Figure 12: Reduction of labour costs, positive impact



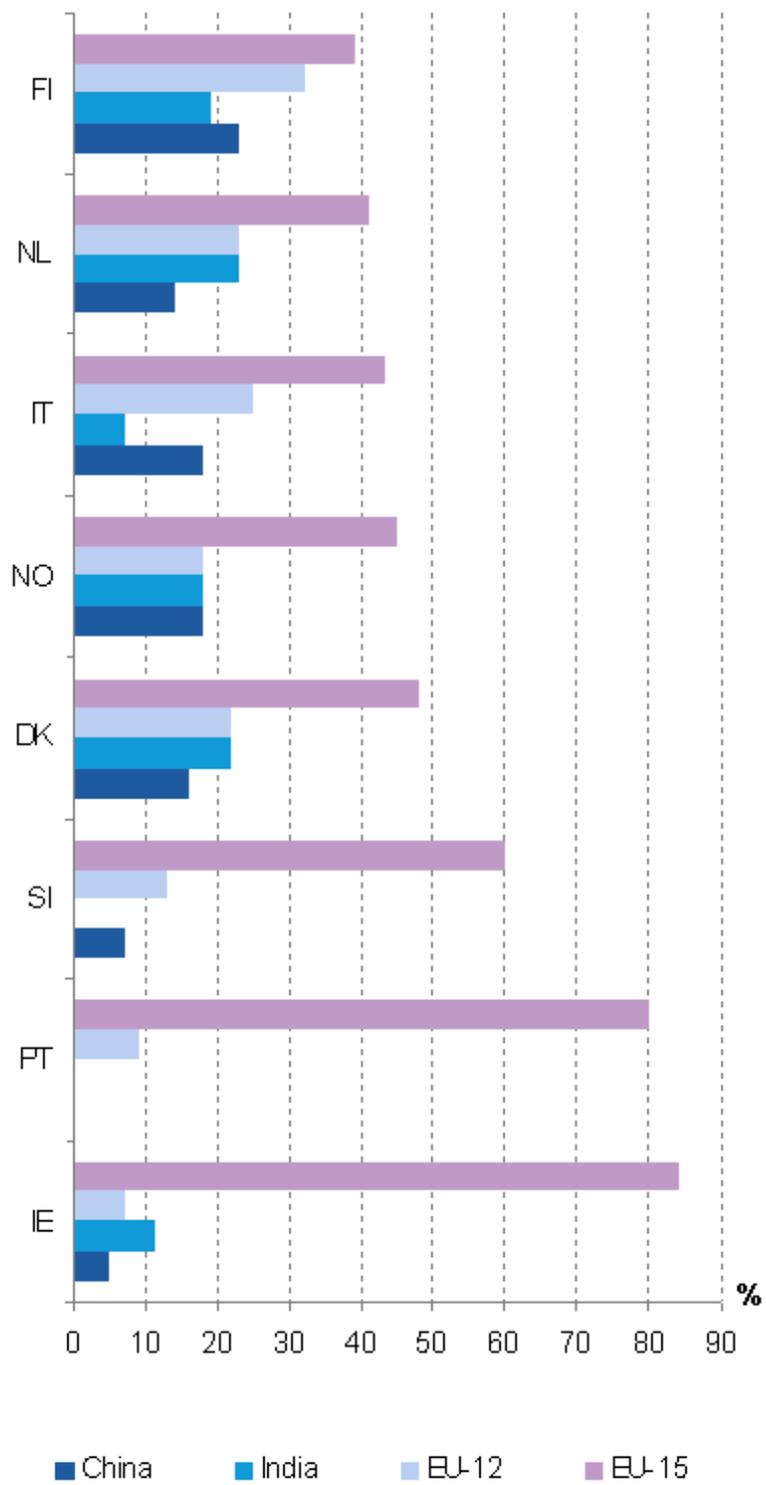
Source: Eurostat

Figure 13: Enterprises which have sourced internationally, broken down by their main economic activity (%)



Source: Eurostat

Figure 14: Enterprises sourcing R&D functions and engineering functions; share of enterprises sourcing internationally (%)



Source: Eurostat

Figure 15: Destinations for sourcing R&D functions; share of enterprises sourcing these functions (%)

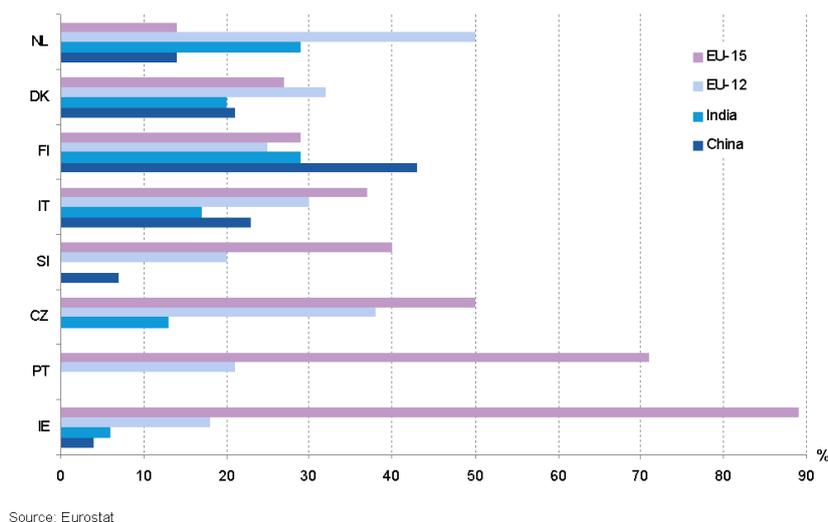


Figure 16: Destinations for sourcing engineering functions; share of enterprises sourcing those functions (%)

A new and important feature of globalisation is that **enterprises** split their production processes into a number of **business functions** which they then move around the world to gain efficiency and/or new markets. This subscribes to the well known concepts of global value chains and international sourcing. Eurostat has, with its partners in the **European statistical system**, embarked upon an ambitious project to capture data on global value chains and on those parts that are internationally sourced. Voluntary data collections with more than a dozen European countries have been performed at a moment that would clearly be known to be "before the crisis", i.e. in 2007. Plans to move forward with another set of data collections in the EU in 2011/2012 are well advanced, with results on global value chains and international sourcing expected for end 2012.

International sourcing is not only about moving manufacturing core functions from **old to new Member States** of the EU. It is increasingly about moving these functions out of the EU to new emerging markets such as China and India.

Service providers, too, sourced both their core and support functions to China and in particular to India.

Main statistical findings

Analysis of sourcing to China and India and of **knowledge-intensive functions** shows that:

- European **manufacturing** enterprises source to China while those providing services tend to source to India;
- By far the most important motive for sourcing to China and India is to cut costs;
- **R&D** functions are mainly insourced, i.e. moved abroad within the same enterprise group, because knowledge-intensive functions are strategically important;
- Engineering functions are largely sourced to the EU's **new Member States** and to China and India — reflecting the sourcing pattern for core production functions.

In 2009 Eurostat published the overall results of the first large-scale survey of international sourcing in 2001–2006 in 13 European countries. These results show that European enterprises still mainly source their core and/or support functions internationally within the EU and elsewhere in Europe.

However, for enterprises in many European countries – e.g. in Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway and Sweden – the second most frequent destination for international sourcing is China; see Figure 1. India is also an important sourcing destination for many European enterprises.

International sourcing to Asia

The remainder of this analysis provides detailed information on how European **business functions** are moving to China and India. It also focuses on the international sourcing of knowledge-intensive business functions. This information is a result from an on-going project, which links and analyses international sourcing survey results at enterprise level. Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Norway participate in the project.

Overall, Ireland and Denmark have the largest share of firms that have sourced to Asia – closely followed by Italy, Finland and the Netherlands; cf. Figure 2. Asia attracts far fewer firms from the new EU Member States. This is probably because labour is cheaper in these countries – and saving **labour costs** is the main motivation for sourcing to Asia; cf. Figure 9.

China is the most important sourcing destination in Asia for enterprises in all countries included in this analysis except for the Netherlands and Norway. In Ireland, Denmark, Italy and Finland, roughly a quarter of all companies sourcing internationally did so to China.

European businesses also frequently source functions to India – though not as often as to China. India especially attracts Danish, Irish, Dutch and Finnish companies, of which more than 15% have been sourcing to India. Other Asian countries as a group are the most popular sourcing destination for Danish, Irish, Dutch and Portuguese enterprises. In the case of the Dutch and Portuguese, this is probably partly due to their historical ties with certain parts of Asia.

China's importance as the "world's factory" is confirmed by the fact that manufacturing companies in particular have been sourcing there; cf. Figure 3. This pattern is clear in all European countries, and in most of them the share of manufacturing enterprises sourcing to China was more than double the share of service enterprises.

Furthermore, the functions which manufacturing companies source to China are mainly their core production activities, and much less frequently their support functions. This pattern confirms that the main motivation for sourcing to China is to cut costs rather than to gain access to new markets.

The profile for sourcing to India is different. India is used as a sourcing destination more frequently by service providers than by manufacturers, cf. Figure 4. This underlines the popular notion of India as the "world's service centre". The pattern is particularly clear for enterprises in the Netherlands and Denmark, where service providers sourced to India more than twice as often as manufacturers.

The division of tasks between China and India is also underlined by the different patterns of sourcing for core and support functions. Typically, a larger percentage of firms sourcing to India source their support functions there. These functions consist of different types of services (see Data sources and availability), cf. Figure 6.

It should be noted that manufacturing firms from the Northern European countries (Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland) source their support functions to India more frequently than their core production.

Insourcing rather than outsourcing

When sourcing business functions abroad, enterprises need to decide whether to source to an affiliate belonging to the same enterprise group (i.e. insourcing) or to an external supplier (i.e. outsourcing). The advantage of insourcing is that full control over production of that good or service remains within the enterprise group.

In general, insourcing was clearly the preferred option for enterprises sourcing their business functions abroad. Some 60 to 80% of the firms that carried out international sourcing say they used insourcing, while typically around a third used outsourcing. However, in Denmark and Ireland the pattern was different. In these countries, insourcing and outsourcing appeared to be equally popular forms of sourcing abroad.

The pattern for sourcing to India is less clear. The percentages of companies insourcing and outsourcing to India are much more even than for sourcing in general. In Ireland, Denmark and the Czech Republic, outsourcing is used even more frequently than insourcing; cf. Figure 8.

The relatively high share of outsourcing may be because there are more obstacles to foreign investment in India and China than in many of the most frequent destination countries within the EU. The percentage of companies outsourcing to China is rather high, especially in view of concerns over intellectual property rights in these countries; cf. Figure 11.

The 60-80% figure for international insourcing in general also applies to insourcing to China in particular. However, the share of enterprises outsourcing there (40-60%) is somewhat larger than for outsourcing in general. Again, Danish and Irish firms follow a different pattern: more of them outsource than insource, cf. Figure 7.

Cutting labour costs is the main motivation for international sourcing

It is often said that the main reason for moving production or support functions abroad is to increase efficiency – for example by cutting labour costs. The survey confirmed this. For cost-cutting purposes, Asia appears to be a particularly attractive destination. Clearly, enterprises which source to Asia are motivated by cost considerations more often than enterprises which source to other regions.

This is particularly true of companies sourcing to China rather than India; cf. Figure 9. Around 60 to 80% of enterprises sourcing to China considered labour cost reduction very important. Labour cost savings were considered particularly important by enterprises in countries such as the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland and Norway, where labour is expensive.

This is hardly surprising, given that China is the largest emerging market in the world.

Market access is a less important motivation for firms sourcing to India. Part of the explanation is probably that the functions sourced to India are often support functions not intended for direct consumption on local or regional markets. Danish and Norwegian firms rarely mention access to new markets as a motivation for sourcing internationally. In these countries, only 10-15% of enterprises considered access to new markets a very important factor for sourcing.

Another key factor driving globalisation is access to new markets. Enterprises that source to China rate market access as an important motivating factor much more often than those engaged in international sourcing in general; cf. Figure 10.

Concern over patents and intellectual property rights is judged to be an important barrier in the way of sourcing to China; cf. Figure 11. This concern was expressed much more frequently by enterprises sourcing to China than by those sourcing internationally in general. This pattern is seen in all the countries surveyed.

This survey also asked enterprises what they saw as the impact of international sourcing. Most said they had largely succeeded in cutting their labour costs by sourcing their production or their support business functions abroad.

In almost all countries, 50-70% of firms reported that they had reduced labour costs by international sourcing; cf. Figure 12. In the Netherlands, Norway and Finland, around 90% said they had cut labour costs by sourcing to China.

International sourcing of knowledge-intensive business functions

International sourcing has been seen as an issue mainly in the context of European firms moving non-skilled manufacturing jobs to countries abroad. The Eurostat survey confirmed that international sourcing is mainly carried out by manufacturing companies. Around 20-25% of manufacturing enterprises employing 100+ persons have sourced internationally, compared to only 10% of similar-sized companies in other sectors of the economy; cf. Figure 13.

Results from the on-going project on micro data linking indicate that Europe should be concerned not only about job losses in manufacturing but also about the risk of losing knowledge-intensive jobs and thus hollowing out the knowledge base in European industries. The following analysis focuses on the business functions sourced,

not on the activity of the enterprises which source them (see methodological notes for more information). It shows that the knowledge-intensive functions most closely related to the production process – functions such as engineering and research and development – are quite often sourced internationally.

These results underpin the need – even in our global information society – for close proximity between production and the engineering and R&D functions which support it.

Around 10-15% of the companies which sourced internationally are sourcing R & D functions; cf. Figure 14.

The most frequent destination for R&D sourcing is the old Member States ([EU-15](#)). This is the case for all the countries surveyed: around 40-60% of all enterprises sourcing R&D internationally source to [EU-15](#) Member States; cf. Figure 15. However, China and India are also frequent destinations for R&D sourcing, especially for Danish, Dutch and Finnish firms. China and India each account for around 10-20% of enterprises sourcing R&D functions internationally.

The EU's new Member States were the destination for around 20% of the R&D functions sourced from the majority of countries.

The results show that around 10-20% of firms sourcing internationally are sourcing engineering functions; cf. Figure 14.

The destinations for sourcing engineering functions are more diverse than for R&D. The old EU Member States are still the most important destination for companies based in Ireland, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Italy and Slovenia; cf. Figure 16. On the other hand, the new Member States are the most frequent destination for Dutch and Danish enterprises.

When sourcing engineering functions abroad, China is the most frequent destination for Finnish companies (40%) and also an important destination for Danish and Italian firms (around 20%). In addition, India attracted business from around 20-30% of the Danish, Dutch, Italian and Finnish enterprises that sourced engineering functions abroad.

The geographical pattern of sourcing destinations for engineering functions underlines the importance of keeping these functions in close proximity to the firm's core production operations, which are often already sourced abroad. This may be necessary in order to stay competitive. The EU's new Member States and China are important destinations to which European enterprises source their manufacturing operations.

Strategic decisions often lie behind international sourcing

A large majority of all enterprises – except in Denmark – has chosen to use insourcing. Typically more than 80% of those surveyed source their R&D functions within the same enterprise group; cf. Figure 17. By comparison, the average figure for all functions and all enterprises sourcing internationally in the countries surveyed is between 60 and 80%.

Insourcing is also the preferred option when sourcing engineering functions, though it is used less frequently than for R&D. The dominance of insourcing, especially for R&D functions, is related to the strategic importance of knowledge-intensive business functions. The enterprises want to keep control of the research within the group, even if the research activity itself is relocated.

The strategic importance of knowledge-intensive business functions – and especially R&D – is underlined by the relatively high share of businesses whose international sourcing is reportedly based on a strategic decision by the group head; cf. Figure 18. In all countries – except Denmark – this factor is more frequently mentioned by enterprises which source R&D functions than in general by enterprises sourcing internationally.

Data sources and availability

Data source

The data presented in this article refer to enterprises which carried out international sourcing during 2001-2006 and which employ at least 100 persons. They cover eight EU Member States (the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland) and Norway.

The data relate only to those enterprises which responded to the survey. They are therefore not comparable with previously published results derived from "raised" (i.e. extrapolated) data. Only Figures 1 and 13 are based on such data. Please note that, in the detailed analysis of sourcing to Asia and of R&D and engineering sourcing, the number of observations is often rather limited. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

In the following figures observations are missing due to confidentiality/low frequencies (see [list of country codes](#)):

- Figure 3: NO services;
- Figure 4: NO manufacturing and SI;
- Figure 6: CZ and SI;
- Figure 8: SI, Figure: 9 SI India;
- Figure 10: SI India;
- Figure 11: NO;
- Figure 12: SI India;
- Figure 16: NO.

Definitions

Sourcing activities

International sourcing

Some or all of an enterprise's business (core or support) functions are transferred from in-house or domestic operators to a firm located abroad – whether an external supplier or an affiliated enterprise.

International insourcing

Some or all of an enterprise's business functions are performed within the group to which the enterprise belongs, but abroad (by affiliated enterprises)

International outsourcing

Some or all of an enterprise's business functions are performed outside the firm or enterprise group, and outside the compiling country, by non-affiliated enterprises. This involves foreign subcontracting.

Business functions

Core business function

Production of final goods or services intended for the market/for third parties, carried out by the enterprise and yielding income. The enterprise's core business function is, in most cases, its primary activity. The core function may also include other (secondary) activities if the enterprise considers them to be a part of its core business.

Support business functions

Ancillary activities which enable or help the enterprise to produce goods or services intended for the market/for third parties. The outputs of the support business functions are not themselves intended directly for

the market/for third parties. The support business functions are a) Distribution and logistics, b) Marketing, sales and after sales services, c) ICT services, d) Administrative and management functions, e) Engineering and related technical services and f) Research and development.

In our analysis of the international sourcing of R&D and engineering functions, the data relate partly to enterprises which have sourced their core function, i.e. their main R&D activity (NACE Rev 1.1 section 73) or their engineering and related technical services (NACE Rev. 1.1 group 74.2) and partly to enterprises which have sourced R&D or engineering as support business functions.

Classifications

Activity of the enterprise

On the basis of their main activity, enterprises are classified as either manufacturing or service enterprises. 'Manufacturing' covers section D of the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification system, whereas 'services' covers sections C (mining and quarrying), E (electricity, gas and water supply), F (construction), G (wholesale and retail trade), H (hotels and restaurants), I (transport, storage and communication) and K (real estate, renting and business activities).

Avg.: average over the countries surveyed.

Context

A new and important feature of globalisation is that enterprises split their production processes into a number of business functions which they then move around the world to gain efficiency and/or new markets. This is called international sourcing. International sourcing is not only about moving manufacturing core functions from old to new Member States of the EU. It is increasingly about moving these functions out of the EU to new emerging markets such as China and India.

Service providers, too, sourced both their core and support functions to China and in particular to India.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Features of International Sourcing in Europe in 2001-2006](#) - Statistics in focus 73/2009
- [International Sourcing in Europe](#) - Statistics in focus 4/2009
- [Plans for International Sourcing in Europe in 2007-2009](#) - Statistics in focus 74/2009

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) (New activity classification (NACE Rev 2), see:

International sourcing statistics - all activities (iss)

Background Information (iss_bckinfo)

International sourcing activity (iss_souract)

Plans for and barriers on international sourcing (iss_planbarr)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Balance of payments](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_esms)
- [Balance of payments statistics and International investment positions](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_q_esms)
- [International sourcing statistics - all activities](#) (ESMS metadata file - iss_esms)
- [International trade in services, geographical breakdown](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_its_esms)

External links

- [International Sourcing: Moving Business Functions Abroad](#) (Publication by Statistics Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden)
- [OECD - ICT-enabled outsourcing and offshoring](#)

See also

- [International sourcing statistics](#)

Globalised businesses

Globalisation is not a new phenomenon, but this subject area has gained a lot of public interest as a result of:

- growing international competition within increasingly globalised markets;
- the lowering of customs duties and tariffs, and;
- the internationalisation of financial transfer options.

Main statistical findings

The statistical capture of aspects relating to the globalisation phenomenon is not always straightforward, as the underlying activities are trans-national or multinational, and statistics are usually bound to national boundaries or to the aggregation of national data (in the [European Statistical System](#) , or in the [OECD](#) , for example).

The globalisation of the world economy therefore creates new needs for statistics and, at the same time, it changes the conditions for the production of business statistics. Activities of multinational enterprise groups, the outsourcing of activities, [foreign direct investment \(FDI\)](#) , and other forms of foreign engagement are key elements in this regard.

While some existing statistics can already be used to analyse different aspects of globalisation, [Eurostat](#) is currently implementing a programme ([MEETS](#)) to modernise business and trade statistics to make sure that official statistics are capable of reflecting all these phenomena in the changing [EU](#) economy. Actions foreseen under this programme will include:

- a review of priorities;
- the development of key characteristics and indicators in fields like globalisation;
- work on harmonised definitions;
- pilot projects to test the feasibility of new indicators, and;
- supporting the Member States to develop statistics on globalisation in a harmonised way.

In addition, a new development project on international sourcing has been launched, where the objective is to provide policy-makers with relevant statistical information on the motivations, extent and consequences of international sourcing ([off-shoring](#) , [near-shoring](#) , [delocalisation](#) , relocalisation, [outsourcing](#) or insourcing).

A business registers Regulation entered into force in the spring of 2008. It makes the recording of enterprise groups compulsory, as well as the exchange of data on multinational enterprises (MNEs) and their constituent units within the European Statistical System (for statistical purposes only). The exchange of data implies the creation of a Community register of MNEs, the so-called EuroGroups register (EGR).

Data

Existing statistical domains within structural business statistics (SBS) which could be used to analyse globalisation include:

- statistics on the structure and activity of [foreign affiliates](#) which show the impact of foreign-controlled enterprises on the European economy;
- business services statistics, where information on the location of clients shows the relative size of exports of business services to residents in other Member States or outside of the EU;
- a development project on the demand for services which provides information on trans-border purchases and deliveries of services.

Aside from SBS, information from balance of payments (BoP) statistics can be used to analyse different economic transactions between residents and non-residents of a country or of a geographical region.

Data on international trade in services, a component of the BoP current account, and data on foreign direct investment, a component of the BoP financial account, can also be used to monitor the external commercial performance of different economies. [Outward FATS](#) measure the commercial presence through affiliates in foreign markets.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Business services statistics](#)
- [Demand for services statistics - all activities](#)
- [International sourcing statistics - all activities](#)
- [Statistics on foreign control of enterprises - all activities](#)
- [European Union Foreign Affiliates Statistics \(Outward FATS\)](#)
- [Balance of payments - International transactions](#)

Other information

- [Decision 1297/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS)
- [Globalisation indicators](#)

External links

- [Industrial policy](#)
- [Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs website](#)

See also

- [Business services](#)
- [Demand for services](#)
- [EuroGroups register](#)
- [Foreign-controlled enterprises](#)
- [International sourcing](#)
- [International sourcing statistics](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

Construction sector statistics

Data from December 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents recent statistical data on the construction sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , using data from both structural as short-term business statistics.

Construction activities in the [EU-27](#) provided employment to an estimated 14.8 million persons in 2007 (some 11.5% of the [non-financial business economy workforce](#)), while generating an estimated EUR 562 billion of [value added](#) (9.3% of the non-financial business economy's total value added).

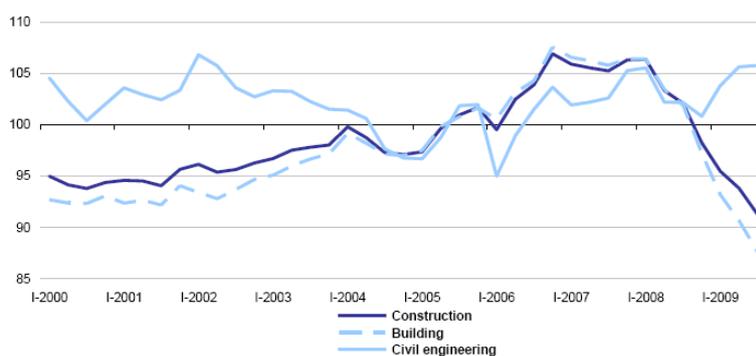


Image 1: Production indices for construction, seasonally adjusted, EU-27 (%)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added	Apparent labour productivity (per person employed) (EUR 1 000)	Gross operating rate (2) (%)	Invest. rate (2)
Construction	3 090	14 793	1 665 092	562 159	38.0	12	9
Site preparation	117	460	55 540	19 178	41.7	:	20
General construction	1 270	8 112	1 070 417	325 650	40.1	11	11
Building installation	759	3 483	324 624	125 337	36.0	12	5
Building completion	930	2 637	202 221	86 329	32.7	17	7
Renting of const. equipment	16	89	10 131	4 812	54.0	24	:

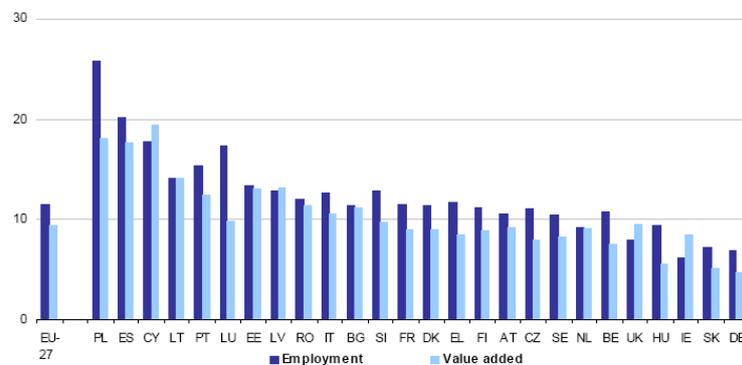
(1) Including estimates.
(2) 2006.

Table 1: Structural profile of construction sector, EU-27, 2007(1)

	Persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Gross tangible invest. (2, 3)	Average personnel costs (2)	Apparent labour prod.	Wage adj. labour prod. ratio (2)	Gross operat. rate (2)	Invest. rate (2, 3)
	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR 1 000) (/ employee)	(EUR 1 000) (/ person empl.)	(%)	(%)	(%)
EU-27	14 793	1 665 095	562 159	48 227	27.9	38.0	129.7	12.0	9.5
BE	272	43 486	12 309	3 112	38.7	45.3	117.1	10.3	25.3
BG	221	7 552	1 746	1 610	2.8	7.9	277.5	15.3	92.2
CZ	402	28 319	6 052	815	12.1	15.1	124.2	10.1	13.5
DK	207	31 481	11 084	1 132	43.0	53.6	124.6	9.9	10.2
DE	1 522	143 848	57 966	4 023	34.2	38.1	111.3	8.7	6.9
EE	59	4 552	1 117	171	12.3	19.0	154.7	8.9	15.3
IE	71	19 752	7 953	829	49.3	112.1	227.5	22.8	10.4
EL	310	16 456	6 384	743	17.4	20.6	118.8	18.4	11.6
ES	2 881	304 645	101 149	9 227	28.2	35.1	124.7	10.8	9.1
FR	1 724	220 502	75 768	6 235	38.8	43.9	113.2	7.2	8.2
IT	1 964	226 290	70 713	11 325	29.7	36.0	121.4	15.9	16.0
CY	37	2 792	1 377	100	24.4	37.4	153.4	19.9	7.3
LV	86	5 703	1 439	400	7.3	16.7	229.0	14.3	27.8
LT	139	5 691	1 814	348	8.9	13.0	145.8	12.4	19.2
LU	38	4 330	1 695	58	36.7	45.0	122.7	8.0	3.4
HU	243	15 667	2 620	440	8.2	10.8	131.7	6.3	16.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	486	85 137	25 857	1 860	47.5	53.2	112.1	9.4	7.2
AT	262	33 982	13 642	831	38.5	52.1	135.2	12.7	6.1
PL	797	44 264	12 778	2 036	9.0	16.0	179.0	17.3	15.9
PT	515	33 204	9 463	1 884	12.6	18.4	146.3	9.9	19.9
RO	513	19 859	5 260	7 318	4.9	10.2	209.1	14.0	139.1
SI	80	7 178	1 762	445	15.7	22.1	140.7	9.7	25.3
SK	74	5 443	1 164	346	8.9	15.6	175.0	9.2	29.7
FI	147	23 797	7 991	877	40.5	54.5	134.5	11.1	11.0
SE	298	44 139	14 847	1 561	45.1	49.7	110.4	8.9	12.6
UK	1 431	286 677	108 062	9 435	42.2	75.5	179.2	19.2	8.7
NO	158	29 110	9 985	921	52.8	63.3	119.8	9.4	9.2

(1) EU-27 estimates; Poland, provisional; Greece, 2006.
(2) EU-27, 2006.
(3) Sweden, 2006.

Table 2: Construction sector in the EU Member States and Norway, 2007(1) - see list of country codes



(1) EU-27 estimates; Poland, provisional; Greece, 2006; Malta, not available.

Figure 2: Value added and employment in construction, Member States, 2007 (1)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business econ. (1)	Construction	Non-financial business econ. (1)	Construction
1 to 9 employed	20.9	33.0	29.6	41.5
10 to 49 employed	18.9	31.7	20.6	30.6
50-249 employed	17.8	17.9	16.8	15.9
250 + employed	42.4	17.3	32.9	12.0

(1) 2005.

Table 3: Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

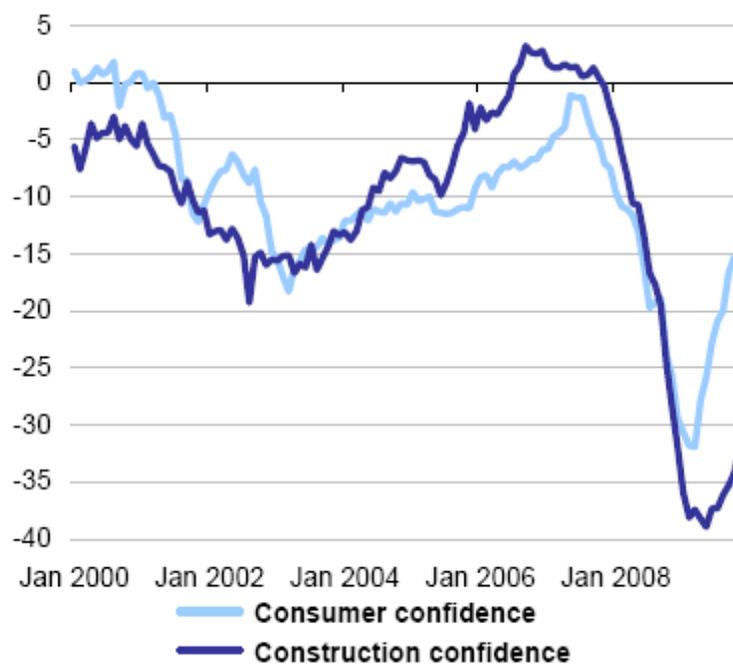
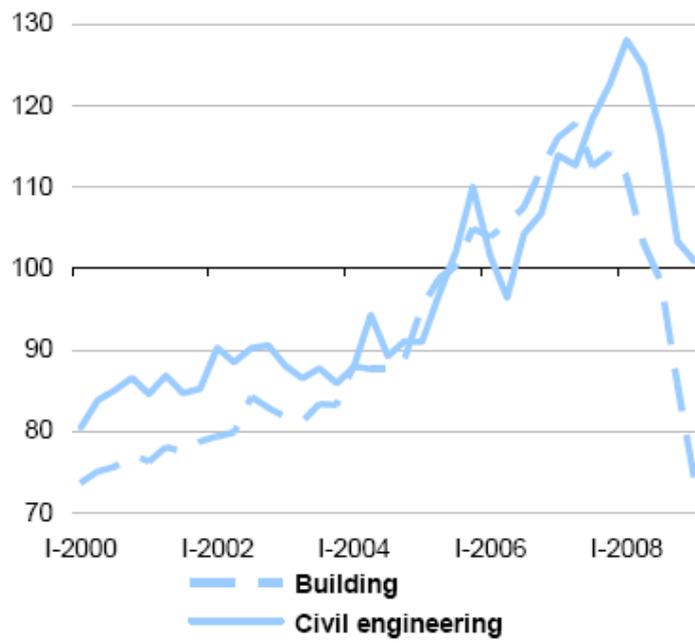
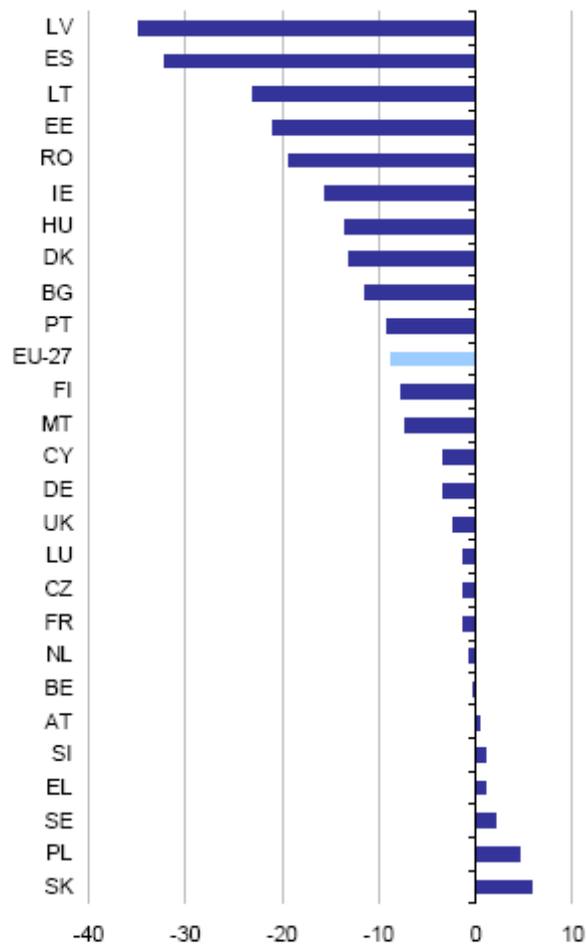


Figure 3: Confidence indicators, seasonally adjusted, (EU-27)



(1) Estimates.

Figure 4: Development in new orders index for construction as a whole, building and civil engineering, seasonally adjusted, EU-27 (2005=100)



(1) Either second or third quarter of 2009, with the exceptions of Ireland and Malta (both final quarter 2008); Italy, confidential and not included in EU-27 aggregate; provisional data.

Figure 5: Development in employment index for construction, first quarter of 2008 to latest quarter available, seasonally adjusted (%)

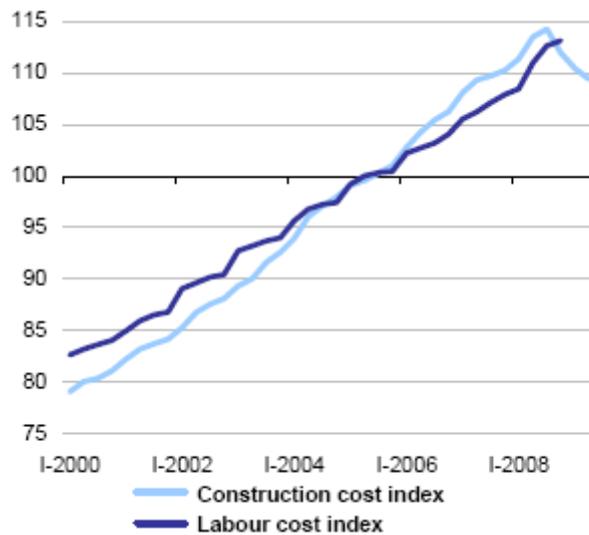


Figure 6: Development in construction and labour cost indices, gross data, new residential buildings, EU-27 (2005=100)

Main statistical findings

In recent years the construction industry has been highly concentrated in Spain, while this sector has also been of major importance for the Polish and Cypriot economies. Around one quarter of all persons employed in the Polish non-financial business economy (NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections C to I and K) were employed within construction activities in 2007.

Against this backdrop, the recent credit crisis and economic downturn have had some serious implications for the EU-27 construction sector. Employment has fallen sharply in many of the Member States, particularly in Spain and the [Baltic countries](#) . This downsizing of the workforce is reflected in declining output, as the EU-27 index of production for construction fell 14.2% between the first quarter of 2008 and the third quarter of 2009.

Structural profile of construction sector

Table 1 provides more detailed information on construction activities within the EU-27 in 2007. There were an estimated 3.1 million construction [enterprises](#) across the EU-27, which generated an estimated EUR 1 665 billion of [turnover](#) .

The largest of the five construction subsectors (NACE Rev. 1.1 groups) in the EU-27, both in terms of employment and value added, was the building of complete constructions or parts thereof and civil engineering (NACE Group 45.2, hereafter referred to as general construction). This subsector alone accounted for more than half of the value added (about 58%) and employment (about 55%) within the EU-27 construction sector in 2007.

Building installation (NACE Group 45.3) and building completion (NACE Group 45.4) were the next largest subsectors, accounting for about 22% and 15% respectively of EU-27 value added in construction, and slightly larger shares of employment. The two smallest subsectors were site preparation (NACE Group 45.1) and the renting of construction or demolition equipment with an operator (NACE Group 45.5).

Each person employed within the EU-27 construction sector generated an average EUR 38 000 of value added in 2007. Among the construction subsectors, the highest apparent labour productivity was recorded for the renting of construction equipment (EUR 54 000 per person employed), where labour productivity was about two thirds higher than for building completion activities.

In terms of the number of persons employed, the construction sector in Spain was the largest among the Member States in 2007; the 2.9 million persons employed in these activities represented a little less than one fifth (19.5%) of the construction workforce in the EU-27. In terms of value added generated, however, the construction sector in the United Kingdom was largest (19.2% of EU-27 value added), despite having a workforce that was about half the size of that in Spain.

The resulting apparent [labour productivity](#) of the construction workforce in the United Kingdom (EUR 75 500 per person employed) was about twice as high as the average in Spain and, among all Member States, only behind that of Ireland (EUR 112 100 per person employed) in 2007.

In comparison to average personnel costs, the value added generated per person employed in construction activities was highest in Bulgaria, where wage adjusted labour productivity was 277.5%, about two and a half times the ratio of construction workers in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and France.

The [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between gross operating surplus and turnover) is a measure of [profitability](#) . The gross operating rate of the construction sector in 2007 was highest in Ireland (22.8%) and Cyprus (19.9%) but lowest in Hungary (6.3%) and France (7.2%).

When the 2008 and 2009 structural business statistics become available the impact of the economic downturn on these productivity and profitability ratios will become clear, and it is likely that these will show a significant reduction.

The relative contribution made by the construction sector to the value added of the non-financial business economies of Cyprus (19.4%), Poland (18.1%) and Spain (17.6%) was notably higher than for other Member States. This was also the case for employment, where Luxembourg was also relatively specialised in construction

activities.

In value-added terms, the least specialised Member States for construction were Germany (reflecting a rebound following the post reunification boom years), Slovakia and Hungary, the construction sector contributing between 4.7% and 5.5% of the value added of their respective non-financial business economies in 2007.

High contribution of micro and small enterprises

Most construction enterprises serve a local market and, consequently, the construction sector is characterised by a high number of **small enterprises**, and relatively few **large ones**. **Micro** and **small enterprises** (with less than 50 persons employed) together employed 72.1% of the EU-27 construction sector workforce in 2006, a much higher share than the average (50.2%, 2005) for the non-financial business economy. These enterprises also provided about two thirds (64.7%) of sectoral value added in 2006, compared with two fifths (39.8%, 2005) for the whole of the non financial business economy.

Development of short-term indices for construction

The specialisation of regions and countries in any one type of activity increases their vulnerability in a downturn. The squeeze on the availability and affordability of credit for construction in the recent economic downturn, as well as the broader downturn in business and consumer confidence has made the construction sector particularly vulnerable.

It is interesting to note (see Figure 1) that the reduction in construction activity has been largely concentrated within the building subsector, while the index of production for civil engineering remained relatively untouched; this possibly reflects decisions made at a governmental level to maintain expenditure on public infrastructure projects.

Confidence indicators (based on the opinions of the main actors involved in economic decision making) provide a subjective view about the position of the economy in an economic cycle. Figure 3 shows the sharp and rapid loss of both consumer and construction confidence since September 2007. The loss of construction confidence was even sharper than the overall loss of consumer confidence, hinting at the particular vulnerability of this sector in the economic downturn.

With caution, it appears as though these two confidence indicators bottomed out in the spring of 2009, since when they have begun to rebound, more clearly in the case of consumer confidence.

Another indicator that may be used to gauge future construction activity is the index of new orders for construction. Figure 4 shows clearly the decline in demand for new constructions since the end of 2007/beginning of 2008. For the EU as a whole, the index for new construction orders declined by almost one third between the final quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2009 to levels last recorded at the beginning of 2000 (which is another period associated with a slowdown in economic activity, in particular, relatively high interest rates and a loss of confidence following a crash in global stock markets as the dot-com bubble came to an end).

The new orders index for building peaked in the third quarter of 2007, whereas that for civil engineering peaked later, in the second quarter of 2008. Between those peak levels and the latest index levels (first quarter of 2009) the index for building fell by 37.2% and that for civil engineering fell by 21.3%. In some Member States, the decline in the index of new orders in construction has been particularly strong; in Spain there was a reduction of two thirds (-68.9%) from the relative peak in the third quarter of 2007 to the third quarter of 2009, and in Latvia the index halved between the final quarters of 2007 and 2008.

The downturn in construction activity has inevitably had an impact on the number of persons employed. The EU-27 employment index for construction fell sharply (-8.8%) between the first quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009.

There were much stronger rates of decline in some Member States, particularly in the Baltic Member States and Spain. The construction workforces of Latvia and Spain shrank by about one third between the first quarter of 2008 and the third quarter of 2009. There were a few Member States, however, where the size of the

construction workforce remained relatively stable or even expanded comparing the latest index level with that at the beginning of 2008. In particular, the construction workforce in Slovakia was almost 6% higher in the third quarter of 2009 than the first quarter of 2008 and growth in Poland was only slightly less.

During this economic downturn one might expect some enterprises to reduce working hours before making cuts in employment. There is only a slight amount of evidence to support this theory of labour retention within the construction sector (maybe the precarious nature of employment contracts – for example, temporary and seasonal work – plays a role). The index of the number of hours worked in construction in the EU declined by a slightly larger amount (-10.4%) than that of the employment index (-8.8%) between the first quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009. The retention of labour was more marked in Germany, as the index of hours worked declined by 15.1%, at a rate that was much greater than that registered for the index of employment (-3.3%).

Despite the downturn in construction activity and the loss of employment, it is interesting to note that, at least by the final quarter of 2008, there had been little change in the upward development of the EU labour cost index for new residential buildings. Nevertheless, there was a decline in the overall construction cost index (which includes material and labour costs) for new residential buildings from the third quarter of 2008.

In some of the Member States, there were noticeable downturns in these cost indices; as the construction cost indices of Lithuania, the United Kingdom, Estonia and Ireland fell by between 9% and 16% in the period between the third quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009. In the [Baltic Member States](#), the labour cost index of new residential buildings declined by between 10% and 27% over the same period.

Data sources and availability

Structural business statistics

The **number of enterprises** is a count of enterprises active during at least a part of the reference period.

The **number of persons employed** includes all persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it. Part-time, seasonal and home workers on the payroll are included, as well as apprentices.

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Value added (at factor cost) can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production.

Gross tangible investment includes new and existing capital goods bought or produced for own use having a useful life of more than one year, and includes also land.

Apparent labour productivity is calculated as value added divided by the number of persons employed.

Average personnel costs are calculated as personnel costs divided by the number of (paid) employees.

The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** is calculated by dividing the apparent labour productivity by average personnel costs, and is expressed as a percentage.

The **gross operating rate** is the gross operating surplus (value added less personnel costs) divided by turnover, expressed as a percentage.

The **investment rate** is gross tangible investment divided by value added expressed as a percentage.

Short-term business statistics (STS)

The **production index** is a business cycle indicator and aims to show the development of the volume of value added at factor cost.

The **employment index** shows the development of the number of persons employed. The **hours worked index** shows the development in the volume of work done.

The **construction cost index** shows the development of costs incurred by the contractor to carry out the construction process. Costs that constitute components of the construction costs include material costs, labour cost, plant and equipment costs, transport and energy costs.

The basic form of an index is its gross (also known as unadjusted) form but in this publication the seasonally adjusted form is used, whereby seasonal factors have been removed.

Classifications

NACE Rev. 1.1	
Construction	Section F
Site preparation	45.1
Building of complete constructions	45.2
Building installations	45.3
Building completion	45.4
Renting of construction or demolition equipment	45.5

Table 4: NACE classifications

European statistics are undergoing a transition from one generation of the activity classification (**NACE**) to another, from Rev. 1.1 to Rev. 2. In this publication structural business statistics data use the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification, while short-term business statistics uses NACE Rev. 2. The non-financial business economy presented in this publication is defined as NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections C to I and K. The construction sector is defined as NACE Rev. 1.1 Section F.

The table on the right is an extract of the NACE Rev. 1.1 headings for construction.

: (in tables): data not available.

Context

The construction sector has historically witnessed cyclical patterns to its developments. These may be linked to consumer confidence, the availability of **credit** (often in the form of mortgages), political events (such as a construction boom in Germany following reunification), or general economic cycles. The peaks and troughs in construction activity tend to be more amplified than those for the whole economy, perhaps as a result of large projects being postponed and/or cancelled during periods when economic output slows or contracts.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [The EU-27 construction sector: from boom to gloom](#) (Statistics in focus 7/2010)

Main tables

- [SBS - industry and construction \(t_sbs_ind_co\)](#) , see:

Construction production (teis500)

Construction cost - new residential buildings (teis510)

Construction labour input (teis520)

Building permits (teis540)

- [SBS - industry and construction \(t_sbs_ind_co\)](#) , see:

Value added in manufacturing in the EU-27 by sector (tin00055)

Number of persons employed in manufacturing in the EU-27 by sector (tin00056)

Share of gross operating surplus in turnover (tin00006)

Share of value added in production (tin00005)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (sts_cons)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Intangible investment and subcontracting - industry and construction](#) (ESMS metadata file - sbs_is_esms)
- [Short-term business statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - sts_esms)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/97](#) of 20 December 1996 on structural business statistics

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Services introduced

The internal market is one of the most important and continuing priorities of the [European Union](#) . The central principles governing the internal market for services are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) , which guarantees EU companies the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another Member State other than the one in which they are established.

In 2007, in the EU, the services sector accounted for 71.6% of gross value added and a similar (but increasing) proportion of overall employment. Business services have a particularly important role in the services economy. Business activities in this economic sector include:

- computer services;
- real estate;
- research and development;
- other business activities including legal services, accounting, market research, advertising, industrial cleaning and security services.

The objective of the [Services Directive \(123/2006\)](#) is to eliminate obstacles to trade in services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations. It is intended to improve [competitiveness](#) , not just of service enterprises, but also of European industry as a whole. The Directive was adopted by the [European Parliament](#) and the [European Council](#) in December 2006 and was due to be transposed by the Member States by the end of 2009. It is hoped that this legislation will help achieve potential economic growth and job creation, and it is for this reason that the Directive is seen as a central element of the renewed [Lisbon Strategy](#) for growth and jobs. Moreover, by providing for administrative simplification, it also supports the better regulation agenda.

Short-term business statistics (STS) collected and collated by [Eurostat](#) , cover all business sectors and include many of the key short-term indicators that are vital for analysis of recent economic developments and the development of monetary and economic policy. The data series cover all the European countries together with totals for the euro area and the EU.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Services Directive 123/2006](#)

See also

[All articles on services](#)

External links

[European Commission - The EU Single Market - Directive on services in the Internal Market](#)

Demand for services

The importance of services in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) economy has risen, while the EU's industrial sector has been characterised by [outsourcing](#) and subcontracting as well as the globalisation of production.

Since services are an important and growing area of the EU economy, they have attracted increasing political and economic interest, as a current and future motor for growth.

Context

One reason why the services sector has grown in importance is the outsourcing phenomenon that has seen the demand for services increase, as many enterprises use service providers either for:

- [non-core activities](#) (such as transport or marketing services), or;
- for part of their [core activities](#) to increase flexibility (for example, through the use of labour recruitment services).

Other reasons include technological developments – particularly in relation to [information and communication technologies \(ICT\)](#) – which may allow services to be delivered over considerable distances (for example, internet sales or call centres).

The objective of the development project on the demand for services was to collect information on the functioning of the [internal market](#) for services, allowing a more profound understanding of the extent of the use of services in the European economy. It provides information on:

- service providers;
- types of service purchased;
- the location of the main service provider;
- barriers to purchasing services;
- the level of expectations for future purchases;
- information on service related investments in intangibles (such as tradable rights, [ICT](#), [R & D](#) , marketing and sales).

The [European Services Directive 123/2006](#) seeks to promote an internal market in services through the removal of legal and administrative barriers that have prevented enterprises from one Member State providing similar services in another Member State. The Directive aims to make it easier for businesses to provide and use cross-border services within the EU, increasing cross-border competition.

Main findings

- Purchases of transport, logistics and postal services and marketing and sales related services accounted for the largest shares of the total purchases of services.
- For the clear majority of [enterprises](#) in all participating countries the main service provider was external, as opposed to internal from within the same enterprise/enterprise group.
- Main external service providers were usually from the same region.
- Location stands out as the main barrier to enterprises in search of services outside of their own country.
- In each participating Member State, the proportion of respondents that envisaged their demand for services rising clearly outweighed those that thought their level of demand would decrease, this was particularly true for future purchases of IT, transport, logistics, postal and advertising services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [The demand for services: external but local provision](#) - Statistics in focus 26/2006

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics](#) , see:

Structural business statistics (t_sbs) (New SBS presentation)

SBS - services (t_serv)

Database

- [Structural Business Statistics](#) , see:

Demand for services statistics - all activities (ds)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Demand for services statistics - all activities](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Tables and figures on demand for services](#)

Other information

- [Directive 123/2006](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

See also

- [Business services](#)
- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#) - theme navigation page
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#) - background article

Accommodation and food service statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) accommodation and food services sector, as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Section I. These activities make up a significant part of tourism supply, although they also serve local clients and business customers. The provision of accommodation services (Division 55) covers hotels and other provision of short-stay accommodation; activities related to the provision of long-term primary residences are excluded and are covered by [real estate activities](#) (Section L). The food and beverage services subsector (Division 56) provides complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, regardless of the type of facility supplying the service; sit-down and take-away restaurants are included, as well as bars, canteens and catering services. Note that these activities do not cover the provision of food or drinks that are sold through independent distribution channels, in other words through [wholesale or retail trade activities](#) (Section G).

It is important to bear in mind (in keeping with all structural business statistics) that only [enterprises](#) for which the provision of accommodation, food or beverages is the principal activity are covered by the statistics presented in this article. Enterprises offering food and drink as a complement to their core business are not included and in some cases meals and beverages may represent a significant secondary activity – for example, the sale of food and beverages in stadiums, cinemas or recreation parks (if these are not operated by separate enterprises).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 753
Number of persons employed (1 000)	9 949
Turnover (EUR million)	446 468
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	250 165
Personnel costs (EUR million)	130 704
Value added (EUR million)	186 832
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	56 128
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	8.4
Number of persons employed (1)	7.4
Value added (1)	3.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	19.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	15.9
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	118.1
Gross operating rate (%)	12.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

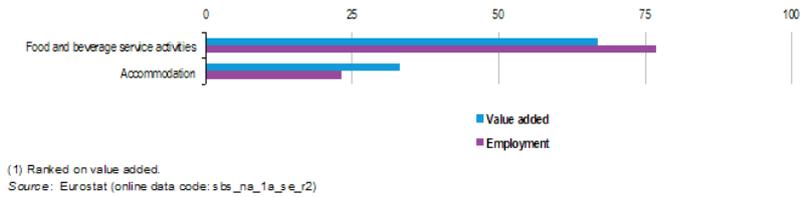


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Accommodation and food service activities	1 753	9 949	446 468	189 832	130 704
Accommodation	284	2 311	130 324	61 805	40 838
Food and beverage service activities	1 469	7 638	316 144	128 028	89 866

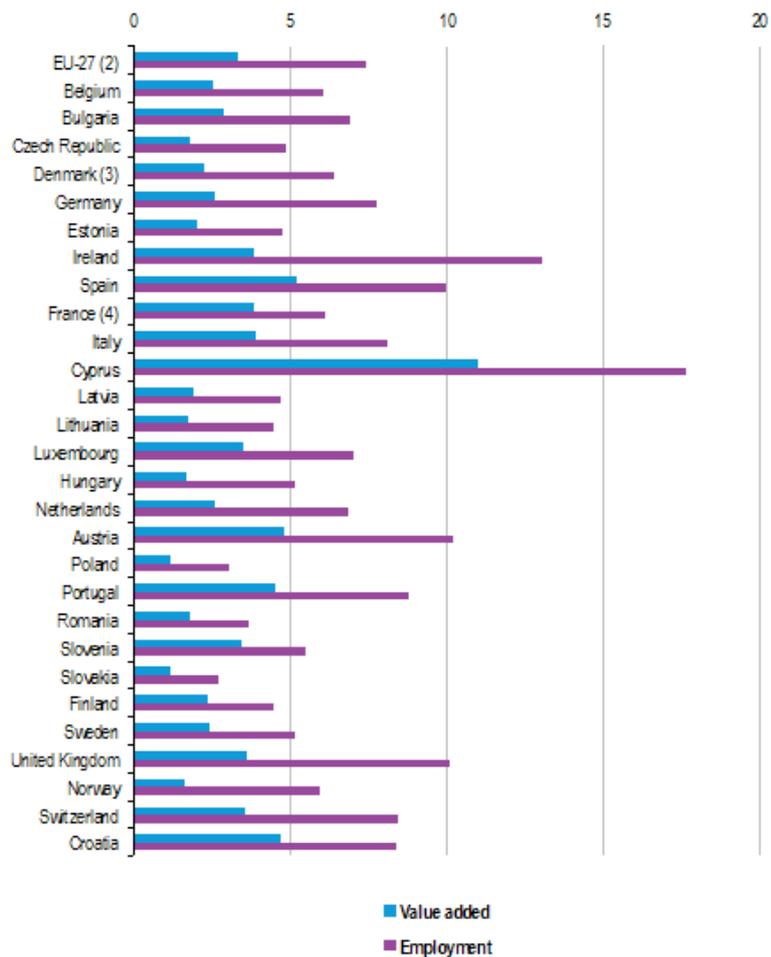
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Accommodation and food service activities	19.0	15.9	118.1	12.6
Accommodation	27.0	19.7	135.5	16.1
Food and beverage service activities	16.0	14.6	112.1	11.1

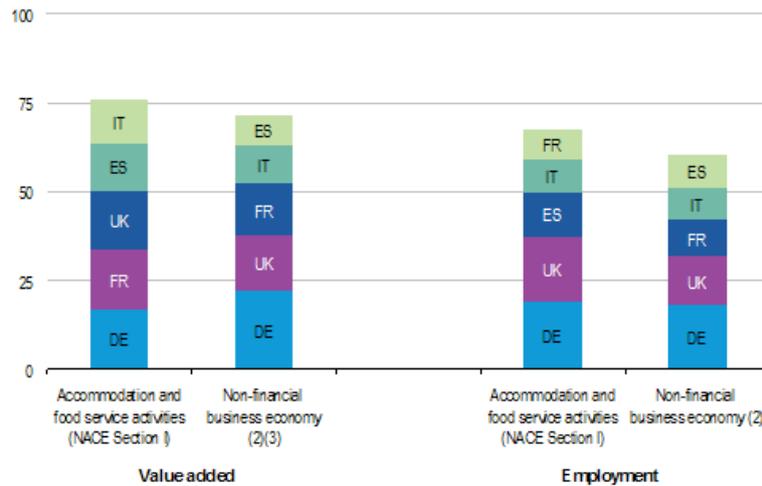
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), 2009(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

(3) Denmark, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Accommodation and food service activities	Germany	18.8	Cyprus	11.0
Accommodation	Germany	18.1	Cyprus	5.1
Food and beverage service activities	France	18.5	Cyprus	5.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	1 753.0	9 949.0	448 468	188 832	130 704	28 112
Belgium	44.8	149.5	10 846.7	4 035.9	2 284.5	1 742.5
Bulgaria	26.0	140.5	1 445.1	475.5	303.2	304.6
Czech Republic	60.4	168.2	5 193.8	1 361.6	897.0	353.9
Denmark (2)	13.5	132.2	6 212.8	2 677.4	1 975.7	353.5
Germany	217.3	1 888.9	63 063.9	31 385.8	19 856.6	2 278.5
Estonia	1.9	18.1	432.8	135.6	128.0	18.4
Ireland	15.2	148.6	8 392.1	3 270.7	2 766.2	310.2
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	283.9	1 231.2	59 228.4	25 034.0	18 450.2	2 503.2
France (3)	219.3	836.4	74 040.8	31 347.1	24 665.5	-
Italy	291.0	1 259.8	61 286.7	22 872.6	15 688.7	4 330.6
Cyprus	6.7	42.1	1 861.0	953.0	615.2	162.9
Latvia	3.1	28.0	408.0	140.1	114.1	50.1
Lithuania	3.9	36.5	463.5	154.7	143.6	42.7
Luxembourg	2.8	15.7	1 127.8	524.7	389.9	41.5
Hungary	32.7	124.9	2 723.9	706.2	612.6	213.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	38.5	389.0	18 839.6	7 780.2	4 896.3	754.6
Austria	44.1	258.9	14 455.0	6 944.1	4 445.6	1 072.9
Poland	57.7	253.9	5 423.2	1 697.5	1 009.3	579.1
Portugal	81.3	277.6	9 542.6	3 347.7	2 605.3	1 457.1
Romania	26.2	144.6	2 383.2	781.3	446.0	479.6
Slovenia	7.9	34.4	1 466.5	558.8	415.8	314.6
Slovakia	2.6	27.0	750.9	252.0	197.4	95.0
Finland	11.7	64.4	5 262.8	1 845.0	1 471.2	168.3
Sweden	27.5	145.5	9 106.0	3 804.2	2 840.6	578.8
United Kingdom	129.1	1 823.1	73 450.0	31 184.7	21 196.8	4 083.7
Norway	10.6	68.3	6 316.6	2 848.8	2 220.0	255.0
Switzerland	19.3	222.1	14 457.2	8 069.5	6 193.7	866.5
Croatia	20.4	96.4	2 310.8	1 038.0	696.9	824.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	19.0	15.9	118.1	12.6	15.0
Belgium	27.0	20.9	129.5	16.1	43.2
Bulgaria	3.4	2.5	135.8	11.9	64.0
Czech Republic	8.1	7.4	108.9	8.9	26.0
Denmark (2)	20.3	16.6	122.1	11.3	13.2
Germany	16.6	12.1	137.0	18.3	7.3
Estonia	7.5	7.2	104.0	1.8	13.6
Ireland	22.0	20.7	106.1	6.0	9.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	20.3	19.8	102.5	11.3	10.0
France	-	29.5	-	9.0	-
Italy	18.2	20.2	89.7	11.7	18.9
Cyprus	22.6	16.5	137.2	18.2	17.1
Latvia	5.4	4.4	122.4	6.4	35.7
Lithuania	4.2	4.1	102.8	2.4	27.6
Luxembourg	33.5	26.6	125.8	11.9	7.9
Hungary	5.7	5.8	97.7	3.4	30.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	21.1	15.4	136.9	15.5	10.2
Austria	26.8	21.0	127.6	17.3	15.4
Poland	6.7	5.6	120.3	12.7	34.1
Portugal	12.1	9.9	121.2	7.8	43.5
Romania	5.4	3.2	169.1	14.0	61.4
Slovenia	16.3	14.3	113.9	9.8	56.3
Slovakia	9.3	7.5	123.8	7.3	37.7
Finland	28.7	25.7	111.4	7.1	9.1
Sweden	24.8	23.5	105.3	8.4	16.1
United Kingdom	17.1	12.5	137.3	13.6	13.1
Norway	30.7	27.1	113.2	6.8	9.6
Switzerland	36.3	-	-	13.0	10.0
Croatia	10.8	8.9	121.0	14.8	79.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, accommodation and food service activities (NACE Section I), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The accommodation and food services sector recorded **value added** of EUR 186800 million in the **EU-27** in 2009 and employed 9.9 million persons, many of them part-time; its workforce was also characterised by a large number of working proprietors and unpaid family workers. This sector's contribution to **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) employment was therefore much higher (7.4%) than its contribution to value added (3.3%), while it accounted for an even larger share (8.4%) of the number of enterprises, reflecting the small average size of the 1.8 million enterprises in the accommodation and food services sector.

Apparent labour productivity of EUR 19 thousand per person employed was recorded in 2009 for the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector alongside **average personnel costs** of EUR 15.9 thousand per employee, in both cases the lowest among the NACE sections included within the non-financial business economy. However, both of these indicators are pulled downwards by the traditionally high incidence of part-time employment in the accommodation and food services sector. The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** is not directly affected by part-time employment as it shows the ratio between value added and total personnel costs without relating this to the number of persons producing the output or receiving wages and salaries. This ratio is also adjusted for the relative importance of unpaid working proprietors and family workers which is somewhat higher (17.4%) in the accommodation and food services sector than in the non-financial business economy as a whole (14.5%). The combination of low productivity and personnel costs in the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector led to a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 118.1% in 2009, which was the third lowest value across the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy and was also higher than the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the repair of computers and personal and household goods (Division 95). In contrast, the **gross operating rate** which shows the share of **turnover** that remains after paying for purchased goods and services and personnel costs (in other words, the **gross operating surplus**) was 12.6% for the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector in 2009; which was almost one third higher than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

According to most indicators the food and beverages subsector (Division 56) is larger than the accommodation subsector (Division 55). The food and beverages subsector accounted for 85.0% of all enterprises in the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector, 76.8% of the persons employed and 66.9% of the value added.

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector in 2009 was pulled downwards by the food and beverages subsector where an average of EUR 16 thousand of value was added per person employed, compared with EUR 27 thousand within the accommodation subsector. Equally, average personnel costs were lower for the food and beverages subsector (EUR 14.6 thousand) than for the accommodation subsector (EUR 19.7 thousand). As already noted, many activities in this sector have a high incidence of part-time employment and wage-adjusted labour productivity is an indicator that is less influenced by this characteristic. The accommodation subsector recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 135.5%, relatively close to the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), while the food and beverages subsector recorded a ratio of 112.1%.

For the gross operating rate the above average value for the whole of the EU-27's accommodation and food sector (12.6% in 2009) was pulled up by the 16.1% rate recorded for the accommodation subsector, although the gross operating rate for the food and beverages subsector (11.1%) was also above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

In Cyprus, 17.6% of the non-financial business economy workforce was active in accommodation and food services in 2009, while this sector accounted for 11.0% of Cypriot non-financial business economy value added. As such, Cyprus was by far the most specialised Member State in the accommodation and food services sector; this pattern was repeated for both subsectors, although the Cypriot specialisation was particularly high for the accommodation subsector. Note that there is no data available for Greece or Malta for accommodation and food services and that these two holiday destinations are traditionally highly specialised in this sector. In value added terms, Spain, Austria and Portugal were the next most specialised Member States for these activities, with Spain and Portugal specialised in both subsectors, while Austrian specialisation was concentrated within the accommodation subsector. Italy, Ireland, France, the United Kingdom and Slovenia were also relatively specialised in the accommodation and food services sector: France and the United Kingdom due to their specialisation in the food and beverages subsector. The Member States least specialised in this sector were Poland, Slovakia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Romania and Latvia, where the accommodation and food services sector contributed less than 2% of non-financial business economy value added.

In absolute terms, Germany recorded the highest level of value added within the accommodation and food services sector in 2009 (EUR 31400 million). Germany also had the largest share of EU-27 value added for

accommodation services (18.1%), while for food and beverage services the highest contribution to EU-27 value added came from France (18.5%) – see Table 3.

An analysis of the wage-adjusted labour productivity shows that Romania had by far the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the Member States in the accommodation and food sector, with a ratio of 169.1%, followed at some distance by the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Germany and the Netherlands (all 137%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

Tourism plays an important role in Europe and makes a considerable contribution to employment and regional development, as well as a range of other EU objectives, such as sustainable development or the enhancement of natural and cultural heritage,

One of the main characteristics of tourism-related activities is their high income elasticity of demand, which increases or reduces more easily than for many other products or services. As such, spending on tourism generally decreases proportionally faster than consumers' income during times of economic slowdown. Moreover, political or economic uncertainties (for example, when exchange rates change rapidly) tend to lead to a diversion of tourism demand, resulting in shifts between outbound tourism and domestic tourism. Furthermore, a downturn in economic fortunes is also likely to result in reduced business activity; this in turn may be reflected in fewer business trips and nights spent in hotels, as well as less corporate entertainment.

In June 2010, the European Commission adopted a Communication titled [Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#). This Communication addresses issues such as: the impact of the changing global economy on tourism, as well as various challenges to be faced by the providers of tourism services, such as seasonality of demand or an ageing population. The Communication outlines policies to stimulate competitiveness: to support diversification of tourism supply, develop innovation, improve professional skills, encourage an extension of the tourism season, and consolidate the socio-economic knowledge base for tourism. Further policies concern the promotion of the development of sustainable, responsible and high-quality tourism, the consolidation of the image and profile of Europe as a collection of sustainable and high-quality tourist destinations, and the maximisation of the potential of EU financial policies and instruments for developing tourism.

As a follow-up to the communication, the European Commission launched a '50000 tourists' pilot initiative in 2011 in an attempt to combat seasonality, stimulate the creation of employment, strengthen the image of Europe, and to cooperate with non-member countries. The first pilot intends to encourage 25000 South Americans to travel to Europe during the off-season between October 2012 and March 2013, and for 25000 Europeans to travel to South America between May and October 2013.

EDEN is an acronym for [European Destinations of Excellence](#), a project run by the European Commission to promote sustainable tourism development models. The project is based on national competitions that take place every year which result in the selection of tourist destinations of excellence in each participating country. The European Commission has been running EDEN since 2006.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Accommodation and food service activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Industrial policy](#)
 - [Tourism](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers](#) , [Information for consumers](#) , see:
 - [My rights](#)
 - [My holidays](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
 - [Tourism](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of accommodation and food service activities:

- [Accommodation](#)
 - [Food and beverage services](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Accommodation statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

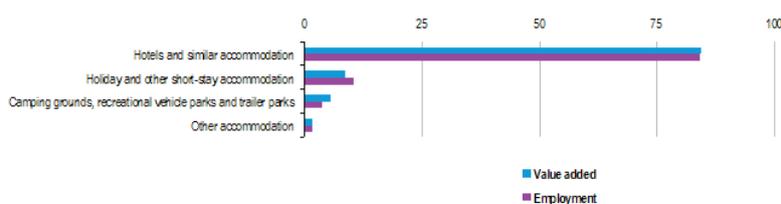
This article presents an overview of statistics for the accommodation services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Division 55.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	264
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 311
Turnover (EUR million)	130 324
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	64 773
Personnel costs (EUR million)	40 838
Value added (EUR million)	61 805
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	20 967
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.3
Number of persons employed (1)	1.7
Value added (1)	1.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	27.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	19.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	135.5
Gross operating rate (%)	16.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, accommodation (NACE Division 55), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of accommodation (NACE Division 55), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Accommodation	263.7	2 311.0	130 324	61 805	40 838
Hotels and similar accommodation	150.7	1 943.7	107 991	52 099	35 590
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	86.3	241.0	13 146	5 370	3 048
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	15.9	85.9	7 129	3 336	1 576
Other accommodation	10.8	40.4	2 069	1 000	626

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, accommodation (NACE Division 55), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Accommodation	27.0	19.7	135.5	16.1
Hotels and similar accommodation	27.0	19.8	135.1	15.3
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	22.0	18.0	123.4	17.7
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	39.0	21.7	178.9	24.7
Other accommodation	25.0	18.4	135.1	18.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, accommodation (NACE Division 55), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Accommodation	Germany	18.1	Cyprus	5.1
Hotels and similar accommodation	Germany	18.8	Cyprus	4.9
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	Italy	19.9	Cyprus	0.2
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	United Kingdom	32.7	United Kingdom	0.1
Other accommodation	France	24.5	Slovenia	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in accommodation (NACE Division 55), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)					
EU-27 (1)			(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	263.7	2 311.0	130 324	61 805	40 838	16 245
Belgium	2.8	20.2	1 877.3	855.1	552.3	199.9
Bulgaria	3.5	37.3	548.6	227.5	117.3	210.4
Czech Republic	10.1	36.5	1 498.9	455.5	321.0	159.1
Denmark (2)	1.5	24.5	1 346.8	850.8	592.7	176.6
Germany	45.9	509.6	21 020.2	11 209.0	6 884.4	1 165.2
Estonia	0.6	5.7	156.3	49.8	47.9	6.9
Ireland	2.2	47.9	2 567.5	1 104.9	1 039.9	144.7
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	22.5	262.1	16 217.0	8 231.2	6 460.9	1 471.6
France (3)	33.5	176.4	20 378.3	8 251.1	6 139.8	-
Italy	43.9	284.1	17 915.1	7 943.3	5 253.9	3 275.1
Cyprus	0.6	15.7	777.5	445.6	289.9	85.9
Latvia	0.7	5.5	101.1	45.9	31.2	35.3
Lithuania	1.1	6.0	110.8	46.8	34.4	27.3
Luxembourg	0.3	3.2	244.8	124.5	93.3	30.3
Hungary	3.3	23.3	685.6	258.0	199.8	145.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	6.1	72.7	4 982.4	2 101.3	1 329.6	374.5
Austria	14.9	104.3	6 957.8	3 577.4	2 221.1	789.0
Poland	16.0	73.0	1 851.1	810.7	409.2	322.5
Portugal	6.2	54.7	2 331.0	1 120.0	804.3	667.6
Romania	5.2	46.2	921.8	383.1	190.2	283.2
Slovenia	0.9	10.3	545.8	251.5	182.6	259.5
Slovakia	0.7	9.8	296.6	107.9	82.5	68.2
Finland	1.7	12.4	1 267.6	395.8	325.7	83.9
Sweden	4.9	38.9	2 507.8	1 204.1	660.1	361.3
United Kingdom	15.2	362.8	19 217.0	9 873.8	5 285.6	1 865.9
Norway	2.8	26.5	2 425.3	1 018.2	649.6	152.1
Switzerland	4.1	77.1	5 350.6	3 037.8	2 310.1	515.5
Croatia	2.7	33.1	1 196.9	627.2	384.7	410.8

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, accommodation (NACE Division 55), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	27.0	19.7	135.5	16.1	24.3
Belgium	42.3	30.2	140.3	16.1	23.4
Bulgaria	6.1	3.3		20.1	92.5
Czech Republic	12.5	10.6	118.0	9.0	34.9
Denmark (2)	34.8	25.4	137.0	14.0	20.8
Germany	22.0	15.2	144.8	20.7	10.4
Estonia	8.7	8.6	101.3	1.2	13.9
Ireland	23.1	22.6	102.0	2.5	13.1
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	31.4	26.4	118.9	10.9	17.9
France	.	34.8	.	10.4	.
Italy	28.0	24.0	116.3	15.0	41.2
Cyprus	28.3	18.5	153.4	20.0	19.3
Latvia	8.4	5.7	145.8	14.4	77.1
Lithuania	7.8	6.3	124.4	11.2	58.3
Luxembourg	38.9	30.6	127.2	12.8	24.3
Hungary	11.1	9.2	120.5	8.5	56.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	28.9	20.1	144.1	15.5	17.8
Austria	34.3	25.6	134.0	19.5	22.3
Poland	11.1	7.7	144.8	21.7	39.8
Portugal	20.5	15.4	133.4	13.5	89.1
Romania	8.3	4.2		20.9	76.5
Slovenia	24.4	18.7	130.3	12.6	103.2
Slovakia	11.0	8.5	129.2	9.9	63.2
Finland	32.0	27.6	115.7	5.4	17.3
Sweden	31.0	28.1	110.3	8.7	25.0
United Kingdom	27.2	15.2	178.6	23.9	18.9
Norway	38.4	33.4	115.2	7.0	14.9
Switzerland	38.4	.	.	13.6	17.0
Croatia	18.9	12.6	150.5	20.3	65.5

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, accommodation (NACE Division 55), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 264 thousand enterprises operating in the EU-27 in 2009 with accommodation services (Division 55) as their main activity. Together they employed 2.3 million persons, which was equivalent to 1.7% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce or almost one quarter (23.2%) of the persons working in accommodation and food services (Section I). Accommodation services generated EUR61805 million of value added which was 1.1% of the non-financial business economy total or one third (33.1%) of the accommodation and food services added value, suggesting that the apparent labour productivity of the accommodation services sector was somewhat higher than that recorded for food and beverage services.

Apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's accommodation services sector in 2009 was EUR27 thousand per person employed, which was considerably below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed. This relatively low level of apparent labour productivity was, at least in part, linked to a high propensity for part-time work. The accommodation services sector had the tenth lowest level of apparent labour productivity among the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy.

Alongside relatively low apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs for the EU-27's accommodation services sector were also well below the non-financial business economy average: EUR19.7 thousand per employee for accommodation services compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee. As such, the EU-27's accommodation services sector had the seventh lowest level of average personnel costs per employee across all of the NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy. Again this ratio is influenced to some extent by the high incidence of part-time employment in this sector.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. As the divergence between apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs of the accommodation services sector and the non-financial business economy was of almost the same magnitude, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's accommodation services sector in 2009 was, at 135.5%, almost identical to the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The gross operating rate (which measures the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at 16.1% for the EU-27's accommodation services sector in 2009, around 1.7 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of 9.7%.

Sectoral analysis

The accommodation services sector in the EU-27 is dominated by the hotels and similar accommodation subsector (Group55.1), which accounted for 84.3% of sectoral value added in 2009 and for 84.1% of the sectoral workforce. There were just over 150 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 that reported hotels and similar establishments as their principal activity in 2009. Together they employed almost two million persons and generated around EUR52100 million of added value.

The next largest subsector, in terms of value added and employment, was that of holiday and other short-stay accommodation (Group55.2), which accounted for 10.4% of the accommodation services workforce and for 8.7% of sectoral value added. Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks (Group55.3) employed 85900 persons across the EU-27 (some 3.7% of the accommodation services total), while generating 5.4% of sectoral value added. The smallest activity (on the basis of a comparison of persons employed or value added) was the miscellaneous category of other accommodation (Group55.4) which accounted for less than 2% of the accommodation services workforce and value added.

The relatively low level of EU-27 apparent labour productivity for the whole of the accommodation services sector (EUR27 thousand per person employed in 2009) was repeated for three of the four subsectors. The camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks subsector was the exception to this rule, as apparent labour productivity reached EUR39 thousand per person employed, close to the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed).

Each of the four subsectors within the accommodation services sector recorded relatively low levels of average personnel costs in 2009, ranging from a high of EUR21.7 thousand per employee for the EU-27's camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks subsector to EUR18.0 thousand per employee for holiday and other short-stay accommodation. As such, all four subsectors recorded average personnel costs that were well below the non-financial business economy average of EUR30 thousand per employee.

With relatively low apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs cancelling each other out, EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for three of the four accommodation services subsectors were not particularly far from the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% in 2009, ranging from a high of 135.1% for both the hotels and similar accommodation subsector and the other accommodation subsector, to a low of 123.4% for the holiday and other short-stay accommodation subsector. In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks was considerably higher (178.9%) than the non-financial business economy average, influenced by a somewhat higher level of apparent labour productivity.

In contrast to the productivity measures, the four subsectors within the EU-27's accommodation services sector consistently recorded higher than average gross operating rates in 2009. This measure of operating profitability peaked at 24.7% for camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, while the lowest gross operating rate was registered for hotels and similar accommodation (15.3%). Nevertheless, even this rate was more than 50% above the non-financial business economy average of 9.7%.

Country analysis

The largest contribution to EU-27 value added within the accommodation services sector in 2009 was made by Germany (18.1% of the total). The next highest share of value added was registered by the United Kingdom (16.0%), while France (13.4%), Spain (13.3%) and Italy (12.9%) had very similar levels of added value; after these Member States there was no other country with a double-digit share of EU-27 value added for accommodation services, the next highest share being 5.8% for Austria. Nevertheless, the 0.7% share of EU-27 value added recorded for Cyprus within the accommodation services sector was the highest Cypriot share for any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009.

In employment terms, the relative importance of Germany was higher, accounting for 22.1% of the EU-27's workforce within the accommodation services sector in 2009, considerably above the second ranked Member State, the United Kingdom (15.7%).

At a more disaggregated level, Germany also had the highest share (18.8%) of EU-27 value added for hotels and similar accommodation, whereas Italy had the highest share (19.9%) of EU-27 added value for the

holiday and other short-stay accommodation subsector, and the United Kingdom (32.7%) for camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks.

Cyprus was by far the most specialised Member State within the accommodation services sector in 2009, as 5.1% of Cypriot non-financial business economy value added was generated in this sector. The relative specialisation of Cyprus in accommodation services was 4.6 times as high as the EU-27 average, while Austria was the only other Member State to report that the contribution of the accommodation services sector to non-financial business economy value added was at least twice as high as the EU-27 average; no recent data are available for Greece or Malta, although both of these Member States are known to be specialised in the accommodation services sector. Furthermore, although its relative importance was not so high in value added terms, Ireland reported a relatively high degree of specialisation for the accommodation services sector in terms of employment, as this sector occupied some 4.2% of the non-financial business economy workforce (the second highest share behind Cyprus, 6.6%).

Looking in more detail, Cyprus also recorded the highest specialisation ratios for the hotels and similar accommodation subsector and for the holiday and other short-stay accommodation subsector, while the United Kingdom was the most specialised Member State for camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks.

There were quite small differences in the respective wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios of the Member States for the accommodation services sector in 2009. This ratio ranged from highs of 196.8% in Romania and 182.3% in Bulgaria to lows of 102.0% in Ireland and 101.3% in Estonia; the United Kingdom and Cyprus also recorded relatively high ratios (178.6% and 153.4%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the accommodation services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division 55. The provision of hotels and similar accommodation, holiday and other collective accommodation and recreational vehicle parks, trailer parks and camping grounds includes accommodation typically provided for short stays by visitors.

Hotels and similar accommodation are provided as furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites, sometimes with kitchenettes; cleaning and bed-making services are generally offered as well as additional services, for example food and beverage services, spa or sports facilities, parking and laundry services. This type of accommodation is provided by: hotels, resort hotels, suite/apartment hotels and motels.

Holiday and other collective accommodation is made-up of self-contained space consisting of complete furnished rooms or areas for living/dining and sleeping, with cooking facilities or fully-equipped kitchens. This type of accommodation is provided through: apartments or flats in small free-standing multi-storied buildings or clusters of buildings, or single storied bungalows, chalets, cottages and cabins. Generally this type of accommodation service provides minimal, if any, complementary services.

The other accommodation subsector includes the provision of temporary or longer-term accommodation in single or shared rooms or dormitories for students, migrant (seasonal) workers and other individuals. This type of accommodation is provided through: student residences, school dormitories, hostels, rooming and boarding houses, or railway sleeping cars.

This NACE division is composed of four separate groups:

- hotels and similar accommodation (Group55.1);
- holiday and other collective accommodation (Group55.2);
- recreational vehicle parks, trailer parks and camping grounds (Group55.3);
- other accommodation (Group55.9).

The information presented in this article excludes activities related to the provision of long-term primary residences in facilities such as apartments (typically leased on a monthly or annual basis); these are classified as part of [real estate activities](#) (Division68).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Accommodation services \(NACE Rev.2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [My holidays](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Accommodation and food service activities](#)

Activities of head offices and management consultancy statistics - NACE Rev. 2

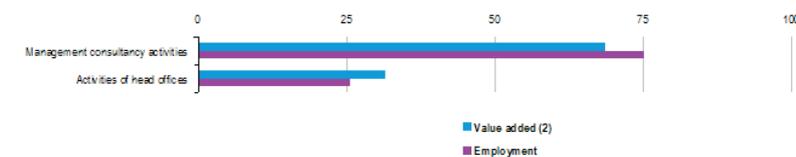
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the activities of head offices and management consultancy in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division70](#); hereafter referred to as management services.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	609
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 000
Turnover (EUR million)	289 711
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	178 406
Personnel costs (EUR million)	86 414
Value added (EUR million)	115 420
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	29 006
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	2.9
Number of persons employed (1)	1.5
Value added (1)	2.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	58.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	54.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	106.0
Gross operating rate (%)	10.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division70), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) 2008.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division70), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	609.1	1 999.6	289 711	115 420	86 414
Activities of head offices	42.5	510.0	120 000	31 000	34 000
Management consultancy activities (1)	566.5	1 500.0	179 633	80 035	50 000

(1) Number of enterprises, turnover and value added, 2008.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division70), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	58.0	54.5	106.0	10.0
Activities of head offices	60.0	71.0	85.8	-2.5
Management consultancy activities (1)	57.0	45.5	125.3	20.0

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division 70), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	United Kingdom	23.1	Netherlands	3.4
Activities of head offices	Germany	38.3	France	1.3
Management consultancy activities	United Kingdom	:	United Kingdom	3.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division 70), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	608.1	1 988.6	289 711	115 420	86 414	12 524
Belgium	29.3	59.4	16 787.5	4 806.3	2 578.7	1 224.0
Bulgaria	3.9	9.8	501.1	167.7	92.6	45.7
Czech Republic	17.8	23.9	1 953.9	796.4	493.0	129.1
Denmark (2)	9.4	19.4	3 059.0	1 441.2	1 061.7	367.9
Germany	59.9	331.2	70 989.3	23 518.7	17 439.4	1 866.1
Estonia	2.4	5.1	297.9	133.3	63.5	74.0
Ireland	4.7	15.2	1 904.5	956.0	771.3	30.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	13.6	56.6	5 915.5	3 714.1	2 391.9	297.4
France (3)	93.5	238.5	58 995.5	23 042.2	21 568.3	:
Italy	47.2	135.8	19 348.7	7 224.6	5 386.8	639.1
Cyprus	0.5	1.3	94.2	57.3	32.9	0.9
Latvia	1.3	3.4	168.5	80.7	39.7	14.1
Lithuania	1.4	6.0	232.8	88.2	54.5	23.5
Luxembourg	1.5	2.9	986.8	294.0	236.5	171.1
Hungary	20.6	36.3	2 946.5	521.7	352.8	127.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	46.3	179.0	25 266.3	10 205.3	7 120.3	471.0
Austria	13.6	43.0	6 897.0	2 965.6	2 233.2	527.1
Poland	24.6	74.2	5 636.8	1 308.4	727.1	306.4
Portugal	12.9	39.4	2 803.4	1 308.6	907.5	407.6
Romania	19.9	48.6	1 938.1	710.1	286.0	228.1
Slovenia	5.6	9.8	766.5	250.9	144.3	66.0
Slovakia	2.4	12.5	724.1	292.9	226.6	49.4
Finland	7.1	14.3	1 959.2	655.9	536.0	44.9
Sweden	45.5	50.7	5 749.4	2 541.6	2 109.9	201.5
United Kingdom	116.5	494.4	51 305.1	26 621.2	18 352.5	1 314.7
Norway	8.0	10.6	1 604.6	910.6	621.2	35.4
Switzerland	2.8	48.6	13 850.3	8 857.5	5 590.2	344.0
Croatia	2.8	18.8	777.1	513.5	340.6	301.6

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division 70), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	58.0	54.5	106.0	10.0	9.5
Belgium	81.0	86.5	93.6	13.3	25.5
Bulgaria	17.1	12.8	133.8	15.0	27.3
Czech Republic	32.9	31.0	106.2	15.0	16.4
Denmark (2)	74.4	70.0	106.2	12.4	25.5
Germany	71.0	64.3	110.5	8.6	7.9
Estonia	26.4	15.8	166.6	23.4	55.5
Ireland	62.9	63.6	98.9	9.7	3.1
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	65.6	49.4	132.7	22.4	8.0
France	.	90.5	.	2.5	.
Italy	53.2	64.8	82.1	9.5	8.8
Cyprus	45.2	26.2	172.7	25.8	1.6
Latvia	23.6	12.0	196.8	24.3	17.5
Lithuania	11.4	11.1	102.5	1.6	34.4
Luxembourg	90.4	86.7	104.3	4.0	6.5
Hungary	14.4	15.8	90.8	5.7	24.4
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	57.0	51.7	110.2	12.2	4.6
Austria	68.9	68.7	100.3	10.6	17.8
Poland	17.6	15.4	114.4	10.3	23.4
Portugal	33.2	25.6	130.0	14.3	31.1
Romania	14.6	6.9	212.2	21.4	32.1
Slovenia	25.7	21.9	116.9	13.9	37.9
Slovakia	23.4	19.9	117.6	9.2	16.9
Finland	59.7	53.1	112.3	11.8	5.2
Sweden	50.1	51.2	97.8	7.5	7.9
United Kingdom	53.9	43.1	124.8	16.1	4.9
Norway	86.1	73.1	117.8	18.0	3.9
Switzerland	182.1	.	.	23.6	3.9
Croatia	27.3	20.0	136.6	22.2	58.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (NACE Division 70), 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 609 thousand enterprises operating with management services (Division 70) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 2.0 million persons, equivalent to approximately 1.5% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 18.2% of the professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M) workforce. They generated EUR 115 420 million of value added which was 2.1% of the non-financial business economy total and 22.2% of the professional, scientific and technical activities total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's management services sector in 2009 was EUR 58 thousand per person employed, around 40% higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and also clearly above the professional, scientific and technical activities average of EUR 47 thousand per person employed: in fact, this sector had the highest apparent labour productivity among the seven NACE divisions within professional, scientific and technical activities.

Accompanying this high apparent labour productivity was very high average personnel costs, EUR 54.5 thousand per employee for the EU-27's management services sector in 2009, around 80% higher than the average for the non-financial business economy (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee) and again well above the average for all professional, scientific and technical activities (EUR 40.5 thousand per employee). The management services sector had the fifth highest average personnel costs among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2009 and the highest ratio among the divisions within professional, scientific and technical activities.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to particularly high average personnel costs the EU-27's management services sector in 2009 had a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, just 106.0%; this was the sixth lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2009 and was also below the professional, scientific and technical activities average (117.0%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is a measure of operating profitability. In 2009, the gross operating rate for the EU-27's management services sector was 10.0%, broadly in line with the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), but lower than the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%).

Sectoral analysis

The sector is composed of two groups, namely activities of head offices (Group70.1) and management consultancy activities (Group70.2). In the EU-27, the management consultancy activities subsector was by far the largest of these two subsectors and in 2009 contributed just over two thirds (68.5%) of sectoral value added and three quarters (75.0%) of sectoral employment – see Figure 1.

The high apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's management services sector in 2009 was the result of similarly high productivity in both subsectors: EUR60 thousand per person employed for head office activities and EUR57 thousand per person employed for management consultancy activities.

In many other respects the subsectors were quite different. The high average personnel costs recorded for the management services sector was mainly due to very high average personnel costs (EUR71.0 thousand per employee) for the head office activities subsector, although average personnel costs were still high (EUR45.5 thousand per employee) for management consultancy activities. This large range in average personnel costs translated into very different wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the two subsectors. For the EU-27's management consultancy activities the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 125.3% in 2009, above the professional, scientific and technical activities average (117.0%) but below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the head office activities subsector was just 85.8%; as this ratio was below 100% this indicates that average personnel costs per employee were below apparent labour productivity per person employed. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's head office activities subsector was the third lowest among all non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2009, higher only than retail sale via stalls and markets (Group47.8) and building completion and finishing (Group43.3).

For the gross operating rate a wide range of values for the two subsectors could be observed. A particularly low rate was observed for the EU-27's head office activities subsector, the negative rate (-2.5%) indicating that the gross operating surplus was negative resulting from personnel costs exceeding value added. This was the lowest of only two negative gross operating rates recorded for the EU-27 among all of the non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2009, the other being a rate of -1.0% for passenger air transport (Group51.1). For the management consultancy activities subsector the EU-27 gross operating rate was 20.0%, more than double the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and also above the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%).

Country analysis

As for most of the professional, scientific and technical activities, the United Kingdom had the largest management services sector among the EU Member States in value added terms in 2009. The United Kingdom's share of EU-27 value added was 23.1%, followed by Germany (20.4%) and France (20.0%). The next highest share was 8.8% in the Netherlands which reflected the fact that the Netherlands was the most specialised Member State in this sector, where 3.4% of Dutch non-financial business economy value added was generated. Other Member States that were relatively specialised in professional, scientific and technical activities included the United Kingdom (where this sector accounted for 3.1% of non-financial business economy value added), Belgium (3.0%) and France (2.8%); Switzerland (3.9%) was even more specialised than the Netherlands. In Poland, Lithuania, Spain and Cyprus the professional, scientific and technical activities sector contributed between 0.7% and 0.9% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009; in Norway the share was even lower, at 0.6%.

At a more detailed level, France was the most specialised Member State in the head office activities subsector, followed by Belgium and Austria and it was in this subsector that Switzerland was also particularly specialised. For management consultancy activities the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were by far the most specialised (in value added terms).

Several Member States reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% for the management services sector in 2009, indicating that average personnel costs per employee were higher than apparent labour productivity. The lowest rates were recorded for Italy (82.1%) and Hungary (90.8%). In 2009, very few Member States recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in the professional, scientific and technical activities sector that were above their average rates for the non-financial business economy, the main exceptions being

Romania, Latvia, Cyprus and Estonia where management services' wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were at least 10 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average.

In contrast, the gross operating rate for management services was higher than the rate for the non-financial business economy in most Member States in 2009, although lower rates were recorded for seven countries, most notably Lithuania, France and Ireland. Relative to their non-financial business economy average, particularly high gross operating rates were recorded for management services by Estonia, Latvia, Spain, Cyprus and Romania, as well as Switzerland and Croatia.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the management services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division70. This division includes the overseeing and managing of other units of the same enterprise (or group), in other words, the activities of head offices. This may involve undertaking the strategic or organisational planning and decision-making role, exercising operational control, and managing the day-to-day operations of related units. This activity includes activities of head offices such as centralised administrative offices, corporate offices, district and regional offices.

Management consultancy activities include the provision of advice and assistance to businesses and other organisations on public relations and communication (including lobbying), as well as issues such as strategic and organisational planning, financial planning and budgeting, marketing objectives and policies, human resource policies, practices and planning, production scheduling and control planning.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- activities of head offices (Group70.1);
- management consultancy activities (Group70.2).

The information presented in this article does not cover the activities of holding companies, not engaged in managing (considered part of financial service activities, Division64). Also excluded are legal advice and representation, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consulting (which are classified as part of [legal and accounting activities](#) , Division69), advertising agencies and media representation services and market research and public opinion polling (which form part of the [advertising and market research](#) sector, Division73).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Activities of head offices and management consultancy \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Administrative and support service statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) administrative and support services, as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Section N. Administrative and support services comprise a variety of activities that support business operations; they can be distinguished from [professional, scientific and technical services](#) (Section M) in that their primary purpose is not the transfer of specialised knowledge. Administrative and support services include the following six Nace divisions:

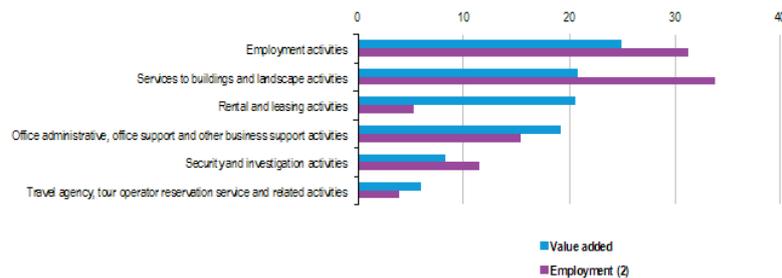
- rental and leasing of motor vehicles, personal and household goods, machinery and equipment, and intellectual property (Division 77);
- employment activities including recruitment and personnel selection services, as well as job placement services (Division 78);
- travel agency, tour operator, reservation services and related activities (Division 79);
- security and investigation activities, including the transportation of valuables (Division 80);
- services to buildings and landscape activities including combined facilities support and cleaning services (Division 81);
- office administrative, office support and other business support activities, including call centres and the organisation of trade shows (Division 82).

The administrative and support services sector does not include financial leasing which is considered as a financial service. Renting of real estate is excluded as is the renting of equipment with operator which is included as appropriate in the [construction sector](#) (Section F) or the [transportation and storage sector](#) (Section H). Employment activities do not include agents of individual artists which are considered to be part of a professional activity (Section M) as is the provision of security consultancy and landscape design (rather than landscaping itself). Security services do not include public order and safety activities (for example, by the police). Cleaning services do not include car washing which is part of [motor trades](#) within the distributive trades sector (Section G).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 060
Number of persons employed (1 000) (1)	12 044
Turnover (EUR million)	740 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	390 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	236 000
Value added (EUR million)	350 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	110 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	5.1
Number of persons employed (1)	9.0
Value added (1)	6.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head) (1)	29.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	20.9
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (1)	139.1
Gross operating rate (%)	15.2

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Administrative and support service activities (1)	1 060.3	12 044.4	740 000	350 000	236 000
Rental and leasing activities	136.2	640.1	146 871	71 869	16 680
Employment activities	84.8	3 771.0	121 430	87 498	10 948
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	85.8	489.0	142 000	21 000	12 100
Security and investigation activities	30.1	1 379.2	41 964	28 038	24 821
Services to buildings and landscape activities	229.0	4 064.8	118 271	73 002	57 524
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	362.2	1 960.0	169 000	67 000	46 000
Other business support service activities n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-

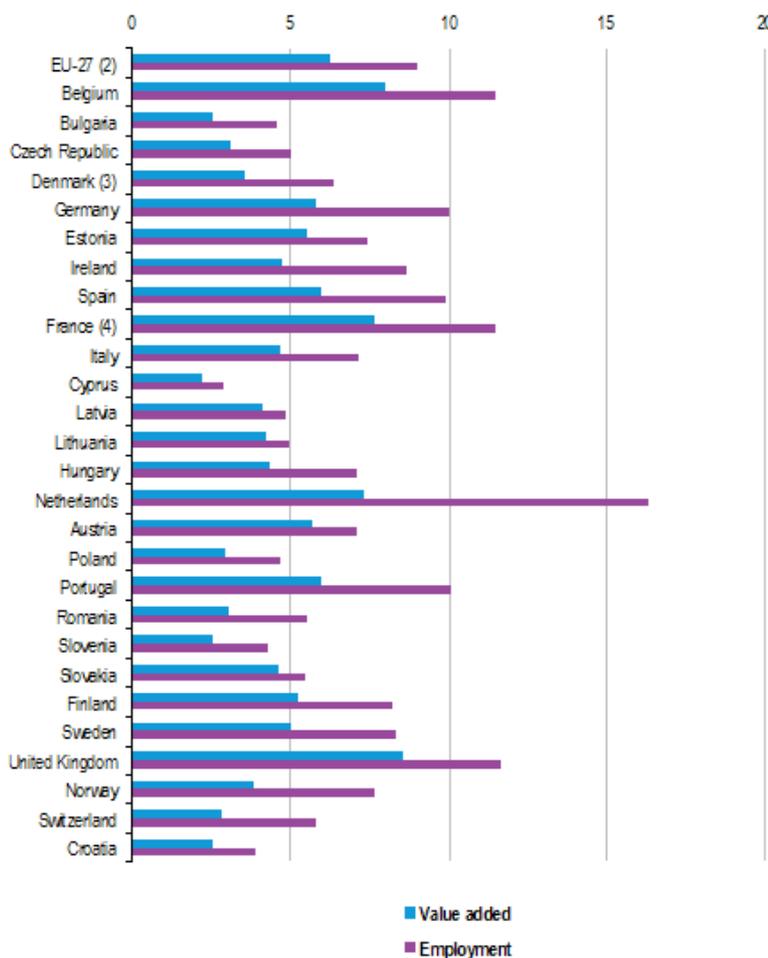
(1) Number of persons employed, estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Administrative and support service activities (1)	29.0	20.9	139.1	19.2
Rental and leasing activities	112.0	31.9	288.6	27.6
Employment activities	22.0	21.3	109.0	7.3
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	44.0	30.1	146.0	6.1
Security and investigation activities	23.0	16.8	112.4	9.8
Services to buildings and landscape activities	18.0	15.5	115.8	13.1
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	36.0	28.9	126.1	12.0
Other business support service activities n.e.c.	-	-	-	-

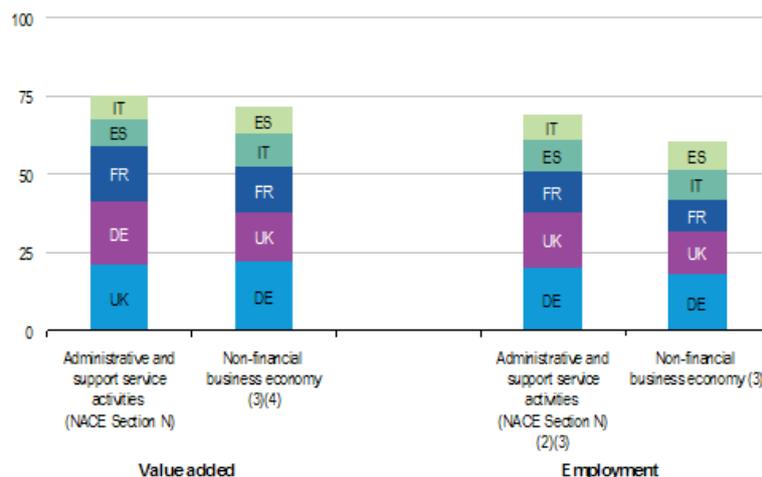
(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece, Luxembourg and Malta, not available.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.
 (2) Luxembourg, not available.
 (3) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (4) Denmark, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_s_e_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a % of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Administrative and support service activities	United Kingdom	21.1	United Kingdom	8.5
Rental and leasing activities	Germany	23.3	Luxembourg	5.8
Employment activities	United Kingdom	25.8	Belgium	3.5
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	United Kingdom	26.5	Cyprus	1.0
Security and investigation activities	United Kingdom	18.0	Estonia	1.2
Services to buildings and landscape activities	Germany	22.2	Finland	2.0
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	United Kingdom	25.3	United Kingdom	2.0
Other business support service activities n.e.c.	Luxembourg	:	Luxembourg	0.4

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	1 090.3	12 044.4	740 000	350 000	236 000	70 000
Belgium	26.4	284.3	25 086.7	12 919.1	8 235.0	3 307.8
Bulgaria	7.7	93.4	1 042.3	424.0	263.5	151.5
Czech Republic	40.0	173.5	6 746.6	2 417.4	1 439.8	497.5
Denmark (2)	15.3	132.1	12 818.3	4 266.3	4 200.4	1 642.5
Germany	124.0	2 433.2	127 808.6	71 223.6	41 867.2	10 436.5
Estonia	2.3	28.5	300.4	314.5	272.3	31.5
Ireland	9.5	98.4	8 927.9	4 052.5	2 929.4	1 341.0
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	115.5	1 224.5	59 418.7	28 898.8	22 253.8	5 459.9
France (3)	135.1	1 585.7	123 218.5	62 361.3	48 453.3	-
Italy	149.5	1 117.3	75 037.9	27 658.1	20 327.8	5 515.0
Cyprus	1.8	6.9	300.9	192.8	119.8	29.0
Latvia	3.6	27.0	754.2	307.8	180.5	70.3
Lithuania	3.3	40.7	851.9	375.6	278.5	59.8
Luxembourg	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	40.2	172.8	5 942.5	1 854.0	1 136.4	325.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	36.5	878.1	51 765.4	21 596.3	14 521.7	4 065.5
Austria	12.0	180.2	17 842.1	8 217.4	4 792.3	4 415.0
Poland	47.3	392.6	8 972.9	4 376.4	2 637.0	752.7
Portugal	41.3	317.4	9 976.8	4 439.7	3 252.0	1 268.3
Romania	19.2	220.2	3 044.5	1 362.2	838.6	348.3
Slovenia	4.3	26.7	1 136.4	411.6	351.4	72.9
Slovakia	4.7	55.3	2 180.7	1 000.4	545.9	274.5
Finland	13.1	118.8	8 229.9	4 137.2	3 073.6	511.4
Sweden	30.0	235.6	17 660.2	7 619.0	6 212.2	811.8
United Kingdom	152.1	2 106.4	161 098.7	73 767.2	46 211.0	7 287.5
Norway	19.4	111.8	14 334.4	8 206.2	4 622.2	849.1
Switzerland	7.1	153.3	16 497.4	6 443.8	5 100.8	264.8
Croatia	8.9	44.9	1 388.5	583.4	383.5	75.1

(1) Number of persons employed, estimate made for the purpose of this publication; investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	29.0	20.9	139.1	15.2	17.5
Belgium	45.4	31.6	143.6	18.7	25.6
Bulgaria	4.5	3.0	152.2	15.4	35.7
Czech Republic	13.9	10.3	135.2	14.5	20.6
Denmark (1)	32.3	34.4	93.9	0.5	38.5
Germany	29.3	18.2	160.7	23.0	14.7
Estonia	13.2	9.9	133.4	11.4	8.4
Ireland	41.2	31.4	131.1	13.7	33.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	23.6	19.6	120.2	11.2	18.9
France	-	30.9	-	11.3	-
Italy	24.8	21.6	114.4	9.8	19.9
Cyprus	27.9	18.7	148.7	24.3	15.1
Latvia	11.4	7.0	163.1	16.9	22.8
Lithuania	9.2	7.0	131.5	11.4	15.9
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	10.7	7.9	135.2	12.1	17.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	25.0	17.2	145.2	14.4	18.5
Austria	45.6	28.2	161.8	19.2	53.7
Poland	11.1	7.9	141.6	19.4	17.2
Portugal	14.0	10.4	134.3	11.9	28.6
Romania	6.2	3.9	159.6	17.2	25.6
Slovenia	15.4	14.8	104.5	5.3	17.7
Slovakia	18.1	10.1	179.9	20.8	27.4
Finland	34.8	27.5	126.7	12.9	12.4
Sweden	32.3	32.0	101.2	8.0	10.7
United Kingdom	35.0	22.8	153.5	17.1	9.9
Norway	55.5	43.4	127.8	11.0	13.7
Switzerland	42.0	-	-	8.1	4.1
Croatia	12.6	9.8	128.3	13.0	13.3

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, estimate made for the purpose of this publication; investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, administrative and support service activities (NACE Section N), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

In 2009 there were around 1.1 million **enterprises** active within the administrative and support services sector (Section N) in the EU-27; this was equivalent to 5.1% of the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) enterprise population. Many administrative and support services are labour-intensive activities and often personnel work part-time, for example, in cleaning activities (part of services to buildings and landscape activities), security and investigation activities, or employment activities. Total employment for the administrative and support services sector reached 12.0 million in 2009, a 9.0% share of the non-financial business economy workforce; in **value added** terms the administrative and support services sector contributed EUR 350000 million, some 6.3% of the non-financial business economy total.

Average personnel costs for the EU-27's administrative and support services sector in 2009 were equal to EUR 20.9 thousand per employee, which was a third below the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee). This was the second lowest level of average personnel costs among the non-financial business economy NACE sections, higher only than for the accommodation and food sector (Section I). As with that sector, the administrative and support services sector traditionally employs many part-time employees, which has a downward influence on average personnel costs (which are measured in terms of a head count). The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** is based on the relation between value added and personnel costs and is expressed as a percentage and not a per head value, and so is not directly influenced by the incidence of part-time employment. For the administrative and support services sector this ratio was 139.1% in the EU-27 in 2009, which was almost the same as the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). The **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) stood at 15.2% for the EU-27's administrative and support services sector in 2009, well above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

Figure 1 shows the varied contributions of the subsectors to the administrative and support services sectoral total, depending upon whether value added or employment is chosen. Services to buildings and landscape activities (Division 81) and employment services (Division 78) accounted for the highest shares of sectoral employment and value added, although their contribution to value added was considerably lower. In contrast, the capital-intensive rental and leasing activities (Division 77) subsector had a much higher value added share (20.6%) than its employment share (5.3%), indicating a very high apparent labour productivity ratio. The travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities subsector (Division 79) was the smallest subsector (at the NACE division level) in terms of both value added and employment.

Both apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs in 2009 were particularly low in the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities subsector, security and investigation activities subsector (Division 80) and employment activities subsector in 2009. Apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs were close to the non-financial business economy averages for travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities and for office administrative, office support and other business support activities (Division 82).

The main exception was the rental and leasing subsector where the average value added generated per person employed in the EU-27 reached EUR 112 thousand in 2009 which was 2.7 times the non-financial business economy average, while average personnel costs were EUR 31.6 thousand per employee, only slightly above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee). This high level of apparent labour productivity for rental and leasing reflects the nature of the activity which often involves purchasing capital assets and generating operating income from these assets. This activity typically has very low operating expenditure while the levels of depreciation, financial charges or extraordinary expenditure may be high – none of these charges are taken into account in the calculation of value added. The elevated apparent labour productivity and relatively subdued average personnel costs translated into a very high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the rental and leasing subsector, namely 355.6%. At the NACE division level this was the second highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio across the whole of the non-financial business economy, lower only than the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division 06). Among the five remaining administrative and support services subsectors the only other activity to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the EU-27 that was above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) in 2009 was that of travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (148.0%). The four subsectors with lower than average ratios ranged from 126.1% for office administrative, office support and other business support activities down to 109.0% for employment activities.

As well as its high productivity, the EU-27's rental and leasing subsector also had a very high gross operating rate; indeed, rental and leasing activities recorded the third highest rate (37.6% in 2009) among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy and a rate that was almost four times as high as the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (9.7%). Gross operating rates in the other subsectors (at the NACE division level) were much lower than that in rental and leasing activities: the services to buildings and landscape activities subsector and the office administrative, office support and other business support activities subsector reported gross operating rates that were 2-3 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average; the remaining three subsectors each recorded rates that were below the average, falling to a low of 6.1% for the travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities subsector.

Country analysis

As was the situation for professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were both relatively specialised in the administrative and support service activities sector, as were Belgium and France. In the Netherlands the contribution of this sector to the non-financial business economy workforce reached 16.3%, which was 1.8 times the EU-27 average. In value added terms, the United Kingdom was the most specialised Member State, as 8.5% of non-financial business economy value added was generated in this sector.

Within the administrative and support service activities sector value added and employment were relatively concentrated in geographical terms: the five largest Member States generated 75.4% of EU-27 added value (compared with a non-financial business economy average of 71.5%), while the share of the five largest Member States in the administrative and support services' workforce was 69.2% (compared with a non-financial business economy average of 60.3%).

As a result of its high specialisation in value added terms the United Kingdom had the largest administrative and support services sector among the Member States, accounting for 21.1% of the EU-27 total. Germany had the largest workforce in this sector, 2.4 million persons, equivalent to one fifth (20.2%) of the EU-27 total.

Denmark (data are for 2008) was the only Member State to report a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for administrative and support services that was below 100%, indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity; Sweden (101.2%) and Slovenia (104.5%) also recorded low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were only just above parity. In the majority of the Member States for which data are available, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for administrative and support services was below the national average for the whole of the non-financial business economy; this was not the case for Slovakia (179.9%), Austria (161.8%), Germany (160.7%) and Italy (114.4%).

Among the six subsectors at the NACE division level which make-up the administrative and support services sector, the United Kingdom generated the highest level of value added in four of them, while Germany generated the highest level of added value for rental and leasing activities and for services to buildings and landscape activities. The United Kingdom's highest specialisation ratios (in value added terms) were for travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities and for employment activities. However, the only activity where the United Kingdom recorded the highest specialisation among the Member States was the office administrative, office support and other business support activities subsector.

Several Member States were particularly strongly specialised in just one or two of the subsectors, the most notable examples being: Luxembourg for rental and leasing activities; Cyprus for travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities; Estonia and Bulgaria for security and investigation activities; and Belgium for the employment activities subsector.

Looking at specialisation in terms of the contribution of each of the six subsectors to the non-financial business economy workforce, the Netherlands stood out for employment activities, as 10.5% of its entire non-financial business economy workforce was employed within this activity (some 3.7 times the EU-27 average); it should be noted that the Netherlands has a higher proportion of part-time workers in its labour force than any other Member State.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services. They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The [Directive on services in the internal market](#) (COM(2006) 123) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. As well as covering most administrative and support service activities (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including many industrial and construction activities, as well as distributive trades, accommodation and food services, real estate, and professional, scientific and technical services.

Rental and leasing services are provided to households and to business clients. The use of renting or operating leasing can increase financial flexibility, reducing the need to commit own capital, whether for machinery, equipment or appliances. Personnel services may be supplied to persons looking for work or to an enterprise trying to hire. Security and investigation activities as well as services to buildings and landscape activities are mainly business services, although there is also a market for these services among households.

Travel agencies are enterprises that are engaged in arranging transport, accommodation and catering on behalf of travellers. Travel agents act as retailers selling travel services or packaged trips to the customer. Traditionally, tour operators acted as wholesalers to travel agents but have moved towards selling directly to customers. Tourist guides and tourist information services play a supporting role, offering information and services usually at the tourism destination. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, more than one fifth (22%) of all individuals (aged 16 to 74) booked travel and/or accommodation over the Internet in 2011; this may be directly with travel and accommodation providers, or with intermediaries.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Administrative and support service activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [Package holidays](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of administrative and support service activities:

- [Rental and leasing activities](#)
 - [Employment activities](#)
 - [Travel agency and tour operator](#)
 - [Security and investigation services](#)
 - [Services to buildings and landscape activities](#)
 - [Office administrative, office support and other business support activities](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Advertising and market research statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the advertising and market research sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division73](#).

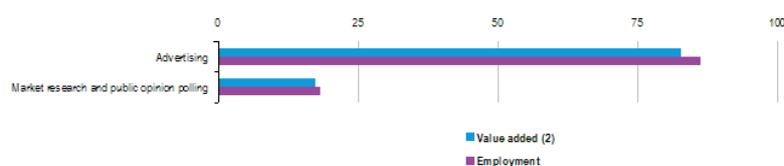
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	253
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 100
Turnover (EUR million)	150 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	110 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	30 000
Value added (EUR million) (1)	53 367
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	15 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.2
Number of persons employed (2)	0.8
Value added	:
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	39.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	32.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (1)	125.8
Gross operating rate (%)	10.0

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, advertising and market research (NACE Division73), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of advertising and market research (NACE Division73), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Advertising and market research (1)	253.1	1 100.0	150 000	53 367	30 000
Advertising	218.0	947.7	133 591	38 444	23 595
Market research and public opinion polling (2)	35.1	200.0	17 000	8 200	6 480

(1) Value added, 2008.

(2) Personnel costs, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, advertising and market research (NACE Division73), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Advertising and market research (1)	38.0	32.0	125.8	10.0
Advertising	38.0	32.2	119.6	9.3
Market research and public opinion polling (1)	41.0	32.1	125.7	15.0

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, advertising and market research (NACE Division 73), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Advertising and market research	United Kingdom	:	Latvia	1.3
Advertising	Germany	19.9	Sweden	0.9
Market research and public opinion polling	United Kingdom	29.1	Latvia	0.4

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in advertising and market research (NACE Division 73), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	253.1	1 100.0	150 000	:	30 000	3 439
Belgium	7.7	19.6	5 926.7	1 147.8	687.5	223.4
Bulgaria	3.9	12.9	917.5	84.1	65.3	19.3
Czech Republic	14.5	29.1	3 723.8	661.3	386.2	72.4
Denmark (2)	2.3	22.0	3 315.1	1 007.0	300.8	54.5
Germany	27.2	235.0	20 455.7	8 138.7	4 500.7	352.1
Estonia	0.8	3.7	186.3	49.4	40.3	9.0
Ireland	0.8	7.4	1 093.0	380.2	290.8	15.8
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	31.0	122.3	17 510.3	4 438.8	3 242.0	300.2
France (3)	22.7	136.0	24 500.7	8 103.8	6 472.5	:
Italy	21.3	62.7	13 186.2	2 020.6	1 687.7	238.7
Cyprus	0.4	1.4	174.1	53.9	36.3	4.2
Latvia	1.8	5.7	386.4	95.4	50.8	5.9
Lithuania	1.4	7.5	265.9	78.2	61.7	6.5
Luxembourg	0.5	1.3	256.1	51.2	48.6	0.6
Hungary	7.7	16.3	1 687.0	241.4	165.4	59.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	21.2	69.7	8 706.1	3 211.6	2 039.8	111.0
Austria	7.9	23.9	4 181.4	1 030.3	624.1	50.7
Poland	21.7	65.6	5 196.9	1 391.4	656.4	98.0
Portugal	4.6	15.7	2 305.2	447.5	287.4	53.4
Romania	8.3	27.7	1 746.5	329.4	163.4	63.0
Slovenia	1.5	3.3	426.2	73.9	71.7	9.7
Slovakia	2.0	7.9	766.3	162.7	142.3	18.4
Finland (2)	3.4	11.5	1 795.9	549.7	430.2	29.9
Sweden	14.4	32.6	4 643.4	1 456.9	1 185.8	54.3
United Kingdom	17.5	147.6	24 700.0	8 982.6	5 156.8	260.6
Norway	2.5	7.9	2 008.9	487.8	415.2	17.2
Switzerland	1.3	24.9	4 482.2	1 497.4	1 273.8	37.4
Croatia	3.0	7.7	712.7	188.3	112.4	10.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, advertising and market research (NACE Division 73), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	39.0	32.0	-	10.0	6.4
Belgium	58.7	56.5	103.9	7.8	19.5
Bulgaria	6.5	6.4	102.2	2.1	23.0
Czech Republic	22.7	20.2	112.4	7.4	11.0
Denmark (2)	45.7	38.7	117.9	6.2	5.4
Germany	34.6	22.0	157.5	17.8	4.3
Estonia	13.5	12.1	111.5	4.8	18.2
Ireland	51.1	41.7	122.6	8.2	4.2
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	36.3	32.4	112.1	6.8	6.8
France	-	47.6	-	6.7	-
Italy	32.2	45.0	71.6	2.5	11.7
Cyprus	38.5	26.0	148.1	10.1	7.9
Latvia	16.7	9.3	179.8	11.5	6.1
Lithuania	10.5	8.8	119.5	6.2	8.3
Luxembourg	39.7	39.6	100.3	1.0	1.2
Hungary	14.8	14.4	103.1	4.5	24.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	46.1	43.6	105.7	13.5	3.5
Austria	43.1	37.8	114.0	9.7	4.9
Poland	21.2	15.8	134.5	14.1	7.0
Portugal	28.4	19.6	145.3	6.9	11.9
Romania	11.9	6.3	187.6	9.5	19.1
Slovenia	22.3	29.3	76.1	0.5	13.1
Slovakia	23.0	19.4	118.6	5.3	10.1
Finland (2)	47.7	42.4	112.3	6.7	5.3
Sweden	45.8	42.9	106.7	6.6	3.6
United Kingdom	60.9	37.4	162.8	15.5	3.2
Norway	61.5	57.7	106.7	3.6	3.5
Switzerland	60.1	-	-	5.0	2.5
Croatia	24.6	20.4	120.6	10.6	6.5

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, advertising and market research (NACE Division73), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Around one quarter of a million enterprises operated within the EU-27's advertising and market research (Division73) sector in 2009. These enterprises employed 1.1 million persons, approximately 0.8% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 10.0% of the total workforce for professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M).

In 2008, the value added for the EU-27's advertising and market research sector reached EUR53367 million, equivalent to 9.3% of the professional, scientific and technical activities total. Based on data for 24 Member States (EU-27 excluding Greece, Malta and Finland), value added for this sector in 2009 was 8.6% of the professional, scientific and technical activities total and 0.8% of the non-financial business economy total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's advertising and market research sector in 2009 was EUR39 thousand per person employed, below the professional, scientific and technical activities average of EUR47 thousand per person employed and the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's advertising and market research sector were EUR32.0 thousand per employee, which was much lower than the EUR40.5 thousand per employee average for professional, scientific and technical activities, but somewhat higher than the EUR30.0 thousand per employee average for the whole of the non-financial business economy. As a result of this mixed situation concerning labour productivity and personnel costs, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's advertising and market research sector in 2008 stood at 125.8%, just above the professional, scientific and technical activities average for 2008 of 124.5%.

The gross operating rate, which shows the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover, is a measure of operating profitability. For the EU-27's advertising and market research sector this rate was 10.0% in 2009, in line with the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and therefore substantially lower than the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%). This was the same level of profitability (using this measure) as recorded for management services (Division70) and the second lowest gross operating rate among the seven NACE divisions within professional, scientific and technical activities, higher only than the gross operating rate that was recorded for scientific research and development (Division72).

Sectoral analysis

The EU-27's advertising subsector (Group73.1) dominated the advertising and market research sector and was more than 4.5 times as large as the market research and public opinion polling subsector (Group73.2) in value added (2008 data) and employment (2009 data) terms – see Figure 1. The advertising subsector recorded slightly lower apparent labour productivity than for market research and public opinion polling in 2009, but higher average personnel costs. This combination resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 119.6% for the EU-27's advertising subsector in 2009, below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% but roughly in line with the 2009 average of 117.0% for professional, scientific and technical activities. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of the EU-27's market research and public opinion polling subsector in 2008 was 125.7%, also roughly in line with the professional, scientific and technical activities average for that year (124.5%).

The gross operating rate for the EU-27's advertising subsector was 9.3% in 2009, just below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and approximately half the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%). In contrast, the gross operating rate for the EU-27's market research and public opinion polling subsector reached 15.0% in 2009.

Country analysis

The United Kingdom recorded EUR8993 million of value added in the advertising and market research sector in 2009, which was the highest level among the Member States, and about one tenth more than in Germany (EUR8139 million) and France (EUR8104 million), and double the level in Spain. The United Kingdom was also the largest Member State, in value added terms, in the market research and public opinion polling subsector where its share of the EU-27 total was 29.1%, whereas Germany had the largest advertising subsector (19.9% of the EU-27 total).

In relative terms, Latvia was the most specialised Member State in this sector, as 1.3% of the value added created in the Latvian non-financial business economy was generated by the advertising and market research sector in 2009. Other Member States that were relatively specialised in advertising and market research activities included the Netherlands (1.1% of non-financial business economy value added), the United Kingdom, France and Sweden (all 1.0%). The least specialised Member States were Ireland and Italy where less than 0.5% of non-financial business economy value added came from the advertising and market research sector in 2009, a situation that was also observed in Norway.

Among the Member States, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of the advertising and market research sector was lowest in Slovenia and Italy where it failed to pass 100%; relatively low values were observed for nearly all of the Member States. Germany and Latvia were the only Member States with a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009 that was above their national averages for the whole of non-financial business economy.

Most Member States reported a low gross operating rate for advertising and market research in 2009. The two largest Member States, Germany and the United Kingdom, recorded the highest rates and were among five Member States (with Poland, the Netherlands and France) that recorded a higher gross operating rate for the advertising and market research sector than they did for the non-financial business economy as a whole.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the advertising and market research sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division73.

Advertising agencies include the provision of a full range of advertising services including advice, creative services, production of advertising material and placement; some of these services may be subcontracted. Placement may be in newspapers, periodicals, radio, television, the internet and other media, as well as outdoor advertising, showroom design and aerial advertising. Services may also include the distribution or delivery of advertising material or samples, the creation of stands and other display structures, conducting marketing campaigns, and other advertising services aimed at attracting and retaining customers, for example, point-of-sale marketing and direct mail advertising.

Media representation services concern the sale or re-sale of time and space for various media soliciting advertising.

Market research includes investigation into market potential, awareness, acceptance and familiarity of goods and services and buying habits of consumers for the purpose of sales promotion and the development of new goods and services, including statistical analyses of the results. Public opinion polling is the investigation into collective opinions of the public about political, economic and social issues and statistical analysis thereof.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- advertising (Group73.1);
- market research and public opinion polling (Group73.2).

The information that is presented in this article does not cover the publishing of advertising material (included as part of [publishing](#) , Division58), nor the production of commercial messages for radio, television and film (included within [motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities](#) , Division59), nor advertising photography (included as part of [other professional, scientific and technical activities](#) , Division74), nor convention and trade show organisers and mailing activities (which is classified as part of [office administrative, office support and other business support activities](#) , Division82).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Advertising and market research \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Advertising services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents the [European Union \(EU\) structural business statistics](#) for advertising services, corresponding to [NACE](#) Group 74.4, which includes:

- the creation and placing of outdoor advertising;
- the sale of advertisement time and space;
- the distribution or delivery of advertising material;
- direct marketing, sponsorship and sales promotion services.

Note that advertising enterprises buying and reselling sales time or space tend to have a relatively high level of [turnover](#) (and therefore a relatively low [gross operating rate](#)), because purchases of goods and services tend to be high relative to [personnel costs](#) , reflecting the [distributive nature](#) of this part of their activity.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	7 672	19.9	Germany	203.7	23.1	Sweden	0.9
2	Germany	7 644	19.8	France	113.1	12.8	France	0.9
3	France	7 005	18.2	Spain	108.3	12.3	Latvia	0.9
4	Spain	3 552	9.2	United Kingdom	83.8	9.5	Czech Republic	0.8
5	Italy	2 719	7.0	Netherlands	56.8	6.4	United Kingdom	0.7

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Advertising (NACE Group 74.4), 2006

Main statistical findings

Advertising and direct marketing are among the activities for which expenditures tend to rapidly decrease when the economic climate is not favourable. However, when an upturn is foreseen, expenditure on these services generally increase faster than the economy in general. This sector was affected by the slowdown observed in the EU's economy in 2001 and 2002, and again by the recession that started in the second half of 2008.

Advertising and direct marketing enterprises engage in services aimed at promoting goods, services and information, be it to the general public, specific target groups, or other enterprises. Advertising maintains or raises awareness about an issue, event, person, product or brand, and so can support choice and competition.

Structural profile

The 210.100 enterprises that were classified to advertising activities (NACE Group 74.4) in the EU in 2006 employed an estimated 882.000 persons and generated 38.6 billion euro of [value added](#) . By all of these measures the contribution of advertising to the [business services](#) (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) total was between 4.0% and 4.8%. In turnover terms, however, advertising made a greater contribution to business services: its EUR 144.4 billion of turnover in 2006 was equivalent to 8.2% of the business services total. This high turnover reflected the fact that some parts of advertising involve buying and reselling advertising space, effectively a distributive trade activity, which therefore involves high turnover with relatively low margins.

The United Kingdom and Germany were the two largest contributors to the EU's value added in advertising activities in 2006, both contributing just under one fifth of the total. The contribution of France (18.2%) was only slightly lower, but was itself nearly twice as high as the next highest share, from Spain. Nevertheless, in [employment](#) terms, Germany, France and Spain all had larger workforces in the advertising sector than were recorded in the United Kingdom. Few Member States were strongly specialized in this sector, with Sweden,

France and Latvia recording the highest shares (0.9%) of advertising activities in [non-financial business economy](#) value added. Using this measure, the least specialized Member State was Luxembourg, with advertising generating 0.3% of non-financial business economy value added.

Expenditure and productivity

A large share of operating expenditure within EU advertising activities was accounted for by purchases of goods and services, as the share of personnel costs was just 17.1%, the lowest of all of the business services sectors. Nevertheless the share of personnel costs was slightly higher than the average for the non-financial business economy (16.1%). Tangible investment by the advertising sector was low, EUR 2.6 billion in 2006, resulting in an investment rate of 6.8%.

Average personnel costs for the advertising sector were EUR 30.9 thousand per employee, almost exactly the same as the business services average, while the apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 43.7 thousand per person employed, some EUR 3.6 thousand per person above the business services average. As a result the advertising sector had the highest wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of all business services sectors, at 141.5%, although this was still 9.6 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) . In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably transport, energy, [research and development](#) , environment, tourism and information society statistics.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services and are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The Directive on services in the internal market ([COM\(2006\)123](#)) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most business services (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as [distributive trades](#) , [hotels](#) and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)
- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - The competitiveness of business-related services](#)

See also

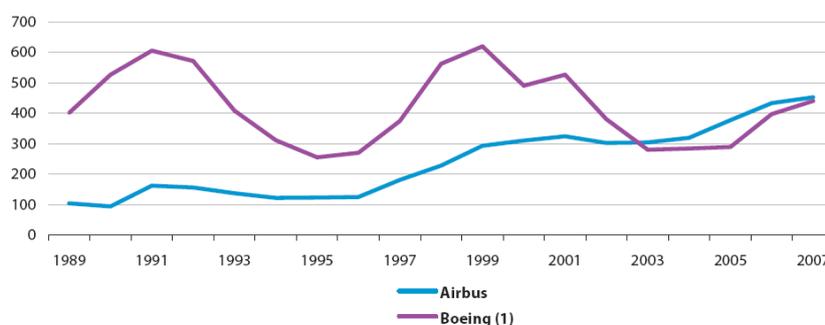
- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Aerospace equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of aerospace equipment, corresponding to NACE Group 35.3, which is part of the [transport equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- military aircraft;
- aircraft used for the transport of passengers or freight;
- other means of air transport, such as gliders, balloons and spacecraft;
- parts and accessories which are used in the construction of aerospace equipment.



(1) Including McDonnell Douglas for all years.

Source: Boeing (<http://www.boeing.com>) and Airbus (<http://www.airbus.com>)

Figure 1: Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft. Deliveries of commercial aircraft (number)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	R&D expenditure (EUR million)	Share of manufacturing R&D expenditure (%)
CZ	26.7	3.4
DE	1 853.7	4.0
ES	416.6	12.4
FR	2 458.1	16.5
LT	0.1	0.8
AT	3.7	0.1
PL	13.9	6.3
RO	0.2	1.3
SE	255.9	3.9
UK	1 752.1	23.3
NO	5.5	0.6

(1) Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft (NACE Group 35.3). Intra-mural research and development expenditure: selected Member States, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	9 878 33.0	United Kingdom	99.7 26.0	France	1.0
2	France	7 572 25.3	France	92.8 24.2	United Kingdom	0.9
3	Germany	6 429 21.5	Germany	77.1 20.1	Germany	0.6
4	Italy	2 457 8.2	Italy	33.7 8.8	Sweden	0.4
5	Spain	1 098 3.7	Spain	15.7 4.1	Italy	0.4

(1) Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, 2005.

(2) Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, 2005.

(3) Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available; Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft (NACE Group 35.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

The EU-27's aerospace equipment manufacturing (NACE Group 35.3) sector in 2006 consisted of 2.3 thousand enterprises which created EUR 30.0 billion of value added and employed 384.0 thousand persons. This was equivalent to 15.4% of transport equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DM) value added, and 12.2% of its workforce, making this the second largest transport equipment manufacturing subsector.

The United Kingdom reported a 33.0% share of EU-27 value added in this sector, the highest share among the Member States, followed by France and Germany. These three large Member States dominated this sector to such an extent that none of the other Member States were relatively specialised in this activity, in the sense that the contribution of this sector to national non-financial business economy value added was below the EU-27 average in all other Member States⁶.

The evolution of the index of production for EU-27 aerospace equipment manufacturing followed a rather

⁶Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, 2005; Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available.

similar pattern to that for transport equipment manufacturing as a whole, although with slower growth after 2001. The effects of the general economic slowdown, coupled with a downturn in air transport after the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001, resulted in a relatively large contraction in output in 2002, and there was a smaller contraction in 2006.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's aerospace equipment manufacturing sector recorded EUR 3.7 billion of [tangible investment](#) in 2006, equivalent to 12.5% of value added, below the average [investment rate](#) for transport equipment manufacturing (16.2%). [Personnel costs](#) accounted for a notably higher share of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's aerospace equipment manufacturing sector, a little more than one quarter (26.3%) of the total, which was around 10 percentage points above the transport equipment manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages.

Average personnel costs were EUR 59.4 thousand per employee in the EU-27's aerospace equipment manufacturing sector in 2006, the third highest level among non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2005 or 2006, while apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 78.0 thousand per person employed. For both of these indicators these were the highest levels recorded among the transport equipment manufacturing subsectors. Combining the ratios of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs, the EU-27's [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for aerospace equipment manufacturing was 131.4% in 2006, slightly below the transport equipment manufacturing average (133.3%). In most Member States⁷ value added per person employed exceeded average personnel costs per employee, the exceptions being the Czech Republic, Ireland and Bulgaria where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was below 100%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [Airbus](#) and [Boeing](#).

Context

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is central to economic development, as it provides the means for transporting both individuals and goods. Demand for transport equipment has risen as the volume of goods transported and the distance travelled by passengers have expanded greatly – see the article on [Transport and storage statistics] for information on transport flows.

The issue of sustainable development is likely to play an important role in future product developments, as transport equipment manufacturers try to meet demands for more environmentally friendly transport solutions, for example, engines with lower fuel consumption or emissions.

Most transport equipment manufacturing activities are structured on the basis of complex pyramidal relationships between major manufacturers and several tiers of component suppliers, ranging from systems suppliers down to very small, specialised manufacturers that may provide a single component for a vehicle. It is common to find clusters of enterprises concentrated in regions around the leading producers.

The aerospace equipment manufacturing sector is highly concentrated within the EU and the United States, and within a few large manufacturers with a pyramidal supply chain: manufacturers of aircraft, missiles, space equipment and engines at the top of the pyramid, followed by a second-tier of suppliers making systems, [medium-sized enterprises](#) producing structural elements and components, and a final tier of [SMEs](#) producing materials, software and services (note that these may be excluded from data on this sector, as their principal activity may not be the manufacture of aerospace equipment). There are two main market segments for the aerospace sector, military and civilian, with the former dependent on government defence spending plans and the latter being a

⁷The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, 2005; Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

cyclical market.

Globally the main producers of civil aircraft are Boeing and Airbus; their delivery figures since 1989 clearly indicate the cyclical nature of this part of the sector.

Aerospace equipment manufacturing is one of the most important manufacturing sectors in terms of [research and development \(R & D\)](#) . The level of intra-mural R & D expenditure by this sector in ten of the Member States (that collectively accounted for more than four fifths of EU-27 value added in this sector) reached EUR 6.8 billion. This sector's contribution to manufacturing (NACE Section D) R & D was particularly significant in the United Kingdom and France, the two EU-27 Member States most specialised in this sector.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [Airbus](#)
- [Boeing](#)

See also

- [Air pollution statistics](#)
- [Air transport statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Transport statistics at regional level - air transport](#)

Notes

Agricultural and forestry machinery production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of agricultural and forestry machinery, corresponding to NACE Group 29.3, which is part of the [machinery and equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include the manufacture of agricultural tractors and other agricultural and forestry machinery, but not agricultural hand tools.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	2 390	26.8	Germany	38.3	18.1	Finland	0.4
2	Italy	1 578	17.7	Italy	35.7	16.8	Austria	0.3
3	France	1 219	13.7	France	27.3	12.9	Italy	0.2
4	United Kingdom	441	5.0	Poland	17.2	8.2	Denmark	0.2
5	Austria	435	4.9	Spain	11.2	5.3	Germany	0.2

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery (NACE Group 29.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

The number of [agricultural holdings](#) in the EU has been declining rapidly for many years. A lengthy time-series is only available for the [EU-15](#), and this shows that the number of holdings fell from 7.4 million in 1995 to 5.7 million by 2007 (an overall decline of 23.2%). Within the [EU-27](#), the number of holdings fell by 8.8% overall between 2005 and 2007 to 13.7 million. This reduction in holdings may reflect a change in land use, or the consolidation of small-sized holdings into larger farms, both of which are likely to result in a reduction in domestic demand for machinery.

Structural profile

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (thousand)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (thousand)
New agricultural and forestry tractors, wheeled, of an engine power > 90 kW (excluding pedestrian-controlled tractors)	29.31.23.70	4 559	60	units	3
New agricultural and forestry tractors, wheeled, of an engine power > 59 kW but ≤ 75 kW (excluding pedestrian-controlled tractors)	29.31.23.30	1 742	63	units	-
Combine harvester-threshers	29.32.34.10	1 418	16	units	-
New agricultural and forestry tractors, wheeled, of an engine power > 75 kW but ≤ 90 kW (excluding pedestrian-controlled tractors)	29.31.23.50	1 031	19	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repairs, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 29.31.23.50, the volume of production lies within the range +/- 3 000 units of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Agricultural and forestry machinery (CPA Group 29.3). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Agricultural & forestry machinery (1)	6 000	30 000	907	42.1	31.4
Agricultural tractors (2)	-	-	189	42.4	-
Other agricultural & forestry machinery	4 708	20 398	718	40.3	29.5

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
(2) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery (NACE Group 29.3). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

The agricultural and forestry machinery manufacturing sector (NACE Group 29.3) was one of the smaller activities within the EU-27's machinery and equipment (NACE Subsection DK) manufacturing sector. There were 22.2 thousand enterprises for whom this was their principal activity, together employing an estimated 212.0 thousand persons in 2006. The EU-27's agricultural and forestry machinery manufacturing sector generated EUR 8.9 billion of value added in 2006 from a turnover of approximately EUR 40 billion. This equated to 4.6% of the total value added for the whole of the machinery and equipment sector, while sectoral shares were somewhat higher in terms of employment (5.8%) and turnover (6.4%), and much higher in terms of numbers of enterprises – where the agricultural and forestry machinery manufacturing sector made its greatest contribution to the machinery and equipment sector (12.8%).

Within the EU-27's agricultural and forestry machinery sector, the vast majority of activity could be attributed to the other agricultural and forestry machinery (NACE Class 29.32) manufacturing subsector, which accounted for the bulk of sectoral value added (80.4%), the remainder being generated by the manufacture of agricultural tractors (NACE Class 29.31).

More than one quarter (26.8%) of the EU-27's value added in 2006 within the agricultural and forestry machinery manufacturing sector was generated in Germany, the next largest contributions coming from Italy (17.7%) and France (13.7%) – the only other Member States to provide double-digit shares. In terms of this sector's contribution to non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added, Finland and Austria were relatively the most specialised countries for the manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery⁸, as this sector provided 0.4% of non-financial business economy value added in Finland and 0.3% in Austria, compared with an EU-27 average of 0.2%.

EU-27 agricultural and forestry machinery manufacturing output grew by 2.5% per year, on average, during the period between 1997 and 2007. The development of the index of production followed an uneven pattern, with rapid growth to 1998, followed by a period of almost no change in output through to 2001, a temporary expansion in 2002 and then more renewed growth from 2004 onwards. A particularly rapid increase in production was recorded in 2007 when output rose by 9.5%.

Expenditure and productivity

The apparent labour productivity of those working in the EU-27's manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery sector was EUR 42.1 thousand per person employed in 2006, well below the machinery and equipment average (EUR 52.8 thousand) and also low for the machinery and equipment production sector. Average personnel costs within the agricultural and forestry machinery sector were also relatively low, at EUR 31.4 thousand per employee in the EU-27 in 2006, again low for the machinery and equipment production sector. The resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the agricultural and forestry machinery sector (134.0%) was slightly below the machinery and equipment average (135.8%) and well below the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (151.1%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

⁸Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Technological advancements in the machinery and equipment that is used in other sectors of the economy (particularly in mining, manufacturing, energy provision and construction) can have a considerable impact upon the speed, quality and quantity of what is produced, thereby impacting on downstream productivity and profitability. The machinery and equipment sector is sensitive, therefore, to overall economic conditions and investment patterns both within the European Union and across the world (the two arguably being more intertwined than ever).

Domestic demand for agricultural machinery is closely linked to structural developments and profitability within farming, which in turn are, at least in part, linked to the Common Agricultural Policy and to the opening-up of world agricultural markets.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Manufacture of wood and wood products statistics - NACE Rev. 2](#)

Notes

Agricultural wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the present article covers agricultural [wholesale trade](#), corresponding to NACE Group 51.2, which is part of the [wholesale trade](#) sector. This article covers the wholesaling of:

- raw materials for agricultural activities (such as seeds and animal feed);
- live animals.

It does not cover the wholesaling of outputs from farming other than hides, skins and leather, and unmanufactured tobacco.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Agricultural wholesaling	64.5	188 904	14 057	344.5	100.0	100.0
Grain, seeds and animal feeds	28.3	118 448	8 405	195.1	59.8	56.6
Flowers and plants (1)	13.2	20 566	2 724	80.0	19.4	23.2
Live animals (1)	18.0	41 963	1 993	53	14.2	15.3
Hides, skins and leather	4.7	7 292	826	15	5.9	4.5
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.2	635	109	:	0.8	-

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Agricultural wholesaling (NACE Group 51.2). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	France	2 777	19.8	Germany	53.4	15.5	Hungary	0.6
2	Germany	2 743	19.5	France	52.1	15.1	Austria	0.5
3	Netherlands	1 921	13.7	Netherlands	36.0	10.5	Greece	0.5
4	Italy	1 151	8.2	Spain	35.2	10.2	Lithuania	0.4
5	United Kingdom	1 126	8.0	Italy	26.4	7.7	Bulgaria	0.4

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Agricultural wholesaling (NACE Group 51.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Agricultural wholesaling (NACE Group 51.2) was the smallest of the NACE groups within the wholesale trade sector (NACE Division 51), whether measured in terms of the number of [enterprises](#), [turnover](#), [value added](#) or [employment](#). Indeed, the 64.5 thousand agricultural wholesaling enterprises generated EUR 188.9 billion of turnover and EUR 14.1 billion of value added in the EU-27 in 2006, which represented 4.1% of wholesale trade turnover and 2.7% of wholesale trade value added. Agricultural wholesaling employed some 344.5 thousand persons in the EU-27 in 2006, 3.5% of the total wholesale trade workforce.

Among the NACE classes that make up this sector, the wholesale of grain, seeds and animal feeds was dominant, both in terms of value added and employment, accounting for more than half of the sectoral total for both of these measures. The wholesale of flowers and plants contributed approximately one fifth of the sector's employment and value added, while the wholesale of live animals recorded shares around 15%.

France, Germany and the Netherlands recorded the highest levels of value added and employment in the agricultural wholesale sector. Based on data from 2005 and 2006 the most specialised Member State in the agricultural wholesale sector was Hungary where these activities contributed 0.6% of non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added; older data indicate that the Netherlands was more specialised in 2004, when this sector contributed 0.8% of non-financial business economy value added.

Expenditure and productivity

Although the investment rate in agricultural wholesaling was below the average for the [non-financial business economy](#) , at 17.6% it was the highest among the wholesaling NACE groups. Accompanying this relatively high level of investment, agricultural wholesaling reported a low proportion of [personnel costs](#) within operating expenditure, just 4.4%, the fourth lowest share among all of the NACE groups in the non-financial business economy for which 2005 or 2006 data are available.

EU-27 apparent [labour productivity](#) of the agricultural wholesaling sector was EUR 40.8 thousand per person employed in 2006 and average personnel costs were EUR 28.0 thousand per employee, both below the wholesale trade average. The resulting [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) was 145.6%, some 14.2 percentage points below the wholesale trade average, and the second lowest within wholesale trades, higher only than that recorded for wholesale on a fee or contract basis.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that [concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles](#) : the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a [fee or contract basis as agents](#) or for their own account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised (agricultural products (this article), [consumer goods](#) , [intermediate goods](#) , [machinery and equipment](#)), while specialised wholesalers of other products are included in [non-specialised wholesalers](#) .

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Agricultural output, price indices and income](#)
- [Agricultural products](#)
- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)

Air transport sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the present article covers air transport sector statistics, corresponding to NACE Division 62, which is part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- air transport of passengers and freight on scheduled services (NACE Group 62.1);
- air transport of passengers and freight on unscheduled services (NACE Group 62.2);
- space transport activities (NACE Group 62.3), which is essentially the launching of satellites and space vehicles.

For information on airports see [Warehousing and transport logistics statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	9 232	30.8	United Kingdom	90,1	22.5	Luxembourg	3.3
2	France	5 996	20.0	France	72.4	18.1	Cyprus	1.4
3	Italy	3 618	12.1	Germany	55.5	13.9	Portugal	1.0
4	Netherlands	3 054	10.2	Spain	40.4	10.1	United Kingdom	0.9
5	Spain	2 618	8.7	Italy	23.5	5.9	France	0.8

(1) The Czech Republic, Ireland and Malta, not available; Denmark, Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
 (2) The Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Denmark, Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
 (3) The Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available; Bulgaria, Denmark, Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Air transport (NACE Division 62). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

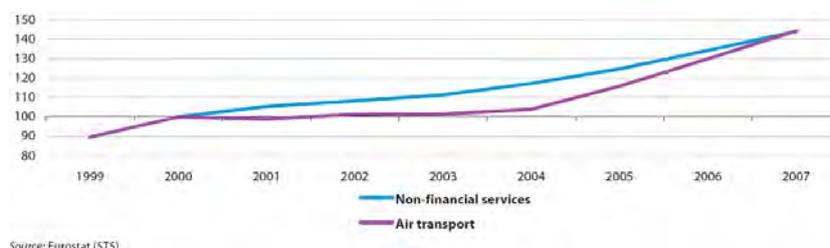


Figure 1: Air transport (NACE Division 62). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Total		National	Intra-EU	Extra-EU
EU-27 (1)	792 755	175 764	346 064	270 927	
BE	20 805	60	15 036	5 710	
BG	6 071	99	4 928	1 045	
CZ	13 098	268	9 485	3 345	
DK	24 042	1 951	15 857	6 233	
DE	163 844	24 378	85 635	53 831	
EE	1 723	20	1 400	303	
IE	29 840	888	25 712	3 239	
EL	34 786	6 685	23 775	4 326	
ES	163 523	44 171	101 017	18 335	
FR	120 034	27 192	50 968	41 874	
IT	106 291	28 670	58 381	19 240	
CY	7 004	0	5 820	1 184	
LV	3 156	15	2 418	723	
LT	2 196	0	1 783	412	
LU	1 634	0	1 340	294	
HU	8 580	0	6 547	2 033	
MT	2 971	0	2 698	273	
NL	50 501	56	30 006	20 439	
AT	22 926	666	15 371	6 889	
PL	17 120	1 087	12 984	3 049	
PT	24 324	2 953	17 285	4 087	
RO	6 909	544	5 322	1 043	
SI	1 504	0	941	563	
SK	2 232	175	1 759	298	
FI	14 465	2 887	8 994	2 583	
SE	26 967	6 893	15 939	4 135	
UK	217 288	26 106	125 744	65 439	
NO	26 386	13 357	:	:	
CH	34 538	668	:	:	

(1) For intra-EU transport, passengers are counted only once, not at departure and arrival.

Source: Eurostat (Air transport)

Table 2: Air transport. Passengers carried, 2007 (thousands)

Airline		1980	1990	2000	2005	2006
Air France	FR	25.4	36.8	91.8	115.9	123.3
British Airways	UK	16.1	67.0	119.4	110.9	114.9
Lufthansa	DE	21.1	42.0	94.3	112.8	114.7
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	NL	14.1	26.4	60.3	68.3	71.8
Iberia	ES	14.9	22.1	40.0	48.9	52.6
Ryanair (1)	IE	-	0.4	5.0	32.6	39.8
Alitalia	IT	12.9	23.4	40.8	37.2	37.7
Virgin Atlantic	UK	-	-	29.5	32.1	35.3
easyJet (2)	UK	-	-	4.7	27.4	31.6
SAS Scandinavian Airlines	DK/NO/SE	7.5	16.7	22.9	27.7	27.5
Air Berlin	DE	:	:	7.8	20.5	24.5
THY Turkish Airlines	TR	:	5.8	17.4	20.5	24.4
SWISS (Crossair)	CH	:	:	3.5	20.5	22.1
Austrian Airlines	AT	1.1	2.8	8.8	18.8	19.9
TAP Portugal	PT	3.4	6.9	10.4	14.5	16.6

(1) Year to 30 March of the following year.

(2) Financial year to 30 September of the year indicated.

Source: Association of European Airlines, International Air Transport Association, air companies, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Table 3: Air transport. Scheduled and non-scheduled passenger traffic, selected airlines, 2006 (billion revenue passenger-kilometres)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	:	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	5.6	2.5	:	5.7	55.5	0.7	:	3.8	40.4	72.4	23.5	2.4	1.1	0.8
Turnover	2 503	383	:	2 487	13 879	140	:	1 174	9 498	18 245	11 852	423	206	114
Production	2 503	378	:	2 379	12 169	141	:	1 181	9 382	18 346	12 171	423	206	113
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 007	358	:	2 199	16 045	125	:	1 052	7 194	12 104	8 070	325	171	100
Value added	500	25	:	317	-990	13	:	161	2 618	5 996	3 618	98	33	14
Personnel costs	324	18	:	380	3 899	16	:	181	2 129	4 886	1 294	106	21	16
Average personnel costs	60.4	7.2	:	67.5	71.1	22.2	:	47.8	52.7	67.5	55.9	43.7	18.8	19.0
Gross operating surplus	176	7	:	-63	-4 889	-3	:	-20	489	1 110	2 324	-9	13	-2
Gross investment	150	39	:	127	1 150	2	:	10	393	2 300	147	5	23	2
Apparent labour prod.	89.7	10.1	:	56.1	-17.8	18.0	:	42.4	64.8	82.8	154.1	40.1	30.1	17.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	148.5	140.3	:	83.2	-25.1	80.9	:	88.8	122.9	122.7	275.8	91.7	159.9	89.5
Gross operating rate	7.0	1.9	:	-2.5	-35.2	-2.2	:	-1.7	5.2	6.1	19.6	-2.1	6.1	-1.5
Investment rate	30.0	154.4	:	40.1	-116.1	13.7	:	6.3	15.0	38.4	4.0	4.8	70.1	13.0

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.1	:	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1
Persons employed	3.8	2.7	:	9.3	4.9	9.7	3.5	0.7	0.8	7.3	7.5	90.1	7.2	
Turnover	1 716	837	:	9 334	3 291	1 006	2 824	398	174	186	2 413	3 442	28 325	2 467
Production	1 604	711	:	9 268	2 230	999	2 809	406	173	186	2 420	3 119	28 332	2 452
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 232	786	:	6 278	2 850	718	2 178	315	124	186	1 911	2 863	18 557	1 825
Value added	470	44	:	3 054	602	283	748	92	44	-1	512	572	9 232	694
Personnel costs	283	97	:	1 950	660	116	513	43	33	18	424	474	4 708	604
Average personnel costs	74.9	36.7	:	61.9	71.5	24.5	53.0	12.1	48.7	22.0	58.5	71.3	52.3	84.4
Gross operating surplus	187	-53	:	1 104	-58	167	236	49	12	-19	88	98	4 524	91
Gross investment	7	23	:	203	134	350	178	11	1	258	125	897	80	
Apparent labour prod.	124.5	16.6	:	93.9	64.6	58.4	77.1	26.0	65.2	-0.8	70.5	76.5	102.4	96.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	166.2	45.2	:	151.7	90.3	238.6	145.6	215.7	131.9	-3.4	120.5	107.2	195.8	114.8
Gross operating rate	10.9	-6.3	:	11.8	-1.7	16.6	8.3	12.4	6.6	-10.0	3.6	2.9	16.0	3.7
Investment rate	1.4	52.9	:	10.4	33.7	47.2	46.8	193.9	25.6	-176.1	50.5	21.8	9.7	11.5

(1) Denmark (except for number of enterprises), Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Netherlands, average personnel costs, labour productivity and investment rate, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Air transport (NACE Division 62). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

In 2005, there were 3.5 thousand enterprises in the air transport sector (NACE Division 62) in the EU-27. In 2006, the estimated 400.0 thousand persons employed in this sector generated EUR 30 billion of value added, and as such the air transport sector's contribution to the transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) total was 4.5% for employment and 7.5% for value added. Paid employees accounted for 99.0% of all persons employed in the EU-27's air transport sector in 2005, the highest share among the transport services activities presented in the transport and storage sub-sectors, and one of the highest rates among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006.

Three tenths of the EU-27's value added in air transport was generated in the United Kingdom alone, while France's contribution was one fifth. For the third consecutive year Germany recorded a negative value added for air transport in 2006, and this Member State's relative size can be better expressed by its 13.9% share of the EU-27 workforce.

Luxembourg was by far the most specialised Member State⁹ in this sector as air transport represented 3.3% of non-financial business economy value added, while this share only exceeded 1.0% in two other Member States, namely Cyprus (2005) and Portugal. Although recent shares of the air transport sector in non-financial business economy value added can not be calculated for Malta and the Netherlands it is likely that these Member States were also relatively specialised in air transport, particularly Malta.

The EU-27's air transport sector recorded low average **turnover** growth between 2000 and 2004, however in the most recent years for which data are available (2005 to 2007) it has recorded double-digit annual growth each year. Concerning the **employment index**, air transport in the EU-27 recorded an annual average growth rate of 0.5% between 1998 and 2007, but this was composed of strong growth in 1999 and 2000, followed by a more gentle decline most years since then, with a 1.0% increase in 2006 the only significant recent employment gain in this sector.

Transport of goods and passengers

Turning to traffic figures, the United Kingdom accounted for close to one quarter (24.2%) of all passengers on flights originating or ending outside of the EU-27 in 2007, and Germany just under one fifth (19.9%). For **intra-EU** air travel, the United Kingdom again topped the ranking (19.4% of passengers carried between EU-27 Member States) followed by Spain (15.6%); Spain had by far the largest market for domestic flights. The volume of passenger traffic (based on passenger kilometres rather than passenger numbers) for a selection of airlines shows that the three largest airlines from France, the United Kingdom and Germany dominated. An analysis of the rates of change between 2005 and 2006 shows an increase for all of the selected airlines except SAS Scandinavian Airlines, with the fastest rates of growth recorded by Ryanair, THY Turkish Airlines and Air Berlin.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross **tangible investment** by the EU-27's air transport sector in 2005 was valued at EUR 6.7 billion, equivalent to 24.8% of value added. This **investment rate** was below the transport services average in the same year (31.2%) but above the non-financial business economy average (18.0%). France alone accounted for 26.9% of the EU-27's investment in this sector in 2005.

The share of **personnel costs** (21.1%) in operating expenditure recorded by the EU-27's air transport sector in 2005 was slightly lower than the average recorded for all transport services in the same year (23.4%). In contrast, average personnel costs were higher, reaching EUR 58.0 thousand per employee in air transport compared with a transport services average of EUR 30.7 thousand. This high figure for average personnel costs was only partly compensated for by higher apparent **labour productivity**, which reached EUR 75.0 thousand per person employed in 2006. This was reflected in a **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** that was 120.0% for the EU-27's air transport sector in 2005, below the transport services average of 141.9% in the same year. Due to their negative value added in this sector Germany and Slovakia both recorded negative wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for air transport in 2006. These two exceptional cases aside, Hungary recorded the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, just 45.2%, while Estonia, Greece, Lithuania and Austria also registered ratios below parity (100%), indicating that average personnel costs were greater than apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)**, Eurostat air transport statistics and Association of

⁹Bulgaria, Denmark, Cyprus and Poland, 2005; the Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available.

European Airlines, International Air Transport Association, air companies, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own output, rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the 2001 White paper ' [European transport policy for 2010: time to decide](#) ' and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

The expansion of air traffic has faced criticism, notably because of the growing levels of air emissions and noise from this means of transport, although emissions have grown more slowly than air traffic volumes due to technological improvements. In November 2008 a Directive was adopted ([2008/101](#)) to include aviation in the existing emissions trading scheme for carbon dioxide, starting from 2012.

Growth in EU air traffic has occurred during a period of market liberalisation and structural change, with an increased number of operators, particularly low-cost carriers. The development of low-cost carriers has expanded the market for air travel, by offering the possibility of relatively cheap flights for the leisure market. The three largest low-cost carriers in Europe in 2006 in terms of revenue passenger-kilometres were Ryanair, easyJet and Air Berlin. Increased competition, allied with greater costs (notably for fuel), and the rapidly worsening economic climate, have led to a number of airlines struggling to continue operations, with Alitalia, for example, entering administration in 2008 before emerging in a restructured form in 2009.

In September 2008, a Regulation ([1008/2008](#)) for air services was adopted, updating legislation from 1992. With the aims of ensuring more competition, and improving quality, it covers a wide range of issues, such as price transparency, oversight of operating licences, market access, aircraft registration, and public service obligations.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport
- [Directive 2008/101](#) of 19 November 2008 to include aviation activities in the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community
- [Regulation 1008/2008](#) of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Air transport statistics](#)
- [Transport statistics at regional level - air transport](#)

Notes

Air transport services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

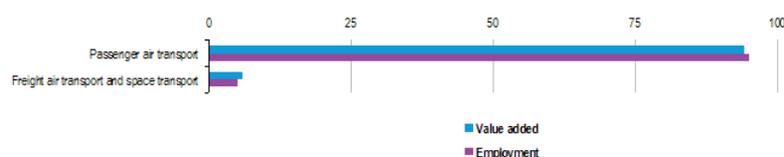
This article presents an overview of statistics for air transport services in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division51](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	4 000
Number of persons employed	379 500
Turnover (EUR million)	111 662
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	90 340
Personnel costs (EUR million)	24 051
Value added (EUR million)	22 998
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	-1 053
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.3
Value added (1)	0.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	61.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	64.1
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	94.5
Gross operating rate (%)	-0.9

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, air transport (NACE Division51), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of air transport (NACE Division51), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Air transport	4 000	379 500	111 662	22 998	24 051
Passenger air transport	3 263	359 900	102 512	21 847	22 718
Freight air transport and space transport	600	19 600	9 150	1 151	1 334

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, air transport (NACE Division51), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Air transport	81.0	64.1	94.5	-0.9
Passenger air transport	60.0	63.8	94.2	-1.0
Freight air transport and space transport	69.0	69.2	99.6	0.2

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, air transport (NACEDivision51), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Air transport	United Kingdom	24.4	Ireland	1.2
Passenger air transport	United Kingdom	24.9	Ireland	1.2
Freight air transport and space transport	Germany	27.9	Lithuania	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in air transport (NACEDivision51), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
				(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	4 000	379 500	111 962	22 699	24 051	6 076
Belgium (2)	199	6 316	4 351.5	1 050.4	426.3	137.7
Bulgaria	36	2 588	369.7	62.3	35.9	42.9
Czech Republic	41	5 819	1 227.3	183.8	214.6	17.7
Denmark (2)	51	6 263	2 832.7	506.3	533.1	14.9
Germany	499	56 571	16 489.0	2 200.8	4 001.8	1 167.6
Estonia	7	.	.	.	.	.
Ireland	53	8 494	4 554.8	1 066.5	749.1	665.8
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	107	34 162	8 296.5	1 738.1	2 026.0	168.8
France (3)	377	70 658	18 047.6	4 863.6	5 376.7	.
Italy	215	23 526	6 825.2	408.9	1 299.7	157.8
Cyprus	2	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	18	1 557	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	14	621	105.8	17.7	14.0	4.5
Luxembourg	16	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	99	2 101	906.1	18.8	78.7	11.5
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	261	30 136	8 115.0	1 921.3	1 885.5	.
Austria	157	9 293	2 857.1	478.8	653.6	124.9
Poland	127	6 251	1 048.8	331.7	146.7	82.9
Portugal (4)	72	10 622	3 109.1	865.0	591.5	149.2
Romania	73	4 671	586.0	68.5	85.6	119.9
Slovenia	41	888	218.8	49.3	41.6	13.8
Slovakia (2)	9	919	325.5	-31.1	32.5	2.0
Finland (5)	65	6 608	2 245.4	387.7	436.0	340.8
Sweden (5)	200	7 377	2 756.5	473.9	526.6	212.2
United Kingdom	1 047	73 579	22 977.5	5 621.2	4 323.0	1 007.3
Norway	56	6 735	2 494.1	779.8	651.1	141.8
Switzerland (6)	14	437	79.0	37.1	24.4	13.8
Croatia	52	.	.	.	.	.

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Excluding space transport (Class 51.22).

(5) Excluding freight air transport and space transport (Group 51.2).

(6) Excluding passenger air transport (Group 51.1).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, air transport (NACEDivision51), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	61.0	64.1	94.5	-0.9	23.1
Belgium (2)	166.3	69.5	239.2	14.3	13.1
Bulgaria	24.1	14.0	172.4	7.1	68.9
Czech Republic	31.6	37.7	83.7	-2.5	9.6
Denmark (2)	80.8	85.2	94.8	-0.9	3.0
Germany	38.9	71.3	54.6	-10.9	53.1
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.
Ireland	125.6	88.4	142.0	7.0	65.2
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	50.9	59.4	85.6	-3.5	9.7
France	.	76.1	.	-2.8	.
Italy	17.4	55.8	31.2	-13.1	38.6
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	28.5	22.5	126.8	3.5	25.4
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	8.9	38.4	23.3	-6.6	61.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	63.8	62.8	101.5	0.4	.
Austria	51.6	71.1	72.6	-6.1	26.0
Poland	53.1	24.1	220.5	17.6	25.0
Portugal (3)	81.4	54.9	148.4	9.1	17.2
Romania	14.7	18.4	79.9	-2.9	175.0
Slovenia	55.6	47.3	117.5	3.5	27.9
Slovakia (2)	-33.8	35.4	-85.5	-19.5	-6.4
Finland (4)	58.7	66.0	88.9	-2.2	87.9
Sweden (4)	64.2	90.9	70.7	-1.9	44.8
United Kingdom	76.4	59.1	129.2	5.6	17.9
Norway	115.8	96.9	119.5	5.2	18.2
Switzerland (5)	84.9	.	.	16.0	37.3
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Excluding space transport (Class 51.22).
(4) Excluding freight air transport and space transport (Group 51.2).
(5) Excluding passenger air transport (Group 51.1).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, air transport (NACE Division 51), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were approximately four thousand enterprises operating within the air transport services sector (Division 51) in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed almost 380 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.3% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce or 3.6% of the total number of persons employed in transportation and storage services (Section H). EU-27 air transport services generated EUR 23 000 million of value added in 2009, which was 0.4% of the non-financial business economy total and 5.3% of the transportation and storage total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's air transport services sector in 2009 was EUR 61 thousand per person employed, which was considerably higher than either the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed or the transportation and storage average of EUR 41 thousand per person employed. Although apparent labour productivity was relatively high, the EU-27's air transport services sector had even higher average personnel costs, which rose to EUR 64.1 thousand per employee in 2009. These high average personnel costs were more than twice the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee) and ranked third highest across the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy. The high level of average personnel costs impacted upon the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio which combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. This ratio was below parity and stood at 94.5% for the EU-27's air transport services sector in 2009; this was the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy and considerably lower than the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%.

The gross operating rate measures the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover and is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at -0.9% for the EU-27's air transport services sector in 2009. This was also the lowest value recorded for this rate among any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy, as the air transport services sector was the only NACE division to record a negative rate. The negative gross operating rate resulted from total personnel costs being higher than the value added generated by the air transport services sector in 2009.

Sectoral analysis

The air transport services sector is divided within NACE into passenger air transport (Group 51.1) on the one hand, and freight air transport and space transport (Group 51.2) on the other. By far the largest of these two subsectors – no matter which measure of size is used – was the passenger air transport subsector. It accounted for 94.1% of the added value of the EU-27's air transport services sector in 2009 and 94.8% of its workforce. There were more than five times as many passenger air transport enterprises as there were freight and space transport enterprises, a ratio that rose to 16:1 when based on value added and more than 18:1 in relation to the air transport services workforce.

Although the size of the two subsectors was quite different, their performance in relation to a range of different structural business indicators was comparable. For example, the apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's passenger air transport subsector was EUR60 thousand per person employed in 2009, while that for freight air transport and space transport was EUR69 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs were at a similar level between the two subsectors, with the freight air transport and space transport subsector again reporting a somewhat higher level (EUR69.2 thousand per employee) compared with EUR63.8 thousand per employee for passenger air transport. The resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios (which combine the results of the first two indicators) were below parity for both subsectors, standing at 99.6% for the freight air transport and space transport subsector and 94.2% for the passenger air transport subsector. As such, the two air transport services subsectors were among the nine NACE groups within the non-financial business economy to report a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100%, indicating that the apparent labour productivity of each person employed was not covered by average personnel costs per employee.

Both of the air transport services subsectors recorded gross operating rates that were very low when compared with the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) in 2009. The gross operating rate for the EU-27's passenger air transport subsector was -1.0%, which was the second lowest value across all of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy. The gross operating rate for the freight air transport and space transport subsector was only slightly higher, at 0.2%.

Country analysis

Compared with many activities, the air transport services sector remains relatively concentrated within a few Member States, reflecting the distribution and economic performance of Europe's main airlines and those airports that serve as hubs between inter-continental and European services. Nevertheless, in the last couple of decades there has been a significant change in the make-up of the air transport services sector away from a model that was dominated by large, national carriers that often had a monopoly. With deregulation, market entry (principally from low-cost carriers), increased choice concerning the routes available to consumers and downward price pressure, the air transport services sector in the EU-27 witnessed an expansion in passenger numbers.

The United Kingdom had the highest share (24.9%) of EU-27 value added for the passenger air transport subsector in 2009, while France also accounted for a relatively high share (21.8%); none of the remaining Member States for which data are available recorded a share that was into double-digits. For the freight air transport and space transport subsector, Germany recorded the highest share (27.9%) of EU-27 value added in 2009, while the United Kingdom (17.1%) and France (11.5%) were the only other Member States to account for double-digit shares.

While the air transport services sector was dominated by the larger Member States, there were relatively high degrees of specialisation in a limited number of other countries. For example, Ireland and Portugal reported that the contribution of their respective passenger air transport subsectors to national non-financial business economy added value in 2009 was around three times as high as the EU-27 average (specialisation ratios of 318.4% and 297.9%). Within the freight air transport and space transport subsector Lithuania was the most specialised country, as this activity contributed approximately four times as much added value to the national non-financial business economy total as the average across the whole of the EU-27; Bulgaria was also relatively specialised (288.4%).

As noted, the economic performance (as measured by the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio and the gross operating rate) of the EU-27's air transport services sector was relatively weak. Just nine of the 20 Member States for which data are available reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios above 100% in 2009 (latest data is for 2008 for some Member States). Germany, Spain and Italy were among those Member States

where average personnel costs were not covered by apparent labour productivity, while in Slovakia (2008) the air transport services sector recorded negative value added. The highest gross operating rate for air transport services was registered in Poland, at 17.6% in 2009, while Belgium (14.3% in 2008) was the only other Member State to record a double-digit rate. Indeed, there were only seven other Member States that reported positive gross operating rates in 2009, while 12 Member States had negative values for this measure of operating profitability, with the lowest being recorded for Germany (-10.9%), Italy (-13.1%) and Slovakia (-19.5%, 2008).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the air transport services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division51. This division includes transport services by air or via space; it excludes own account transport. For air transport a distinction is made between the transport of passengers and freight transport. Included are scheduled and non-scheduled (charter) flights, as well as scenic and sightseeing flights. Also included are general aviation activities such as transport of passengers by aero clubs for instruction or pleasure. Space transport includes the launching of satellites and space vehicles and space transport of freight and passengers.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- passenger air transport (Group51.1);
- freight air transport and space transport (Group51.2).

The following activities are excluded from the statistics presented in this article: crop spraying (which is part of Division01, crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities – which does not form part of the non-financial business economy), the operation of airports (part of Division52, [warehousing and support activities for transportation](#)) and the renting of air transport equipment without an operator (part of Division77, the [renting and leasing of goods](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Air transport services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Mobility and transport](#) , see:
- [Air](#)
- [European Commission – European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Space](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#)
- [Transport](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Air](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [My rights: air Travel](#)
 - [My holidays](#)
 - [Air travel](#)

See also

- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Transportation and storage](#)

Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents the [European Union structural business statistics](#) for

- architectural and engineering activities, corresponding to [NACE](#) Group 74.2, which include:
 - architectural consulting activities (such as building design and drafting, supervision of construction, town and city planning, and landscape architecture);
 - various engineering and technical activities related to construction;
 - geological and prospecting activities;
 - weather forecasting activities;
 - geodetic surveying;
- technical testing and analysis activities, corresponding to NACE Group 74.3, which include:
 - environmental measuring;
 - testing of food hygiene, buildings and equipment;
 - periodic testing of vehicles for roadworthiness.

In this article, these activities are collectively referred to as 'technical [business services](#)'.

		Number of employees (units)	Turnover (EUR million)
ADEAS Architects group	UK	1 900	150
Foster & Partners Ltd	UK	1 018	200
RMJM	UK	696	68
SMC Group plc	UK	631	65
Chapman Taylor LLP	UK	510	71
Broadway Malyan Ltd	UK	470	60
White Architects AB	SE	445	49
gmp-Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner	DE	380	42
3DReid Architects Ltd (proforma - merger)	UK	370	29
SWECO FFNS	SE	367	46

(1) The ranking is based on available data - information is not available for all groups; data concerns the calendar year 2007 or financial years 2006/2007 or 2007/2008.

Source: Swedish Federation of Consulting Engineers and Architects (STD), Sector Review, December 2008

Table 1: Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy, 2007

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	30 354	23.4	Germany	426.3	15.5	United Kingdom	2.8
2	Germany	22 520	17.4	United Kingdom	411.1	15.0	Sweden	2.7
3	France	21 414	16.5	Italy	370.7	13.5	France	2.7
4	Spain	12 062	9.3	France	350.6	12.8	Slovenia	2.5
5	Italy	11 442	8.8	Spain	290.5	10.6	Luxembourg	2.5

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; technical testing and analysis (NACE Groups 74.2 and 74.3), 2006

The ten largest architectural enterprises (groups) in the EU are presented, based on information compiled by the Swedish Federation of Consulting Engineers and Architects (STD). As can be seen, the United Kingdom dominated this activity in 2007, as the six largest groups were British. However, even the largest groups were relatively small, with only the two largest having 1000 or more employees.

Structural profile

Some EUR 129.6 billion of **value added** was generated in 2006 by the EU's technical business services sector (NACE Groups 74.2 and 74.3), from a **turnover** of EUR 269.6 billion. This corresponded to 15.3% of the total turnover for business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) and 14.5% of the value added. There were 2.7 million persons employed across the 926.3 thousand enterprises that were active in this sector, equivalent to 12.4% of the EU's business services' workforce and more than one fifth (21.2%) of the business services' enterprise population. Among the persons employed in this sector, 71.8% were paid employees, the lowest level of this share among the business services sectors, indicating a high incidence of working proprietors and unpaid family workers.

The United Kingdom contributed the greatest share (23.4%) of value added in the EU's technical business services sector, the second largest contribution being recorded by Germany (17.4%). However, Germany had a larger workforce in this sector than the United Kingdom. In value added terms, the United Kingdom, Sweden and France were the most specialised Member States in these activities in 2006, as this sector contributed between 2.7% and 2.8% to national **non-financial business economy** (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added. Bulgaria (2005) was the least specialised in this activity, generating just 1.0% of its non-financial business economy value added in technical business services, with Poland, Cyprus (both 2005), Slovakia, Portugal and Latvia also recording shares below 1.5%.

Expenditure and productivity

The share of **personnel costs** in operating expenditure was 35.0% for the EU's technical services sector in 2006, 4.5 percentage points below the business services average, but nevertheless far above the non-financial business economy average (16.1%). Average personnel costs were relatively high, EUR 40.0 thousand per employee, while apparent **labour productivity** was EUR 47.2 thousand of value added per person employed, also above the business services average. The resulting **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** was low, 118.2%, reflecting the high average personnel costs. This was the second lowest ratio among the business services activities. Italy and Belgium both recorded ratios below parity (100%) indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity. Only in Greece was the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the technical business services sector above the national average for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include **short-term statistics** and the **Labour force survey**. In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably transport, energy, **research and development**, environment, tourism and information society statistics.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the **internal market** for services and are set out in the **EC Treaty**. They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The Directive on services in the internal market (**COM (2006)123**) aims to achieve a genuine internal

market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most business services (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)
- [Swedish Association of Architects and Consulting Engineers - The Sector Review 2008](#)
- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - The competitiveness of business-related services](#)

See also

- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

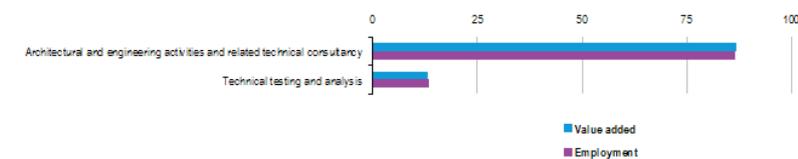
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division71](#); hereafter referred to as architectural and technical services.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	940
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 906
Turnover (EUR million)	288 442
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	150 523
Personnel costs (EUR million)	88 268
Value added (EUR million)	142 084
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	53 816
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	4.5
Number of persons employed (1)	2.2
Value added (1)	2.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	49.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	41.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	118.5
Gross operating rate (%)	18.7

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE Division71), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE-Division71), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	939.7	2 906.2	288 442	142 084	88 268
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	882.9	2 517.1	255 974	123 279	74 162
Technical testing and analysis	56.8	389.2	32 467	18 805	14 106

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE Division71), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Stage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	43.0	41.3	115.3	13.7
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	43.0	41.6	115.4	13.2
Technical testing and analysis	43.0	40.7	118.6	14.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE Division 71), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	United Kingdom	20.9	United Kingdom	3.4
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	United Kingdom	21.8	United Kingdom	3.1
Technical testing and analysis	Germany	25.9	Latvia	0.5

(1) Denmark, 2008, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE Division 71), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	939.7	2 906.2	288 442	142 084	88 268	12 822
Belgium	19.2	46.0	6 365.8	2 586.1	1 551.2	397.6
Bulgaria	9.2	25.0	793.9	342.8	123.7	60.9
Czech Republic	39.9	77.8	6 312.0	1 779.3	987.0	288.6
Denmark (2)	8.3	43.4	8 895.5	3 259.7	2 675.9	175.4
Germany	98.1	506.1	50 374.6	28 520.8	17 070.9	1 365.8
Estonia	1.6	6.7	267.7	144.0	83.6	5.2
Ireland	6.4	24.8	3 200.4	1 282.1	1 120.2	65.0
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	116.7	318.9	26 835.3	12 941.7	8 180.5	878.4
France (3)	75.6	317.8	51 306.1	22 545.5	18 609.8	.
Italy	223.8	318.3	24 205.5	12 049.5	3 321.1	674.8
Cyprus	1.0	2.4	139.8	100.0	62.9	5.8
Latvia	1.5	8.8	270.7	132.4	78.0	11.5
Lithuania	2.7	14.3	310.0	145.7	117.2	12.5
Luxembourg	1.2	5.8	964.2	473.2	297.2	46.7
Hungary	24.4	49.2	2 347.3	616.7	423.6	53.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	22.8	126.3	15 879.2	8 174.6	5 899.0	263.4
Austria	15.2	57.6	7 476.4	3 348.9	2 015.3	222.7
Poland	50.8	129.7	5 181.1	2 194.7	908.5	189.3
Portugal	32.7	59.6	2 966.6	1 251.8	772.0	483.6
Romania	15.7	67.8	2 018.9	929.7	502.9	242.0
Slovenia	5.1	14.9	1 532.7	519.9	335.5	188.2
Slovakia	2.4	17.3	1 031.7	421.8	308.8	48.1
Finland	8.3	41.1	4 183.7	2 200.9	1 756.6	88.7
Sweden	32.7	88.6	9 374.6	4 632.4	3 854.0	260.1
United Kingdom	69.6	488.6	52 862.6	29 721.3	17 050.7	1 289.7
Norway	10.7	47.2	11 770.0	5 071.4	3 796.1	450.6
Switzerland	7.8	89.7	14 143.5	7 518.8	5 798.9	290.1
Croatia	5.6	28.2	1 757.9	745.5	411.7	247.8

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE Division 71), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)				
EU-27 (1)	49.0	41.3	118.5	18.7	8.3
Belgium	56.3	57.3	98.2	16.2	15.4
Bulgaria	13.7	6.8	200.3	27.6	17.8
Czech Republic	22.9	19.3	118.4	12.6	16.2
Denmark (2)	75.0	66.1	113.5	6.6	5.4
Germany	56.4	43.3	130.1	22.7	4.9
Estonia	21.4	13.3	161.3	22.6	4.3
Ireland	51.8	55.1	93.9	5.1	5.1
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	40.6	38.0	106.9	17.7	6.8
France	.	58.6	.	7.7	.
Italy	37.9	44.0	86.1	36.1	5.6
Cyprus	42.1	32.5	129.7	26.5	5.8
Latvia	15.0	9.1	165.8	20.1	8.7
Lithuania	10.2	9.0	113.7	9.2	8.6
Luxembourg	81.1	54.8	148.0	17.9	9.9
Hungary	12.8	13.4	95.3	8.2	8.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	63.2	54.3	116.4	14.3	3.2
Austria	58.2	46.7	124.6	17.8	6.6
Poland	16.9	12.4	136.1	24.8	8.6
Portugal	21.0	14.4	146.2	16.2	38.6
Romania	13.7	7.7	178.2	21.1	26.0
Slovenia	34.8	27.0	129.0	12.0	35.8
Slovakia	24.4	18.3	133.4	10.9	11.4
Finland	53.6	47.0	114.1	10.6	4.0
Sweden	54.5	52.1	104.5	10.4	5.8
United Kingdom	63.4	40.7	155.8	24.0	4.3
Norway	107.5	85.6	125.5	10.8	8.9
Switzerland	83.8	.	.	12.2	3.9
Croatia	28.4	17.2	165.1	19.0	33.2

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE Division71), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's architectural and technical services (Division71) sector comprised 940 thousand enterprises in 2009, employed 2.9 million persons and recorded value added of EUR142084 million. Within the **non-financial business economy** (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) this sector represented 2.2% of the total number of persons employed and 2.5% of value added. Based on value added and employment measures, the architectural and technical services sector was the second largest among the seven NACE divisions within **professional, scientific and technical activities** (SectionM), smaller only than **legal and accounting services** (Division69). Architectural and technical services employed 26.5% of the professional, scientific and technical activities workforce and accounted for 27.3% of its value added.

Apparent labour productivity within the EU-27's architectural and technical services sector in 2009 was EUR49 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and slightly above the professional, scientific and technical activities average of EUR47 thousand per person employed. Equally, at EUR41.3 thousand per employee, **average personnel costs** within the EU-27's architectural and technical services sector were much higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and just above the professional, scientific and technical activities average (EUR40.5 thousand per employee).

The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. As the architectural and technical services sector's apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs were broadly similar to those for all professional, scientific and technical activities in 2009 it is unsurprising that the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were also similar: 118.5% for the EU-27's architectural and technical services sector compared with 117.0% for all professional, scientific and technical activities, well below the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the whole of the non-financial business economy (138.8%).

The **gross operating surplus** for the EU-27's architectural and technical services sector was equivalent to 18.7% of **turnover**, which was a slightly higher **gross operating rate** than the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%) and close to double the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

The EU-27's architectural and engineering activities (Group71.1) subsector dominated the architectural and technical services sector and was approximately 6.5 times as large as the technical testing and analysis (Group71.2) subsector in 2009 in value added and employment terms – see Figure 1.

In terms of productivity and labour cost the two subsectors were very similar. The EU-27's architectural and engineering activities subsector recorded apparent labour productivity of EUR49 thousand per person employed in 2009 which was EUR1 thousand per person more than for the smaller technical testing and analysis subsector. In terms of average personnel costs, the EUR41.4 thousand per employee for architectural and engineering activities was just EUR700 per employee more than the average recorded for technical testing and analysis. This closeness resulted in nearly identical wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios: 118.4% for architectural and engineering activities and 118.6% for technical testing and analysis.

One indicator where the two subsectors did show a notable difference was the gross operating rate. The EU-27's architectural and engineering activities subsector produced more than 90% of the sector's gross operating surplus and this high share translated into a higher gross operating rate (19.2%) than for technical testing and analysis (14.3%). For technical testing and analysis, the gross operating rate was below the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%) but above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

The United Kingdom contributed just over one fifth (20.9%) of EU-27 value added in the architectural and technical services sector in 2009. Indeed, the architectural and technical services sector accounted for a higher share (3.4%) of non-financial business economy value added in the United Kingdom than in any other Member State. The United Kingdom's leading position for this sector was also reflected at a more detailed level for the architectural and engineering activities subsector, whereas Germany had the highest level of value added for technical testing and analysis, while Latvia was the most specialised. As well as the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Sweden and Luxembourg were all relatively highly specialised, as the architectural and technical services sector's contribution to non-financial business economy value added was 3.2% in all four of these Member States in 2009; Croatia (3.3%), Switzerland (3.3%) and Norway (3.1%) were also relatively specialised in architectural and technical services.

Four Member States recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% in the architectural and technical services sector in 2009, namely Belgium, Hungary, Ireland and Italy, indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity. In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in Bulgaria was, at 200.3%, the highest among the Member States. Bulgaria and Estonia (161.3%) were the only Member States that recorded higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for architectural and technical services than for their non-financial business economies as a whole in 2009; a similar situation was apparent in Croatia.

The relatively high gross operating rate observed for the EU-27's architectural and technical services sector in 2009 was mainly due to high rates for several large Member States, notably Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany, while Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Estonia also recorded relatively high rates – see Table 4b. Gross operating rates for architectural and technical services were higher than averages for the whole of the non-financial business economy in nearly all Member States, the rare exceptions being Ireland and Denmark; Norway also recorded a gross operating rate for the architectural and technical services sector that was below average its non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the architectural and technical services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division71. This division includes the provision of architectural services such as consulting, design and drafting services, town planning and engineering services such as engineering design and implementation, geophysical, geological and seismic surveying, and mapping services. The architectural and technical services sector also includes the performance of physical, chemical, and other analytical testing services of materials and products, including, for example, testing activities in the field of food hygiene, reliability testing, testing and measuring of environmental indicators, the operation of police laboratories, and the certification of products such as transport equipment.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- architectural and engineering activities (Group71.1);
- technical testing and analysis (Group71.2).

The information that is presented in this article does not cover test drilling in connection with mining operations (classified as part of [mining support service activities](#) , Division09), research and development activities related to engineering (included as part of [scientific research and development](#) , Division72), or industrial design, aerial photography and interior decorating (which form part of [other professional, scientific and technical activities](#) , Division74).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Arms and ammunition production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of arms and ammunition, corresponding to NACE Group 29.6, which is part of the [machinery and equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the production of:

- tanks and other fighting vehicles;
- artillery material and ballistic missiles;
- military small arms and ammunition;
- hunting, sporting or protective firearms and ammunition;
- explosive devices such as bombs, mines and torpedoes.

This article does not cover military aircraft and warships, which are classified instead as transport equipment – see [Transport equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	1 750	37.3	United Kingdom	16.6	17.0	Bulgaria	0.6
2	Germany	1 050	22.4	Bulgaria	14.1	14.5	Sweden	0.2
3	Italy	416	8.9	Germany	13.8	14.2	United Kingdom	0.2
4	France	354	7.5	France	10.2	10.5	Czech Republic	0.1
5	Sweden	280	6.0	Romania	9.2	9.5	Germany	0.1

(1) Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(2) Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(3) Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of weapons and ammunition (NACE Group 29.6). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

In the [EU-27](#), the arms and ammunition (NACE Group 29.6) manufacturing sector was the smallest of the NACE groups that make up machinery and equipment (NACE Subsection DK) manufacturing. In 2006, it generated EUR 4.7 billion of [value added](#) and employed 97.3 thousand persons, and thereby accounted for only 2.4% of the total value added generated across machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole and 2.7% of its workforce. There were 1.3 thousand [enterprises](#) registered in the EU-27's arms and ammunition manufacturing sector in 2006, less than 1% of all the machinery and equipment manufacturing enterprises in the EU-27.

The arms and ammunition manufacturing sector generated more value added in the United Kingdom than in any other Member State, accounting for well over one third (37.3%) of EU-27 value added in 2006. The next largest contribution in this sector was made by Germany, with a 22.4% share, and no other Member State recorded a double-digit share of the EU-27 total. The contribution made by the manufacture of arms and ammunition to the value added of the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) reached 0.6% in Bulgaria, more than three times its share in the next most specialised Member State¹⁰, namely Sweden. In [employment](#) terms, this sector was less concentrated: although the United Kingdom was again the largest

¹⁰Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

by this measure (16.6 thousand persons employed), its share of the EU-27 total was just 17.0%, less than half its share in value added terms. Bulgaria had the second largest workforce, 14.1 thousand persons employed, slightly more than in Germany.

Over the period between 1997 and 2007, the production index for arms and ammunition manufacturing grew by an average 1.3% per year in the EU-27, the second slowest rate of growth among the NACE groups that comprise machinery and equipment manufacturing, faster only than for the manufacture of domestic appliances (NACE Group 29.7). However, there were three distinct periods of output development: the first was characterised by falling output after 1997 through until 2000; the second was the subsequent, sustained strong growth through until 2006, at an average rate of 5.3% per year; the third and most recent was a return to negative rates of change in 2007 when output contracted by 4.9%.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross [tangible investment](#) by the EU-27's arms and ammunition manufacturing sector was valued at EUR 326 million in 2006, 1.9% of the machinery and equipment manufacturing total. This level of investment was equivalent to just 6.9% of the sector's value added, which was the lowest [investment rate](#) among all of the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing NACE groups in 2006. In Slovenia and Cyprus, the investment rate in this sector was much higher than the average for machinery and equipment manufacturing, more than three times as high in Slovenia, and more than twice as high in Cyprus.

An analysis of expenditure shows that personnel costs accounted for 28.1% of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's arms and ammunition manufacturing sector in 2006, higher than the average 23.6% share for machinery and equipment manufacturing. Average [personnel costs](#) were EUR 37.8 thousand per employee in the EU-27's arms and ammunition manufacturing sector in 2006, while apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 48.2 thousand per person employed: both of these were below the averages for machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole, particularly the apparent labour productivity. The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of the EU-27's arms and ammunition manufacturing sector was 127.3% in 2006, the lowest of any of the NACE groups that make up machinery and equipment manufacturing. The United Kingdom, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Spain were the only Member States¹¹ to record higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for arms and ammunition manufacturing than for machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole in 2006. Several Member States, namely Romania, France, Greece and Lithuania, reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% in this sector, indicating that average personnel costs exceeded apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Technological advancements in the machinery and equipment that is used in other sectors of the economy (particularly in mining, manufacturing, energy provision and construction) can have a considerable impact upon the speed, quality and quantity of what is produced, thereby impacting on downstream productivity and profitability. The machinery and equipment sector is sensitive, therefore, to overall economic conditions and investment patterns both within the European Union and across the world (the two arguably being more intertwined than ever).

In comparison to many other sectors of the economy, the availability of data on the arms and ammunition sector is often restricted by issues of confidentiality. Therefore, the likelihood of an under-reporting of arms production and sales must be borne in mind by readers.

¹¹Poland and Portugal, 2005; Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Aerospace equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Beverages production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 15.9](#), which is part of the [food, beverages and tobacco](#) sector. The beverages covered in this article are:

- mineral waters;
- soft drinks;
- beer;
- wine;
- spirits.

Note that this article does not include fruit and vegetable juices (NACE Class 15.32) or the processing of tea and coffee (NACE Class 15.86).

It should be noted that this article excludes the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 01 and 05). A number of products, such as wine, are also sold directly by agricultural holdings. As such, their weight is likely to be under-reported in this article, as part of their production is recorded as an agricultural activity.

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Beverages (1)	22.0	133 000	34 000	460.0	100.0	100.0
Distilled potable alcoholic beverages (1)	4.5	20 968	5 814	59.8	17.1	13.0
Production of ethyl alcohol from fermented materials (2)	1.0	2 124	330	9.6	1.0	2.1
Wines	9.4	22 420	5 081	90.1	14.9	19.6
Cider and other fruit wines	0.6	1 943	551	6.8	1.6	1.5
Other non-distilled fermented beverages (3)	0.1	254	80	1.6	0.2	0.3
Beer	2.2	43 185	12 500	133.7	36.8	29.1
Malt (2)	0.1	2 376	-	-	-	-
Mineral waters and soft drinks	4.5	39 785	9 275	154.2	27.3	33.5

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.

(2) Number of enterprises, 2005.

(3) Turnover, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of beverages (NACE Group 15.9). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

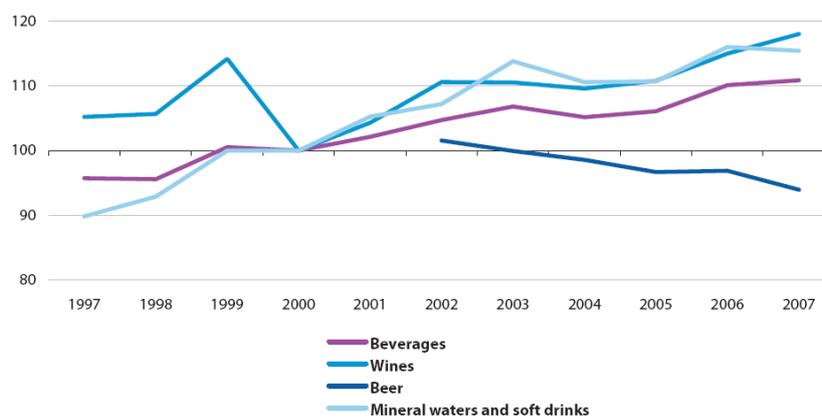
	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	EUR million	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	6 431	18.9	Germany	74.4	16.2	Poland	2.5
2	Germany	5 127	15.1	Spain	52.4	11.4	Romania	1.6
3	France	4 837	14.2	United Kingdom	49.0	10.6	Bulgaria	1.3
4	Spain	4 695	13.8	France	44.2	9.6	Lithuania	1.2
5	Poland	3 091	9.0	Italy	37.8	8.2	Ireland	1.1

(1) Cyprus and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of beverages (NACE Group 15.9). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of beverages (NACE Group 15.9). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Beverages (1)	16 000	90 000	8 300	73.9	36.4
Distilled potable alcoholic beverages	2 167	13 109	711	97.2	38.3
Production of ethyl alcohol from fermented materials	143	1 766	216	34.3	17.0
Wines	2 245	17 879	1 326	56.4	26.7
Cider and other fruit wines	158	1 031	50	81.0	25.1
Other non-distilled fermented beverages (2)	60	185	13	50.1	40.1
Beer	5 801	23 592	3 494	93.5	44.1
Malt	-	2 082	50	-	40.0
Mineral waters and soft drinks	5 403	30 488	2 490	60.1	35.9

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
 (2) Personnel costs and investment in tangible goods, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of beverages (NACE Group 15.9). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

There were an estimated 22.0 thousand enterprises across the EU-27

that manufactured beverages as their main activity in 2006. These enterprises employed a little less than half a million persons (the equivalent of about one in every ten persons working in the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing workforce). The beverages manufacturing sector of the EU-27

generated an estimated EUR 34.0 billion of value added in 2006. After the manufacture of bread, fresh pastry goods and cakes (NACE Group 15.8), this represented the second largest contribution (17.3%) at the NACE group level to the total value added of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in 2006.

The manufacture of beer (NACE Class 15.96) generated EUR 12.5 billion of value added in 2006, a little over one third (36.8%) of the EU-27

total for these activities. The manufacture of mineral water and soft drinks (NACE Class 15.98) generated the next highest amount of value added (EUR 9.3 billion), the equivalent of just over a quarter (27.3%) of the beverages total. The other main activities within the sector included the manufacture of distilled potable alcoholic beverages (NACE Class 15.91) and wines (NACE Class 15.93), which generated EUR 5.8 billion and EUR 5.1 billion of value added respectively in 2006.

Beverages manufacturing in the United Kingdom generated EUR 6.4 billion of value added in 2006, a little less than one fifth (18.9%) of the EU-27

total. Germany, France and Spain were the other main beverages manufacturing Member States, each of a broadly similar size in terms of their respective contributions to EU-27

value added in 2006. Poland was the most specialised Member State for the manufacture of beverages, as these activities contributed about four times the EU average to value added within the whole of the non-financial business economy in 2005. Romania, Bulgaria and Lithuania were also relatively specialised in beverages man-

ufacturing, with specialisation ratios around 200%.

There was an upward trend in the [production index](#) of beverages in the EU-27

in the ten years through to 2007 (with an average increase of 1.5% per year). This long-term evolution was similar to that observed for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, albeit somewhat more volatile in nature. The overall growth in the EU-27

index of production for beverages was driven mainly by higher growth for mineral waters and soft drinks (average annual growth of 2.5%, despite a small decline in 2007) and wine (average growth of 1.4% per year being underpinned by the increases in 2006 and 2007). In contrast, the production index for beer in 2007 was 6.1% less than in 2000.

Expenditure and productivity

The beverages sector recorded the highest average [personnel costs](#) (EUR 36.4 thousand per employee) within the EU-27

in 2006 among the NACE groups that make-up the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. Nevertheless, total personnel costs for beverages manufacturing in the EU-27

represented only a slightly higher proportion of total [operating expenditure](#) (15.1%) than was the case across food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing as a whole (13.8%), suggesting that this activity had a relatively small but well-remunerated workforce.

The [wage adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) (203.3% in 2006) of the beverages manufacturing sector was the second highest (behind tobacco manufacturing) among the ten NACE groups that comprise food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing. This relatively high ratio was based on apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 73.9 thousand across the EU-27

's beverages sector in 2006, which was about 75% higher than the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing average. Within the beverages sector, the apparent labour productivity of those producing beer (EUR 93.5 thousand per person employed) and distilled potable alcoholic beverages (EUR 97.2 thousand per person employed) was particularly high in 2006.

Relatively high wage adjusted labour productivity ratios were a common feature across almost all of the Member States within the beverages manufacturing sector. In the case of Poland, the ratio was particularly notable (865.2% in 2005) – which was more than double the national average for the whole of food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing (361.7%), which was in itself also by far the highest ratio among the Member States.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other

manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the [food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector](#), developments in [Common agricultural policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers ([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

A new Council Directive ([Council Directive 2008/118/EC](#)) clarifying the general arrangements for products subject to excise duty (alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and energy products) entered into force on the 15 January 2009 and will apply across the EU from 1 April 2010. Rules on the labelling of some alcoholic drinks was also updated; the definition, description, presentation, labelling and protection of geographical indications of [spirit drinks](#) was updated by the European Parliament and Council in January 2008, and that of certain [wine products](#) in April 2007.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [Directive 2008/118](#) of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 40 final](#) for a Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Regulation 382/2007](#) of 4 February 2008 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables
- [Regulation 110/2008](#) of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Regulation 1576/89

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agricultural products](#)
- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)

Boilers, metal containers and steam generators production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the production of boilers, metal containers and steam generators, which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to two different [NACE Rev. 1.1](#) groups, which are the manufacture of:

- metal tanks, reservoirs and containers, as well as central heating radiators and boilers (corresponding to NACE Group 28.2);
- steam generators, for example, vapour generators, condensers and nuclear reactors (NACE Group 28.3).

The manufacture of boilers, containers and steam generators supplies various downstream sectors, most notably those of construction (see [Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), fuel processing and chemicals (see [Fuel processing and chemicals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), and network supply of electricity, gas and steam (see [Electricity, gas and steam production and distribution statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Boilers, metal containers and steam generators	14.8	42 820	14 207	316.3	100.0	100.0
Tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; central heating radiators and boilers	6.7	24 435	7 391	168.4	52.0	53.2
Steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	8.1	18 386	6 816	147.9	48.0	46.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers; manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers (NACE Groups 28.2 and 28.3). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	France	4 033	28.4	France	84.8	26.8	Finland	0.5
2	Germany	2 899	20.4	Germany	47.5	15.0	France	0.5
3	Italy	1 521	10.7	Italy	26.9	8.5	Czech Republic	0.4
4	United Kingdom	1 427	10.0	Poland	25.7	8.4	Belgium	0.4
5	Spain	789	5.6	United Kingdom	19.4	6.1	Slovakia	0.3

(1) Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(2) Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(3) Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers; manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers (NACE Groups 28.2 and 28.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

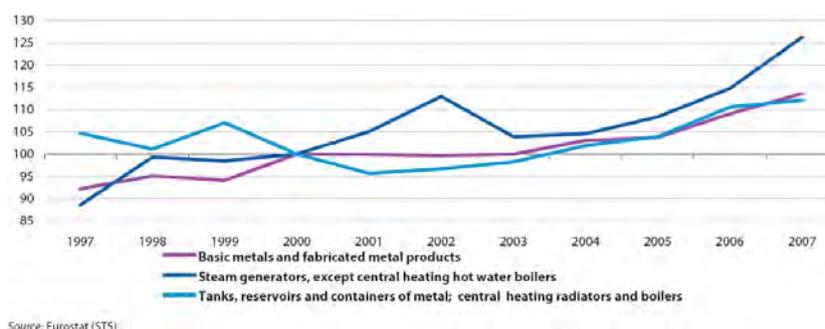


Figure 1: Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers; manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers (NACE Groups 28.2 and 28.3). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Boilers, metal containers and steam generators	10 594	30 019	1 230	44.9	34.5
Tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; central heating radiators and boilers	4 950	17 777	853	43.9	30.5
Steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	5 644	12 242	377	46.1	39.1

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers; manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers (NACE Groups 28.2 and 28.3). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

There were 14.8 thousand enterprises throughout the EU-27 for whom the manufacture of boilers, metal containers and steam generators (NACE Groups 28.2 and 28.3) was their principal activity and they provided employment for 316.3 thousand persons in the Member States in 2006 (the equivalent of 6.2% of the workforce in metals and metal products manufacturing). The boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector created EUR 14.2 billion of value added in 2006, corresponding to one third of its turnover, and this came in similar measure from its two subsectors.

France contributed the largest share (28.4%) of EU-27 value added within the boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector in 2006. Germany contributed the second highest amount (20.4%), the only one of the subsectors of metals and metal products in which Germany did not make the largest contribution to EU-27 output. The boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sectors in Finland and France both contributed 0.5% of the value added generated within their respective non-financial business economies, more than any of the other Member States and about twice the EU-27 average.

The development of the production indices for the activities within the manufacture of boilers, metal containers and steam generators were rather different to that for metals and metal products as a whole in the period between 1997 and 2003, after which they were broadly similar. EU-27 output of boilers, reservoirs, containers and central heating radiators and boilers (NACE Group 28.2) fell relatively sharply from 1997, and despite an upsurge in 1999, to a relative low in 2001, after which there was a relatively steady and continuous rise in output through until 2007. Over the ten year period as a whole, the EU-27's production index for this activity rose by an average 0.7% per year. In contrast, the production index for the manufacture of steam generators (NACE Group 28.3) rose much more strongly (an average rate of 3.6% per year), with short-lived cutbacks only being recorded in 1999 and, more particularly, 2003.

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment in the EU-27's boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector was EUR 1.2 billion in 2006, which represented a much smaller share (3.7%) of the tangible investment across metal and metal products activities than the contribution of this sector to value added (5.8%). The corresponding investment rate (relating tangible investment to value added) of the boilers, metal containers and steam gener-

ators manufacturing sector was just 8.7%, considerably less than the average for all metals and metal products manufacturing. The investment rate in the EU-27's manufacture of steam generators subsector was only 5.5% in 2006, by far the lowest rate among the dozen NACE groups covered within the metals and metal products manufacturing sector and the second lowest rate among all industrial NACE groups in 2006, only a little higher than for the manufacture of industrial process control equipment (NACE Group 33.3).

Average [personnel costs](#) of EUR 34.5 thousand per employee in the EU-27's boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector were a little higher than the average for all metals and metal products manufacturing in 2006. However, the proportion of [operating expenditure](#) accounted for by personnel costs in this sector was substantially higher (26.1% compared with 19.2%). Indeed, in the manufacture of steam generators subsector, personnel costs accounted for closer to one third (31.6%) of all operating expenditure.

The average value added generated by each person employed in the EU-27's boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector was EUR 44.9 thousand in 2006, which was 6.6% less than the average for all metals and metal products manufacturing. The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of the EU-27's boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector was 130.1% in 2006, the lowest rate among the seven subsectors of the metals and metal products sector. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of the boilers, metal containers and steam generators manufacturing sector was lower than the ratio for metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole in all Member States for which data is available¹², with the exception of Italy and the United Kingdom where it was very slightly higher.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\) 771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)).

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#) . Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on [integrated pollution prevention and control \(IPPC\)](#) and [REACH](#) . A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU

¹²The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Denmark, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

[Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals](#) - Statistics in focus 48/2009

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [SEC\(2007\) 771](#) - Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU
- [COM\(2008\) 30 final](#) - Europe's climate change opportunity
- [COM\(2008\) 108 final](#) - A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy
- [COM\(2008\) 699 final](#) - The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Bread, sugar and other food production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers bread, sugar and other foods, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 15.8](#), which is part of the [food, beverages and tobacco](#) sector. The foods covered in this article are:

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products	1924	233 011	71 951	2 0590	100.0	100.0
Bread; fresh pastry goods and cakes	1594	68 643	28 614	1 343.2	39.8	65.2
Rusks and biscuits; preserved pastry goods and cakes	5.6	21 537	6 529	157.3	9.1	7.6
Sugar	0.3	17 593	3 533	45.6	4.9	2.2
Cocoa; chocolate and sugar confectionery (1)	5.5	42 369	10 922	190.0	15.2	9.2
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	7.9	8 980	2 225	58.4	3.1	2.8
Processing of tea and coffee (1)	2.8	18 154	4 899	56.6	6.8	2.7
Condiments and seasonings	1.6	11 964	2 724	53.3	3.8	2.6
Homogenized food preparations and dietetic food (2)	0.7	-	2 000	-	2.9	-
Other food products n.e.c.	8.5	-	-	128.3	-	6.2

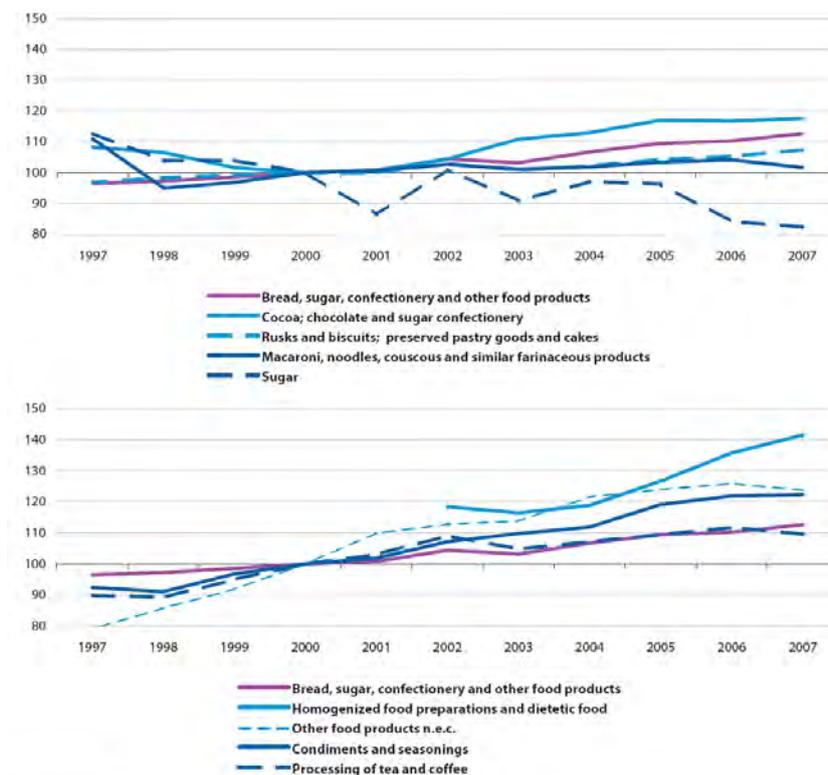
(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Value added, rounded estimate based on non-confidential data, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of bread, sugar and other food products (NACE Group 15.8). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	13 867	19.3	Germany	426.9	20.7	Ireland	4.1
2	United Kingdom	12 519	17.4	France	288.1	14.0	Cyprus	1.8
3	France	11 011	15.3	Italy	250.3	12.2	Poland	1.7
4	Italy	7 932	11.0	United Kingdom	180.2	8.8	Greece	1.7
5	Spain	4 843	6.7	Poland	155.8	7.8	Romania	1.5

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of bread, sugar and other food products (NACE Group 15.8). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of bread, sugar and other food products (NACE Group 15.8). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Fresh bread containing by weight in the dry matter state \leq 5 % of sugars and \leq 5 % of fat (excluding with added honey; eggs; cheese or fruit)	15.81.11.00	24 792	-	16 411	kg	-
Cake and pastry products; other baker's wares with added sweetening matter	15.81.12.00	16 583	-	5 681	kg	-
Refined white cane or beet sugar in solid form	15.83.12.30	10 353	-	16 146	kg	-
Roasted coffee, not decaffeinated	15.86.11.50	9 068	-	1 760	kg	-
Bakers' wares, no added sweetening (including crêpes, pancakes, quiche, pizza; excluding sandwiches, crispbread, waffles, wafers, rusks, toasted, savoury or salted extruded/expanded products)	15.82.13.90	8 491	-	2 601	kg	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 8 billion
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Bread, sugar and other food products (CPA Group 15.8). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products	41 755	160 132	10 164	49	72.5
Bread: fresh pastry goods and cakes	19 672	39 878	4 256	21.3	16.7
Rusks and biscuits; preserved pastry goods and cakes	4 023	15 033	939	41.5	26.6
Sugar	1 710	13 299	593	77.5	38.3
Cocoa; chocolate & sugar confectionery	5 913	31 492	1 591	57.5	31.1
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	1 333	6 791	511	38.1	27.7
Processing of tea and coffee	2 250	13 002	584	86.6	41.4
Condiments and seasonings	1 687	9 234	345	51.1	32.5
Homogenized food preparations and dietetic food (1)	1 100	5 000	234	80.0	40.0
Other food products n.e.c. (2)	4 000		1 100		33.0

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 4: Manufacture of bread, sugar and other food products (NACE Group 15.8). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

- bread;
- sugar;
- confectionery;
- other food products (including pasta, tea and coffee, homogenised and dietetic foods).

It should be noted that this article excludes the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 1 and 5).

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

By far the largest of the NACE groups within food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing (NACE Subsection DA) was the bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products manufacturing (NACE Group 15.8) subsector; it consisted of 192.4 thousand [enterprises](#) across the [EU-27](#)

in 2006, which generated EUR 72.0 billion of [value added](#) (36.6% of the sectoral total) and employed 2.1 million people (43.8% of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing workforce).

Within the bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products sector, the largest activity was the manufacture of bread, fresh pastry goods and cakes (NACE Class 15.81); it generated two fifths (39.8% or EUR 28.6 billion) of sectoral value added in theEU-27

in 2006 and accounted for two thirds (65.2% or 1.3 million persons) of the workforce in this sector. The second and third largest activities, namely the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (NACE Class 15.84) and the manufacture of rusks and biscuits, preserved pastry goods and cakes (NACE Class 15.82), together accounted for around a quarter (24.3%) of value added and 16.9% of sectoral [employment](#) .

Almost two thirds (63.0%) of the value added generated within theEU-27

's bread, sugar, confectionery and other foods products manufacturing sector in 2006 came from Germany (EUR 13.9 billion), the United Kingdom (EUR 12.5 billion), France (11.0 billion) and Italy (EUR 7.9 billion). In terms of the relative importance of these activities, as measured by their contribution to the value added of the whole of the [non-financial business economy](#) , Ireland was by far the most specialised Member State; the bread, sugar, confectionery and other foods products manufacturing sector contributed 4.1% of Irish value added in 2006, well above the average share (1.3%) recorded across all of the Member States.

The [output](#) of theEU-27

's bread, sugar, confectionery and other foods products manufacturing sector grew, on average, by 1.6% per year

during the ten-year period through to 2007. This was marginally higher than the overall rate for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing. In the shortened period between 2000 and 2007, the output of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food (NACE Class 15.88) grew across the EU-27

by an average of 5.1% per year. Otherwise, there was also a high average growth rate for other miscellaneous food products n.e.c. (NACE Class 15.89) – although care should be taken when interpreting this residual category, as it is likely that any new products that could not be attributed within the NACE would be placed here. There were considerable fluctuations in the level of sugar manufacturing output (NACE Class 15.83) within the EU-27

, which masked to some degree an overall downward trend in the level of activity. The decline in output accelerated in 2006, such that production fell by 12.7% compared with the year before; this could, at least in part, be linked to the lowering of sugar quotas within the EU's agricultural sector.

Expenditure and productivity

Personnel costs within the EU-27

's bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products manufacturing sector represented a much higher proportion of total **operating expenditure** than was the case across the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in 2006 (20.7% compared with 13.8%). Average personnel costs (EUR 22.5 thousand per employee) were among the lowest in the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, pointing to a relatively large, but low-paid workforce.

The apparent **labour productivity** of those working in EU-27

's bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products manufacturing sector was EUR 34.9 thousand per person employed in 2006, almost 20% lower than the average across the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. The relatively low average personnel costs in the EU-27

's bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products manufacturing sector, however, resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (155.6%) that was close to the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing average (163.0%) in 2006. Among the Member States, some of the highest wage adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded for Ireland (627.6%) and the United Kingdom (221.9%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)** and the **PRODCOM** statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the

food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector , developments in [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers ([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

Sugar is found in many natural foods, but is generally only extracted commercially from sugar beet and sugar cane. Sugar beet production in the EU has been protected for many years by the imposition of tariffs on cane sugar. However, a 2006 reform cut the guaranteed minimum price for EU beet sugar by 36%, opening-up the EU market to more cane-based sugar from developing countries and, in the process, turning the EU from a sugar exporting region to a sugar importing region. These changes have had an important impact on EU sugar processors, as well as manufacturers of chocolates, biscuits and confectionery, all of which source sugar as an ingredient for use as a sweetener, preservative, flavour enhancer, or bulking agent.

Ensuring that wholesome food is freely available and contributes significantly to the health and well-being of EU citizens, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a [common authorisation procedure](#) for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings in December 2008. The legislation underlines that sweeteners, colourings, preservatives, antioxidants, emulsifiers, gelling agents and packaging gases can only be authorised if they are safe for consumers and if there is a technological need for their use.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 40 final](#) for a Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Regulation 1331/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)

Building completion statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers building completion work, corresponding to NACE Group 45.4, which is part of the [construction](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- plastering (NACE Class 45.41);
- joinery installation (NACE Class 45.42);
- floor and wall covering (NACE Class 45.43);
- painting and glazing (NACE Class 45.44);
- other building completion (NACE Class 45.45).

As well as work on new structures, the renovation, repair and maintenance markets are also important for building completion enterprises.

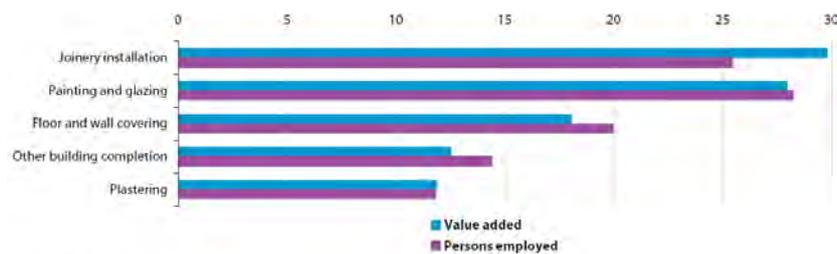
	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Building completion	873.1	180 058	75 791	2 489.8	100.0	100.0
Plastering	96.9	19 300	9 000	295.0	11.9	11.8
Joinery installation	219.4	58 353	22 579	634.0	29.8	25.5
Floor and wall covering	172.9	35 810	13 694	497.8	18.1	20.0
Painting and glazing	221.0	43 866	21 186	704	28.0	28.3
Other building completion	162.8	22 700	9 500	359	12.5	14.4

Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Table 1: Building completion (NACE Group 45.4). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Figure 1: Building completion (NACE Group 45.4). Relative weight within building completion, EU-27, 2006 (%).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	France	16 697	22.0	Spain	475.6	19.1	Spain	2.2
2	United Kingdom	14 681	19.4	France	439.2	17.6	Denmark	2.2
3	Spain	11 965	15.8	Italy	347.1	13.9	France	2.1
4	Germany	9 568	12.6	Germany	333.4	13.4	Luxembourg	1.8
5	Italy	7 416	9.8	United Kingdom	231.2	9.3	United Kingdom	1.4

(1) Malta, not available; Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Building completion (NACE Group 45.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Building completion	45 986	104 343	5 019	30.4	27.2
Plastering	5 400	10 400	375	30.5	26.1
Joinery installation	13 143	35 938	1 630	35.6	29.4
Floor and wall covering	8 288	22 095	977	27.5	24.8
Painting and glazing	14 787	22 275	1 098	30.1	28.6
Other building completion	4 400	13 600	935	26.5	23.5

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 3: Building completion (NACE Group 45.4). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

Building completion (NACE Group 45.4) was the main activity for around 873.1 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2006. Together, these enterprises employed 2.5 million persons, equivalent to 17.7% of the construction (NACE Section F) total. The share of paid employees in the workforce was just 68.0% for the EU-27, well below the construction sector average of 82.2%, indicating a particularly high proportion of self-employed workers.

From a turnover of EUR 180.1 billion, the building completion sector generated EUR 75.8 billion of value added in the EU-27, some 14.9% of the construction sector total. Joinery installation (NACE Class 45.42) was the largest building completion subsector, contributing 29.8% of the sector's value added, followed by painting and glazing (NACE Class 45.44) with 28.0%. These two subsectors also had the largest share of the building completion workforce. Floor and wall covering work (NACE Class 45.43) was the third largest subsector with 18.1% of value added and one fifth (20.0%) of employment. Other building completion work (NACE Class 45.45) and plastering (NACE Class 45.41) each contributed between 10% and 15% of the sector's employment and value added.

France had the largest building completion sector in value added terms, contributing over 22.0% of the EU-27 total in 2006. The United Kingdom had the second largest contribution (19.4%). In terms of employment, Spain and France had the largest building completion workforces, both with well over 400 thousand workers each. The relative importance of the building completion sector was particularly high in Spain, Denmark and France, with this sector contributing more than 2.0% of non-financial business economy value added in all three of these Member States. In terms of this sector's importance within the construction sector, this was most pronounced in Denmark and France where it contributed 26.0% and 24.0% respectively to value added within construction. In contrast, building completion contributed less than 5% of total construction value added in Slovakia, Romania, Ireland, Estonia and Bulgaria¹³.

A number of specialisations among the building completion subsectors can be noted in particular Member States notably: joinery installation contributed 63.9% of building completion value added in Denmark; painting and glazing contributed more than 50% of value added in Cyprus, Finland and Sweden; floor and wall covering work contributed 89.8% of value added in Lithuania; and other building work contributed more than 40% of value added in Italy and Slovenia.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's building completion sector made EUR 5.0 billion worth of tangible investment in 2006, 10.5% of the construction total, lower than this sector's share of value added and employment. The investment rate

¹³Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

was 6.6%, which was the second lowest among the construction NACE groups, just above that for building installation. Only in Slovakia and Latvia was the investment rate in this sector higher than the average for construction as a whole¹⁴.

For building completion, the share of [personnel costs](#) in total operating expenditure was 30.6%, the second highest share among construction NACE groups behind the renting of construction or demolition equipment (NACE Group 45.5).

Building completion in the EU-27 recorded apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 30.4 thousand per person employed in 2006, the lowest of the construction NACE groups and EUR 5.7 thousand lower than the construction average. Average personnel costs in these activities were EUR 27.2 thousand per employee, again the lowest among the construction NACE groups, but just EUR 0.7 thousand per employee lower than the construction average. The low average personnel costs were not enough to compensate for low apparent labour productivity, and as such the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) was just 112.1%, clearly the lowest of the five construction NACE groups. Indeed, this was the third lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among all of the non-financial business economy NACE groups (with 2005 or 2006 data available), higher only than for two retail trade and repair groups.

This particularly low ratio for the EU-27 reflected the fact that six Member States¹⁵ recorded wage adjusted labour productivity ratios that were below 100% in 2006, indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity. This was most notably the case in the Netherlands and Greece where ratios below 90% were recorded. In contrast, in the United Kingdom and Latvia the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for building completion exceeded the national average for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Building and civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Construction projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. Nevertheless, construction projects impact upon the environment in a number of ways, notably the change in land use, the consumption of materials and fuel, the production of waste, as well as noise and air emissions.

Another characteristic of construction activity is that it is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes. The level of confidence among construction enterprises, according to the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs](#) is presented in terms of a balance of positive compared with negative responses. This measure turned positive in July 2006 for the first time since June 1990, peaked in September 2006 and then became negative again in November 2007. During 2008, the fall in construction confidence accelerated and fell particularly strongly in the final quarter of 2008, such that by December 2008 the balance was down to -32.3%. At the time of writing, with overall economic activity declining in many Member States, major public sector funding for infrastructure projects has been proposed by a number of governments as one means of stimulating activity and creating jobs.

Further Eurostat information

¹⁴The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Ireland and Malta, not available

¹⁵Ireland and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs - Economic databases and indicators](#)

See also

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Building installation statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers installation work, corresponding to NACE Group 45.3, which is part of the [construction](#) sector. Installation work is divided into four NACE classes:

- installation of electrical wiring and fittings (NACE Class 45.31), including heating and air-conditioning systems, aerials, alarm systems and other electrical work, sprinkler systems, elevators and escalators, and illumination and signalling systems for roads, railways, airports, harbours, etc.;
- insulation for water, heat and sound (NACE Class 45.32);
- plumbing (NACE Class 45.33), including all water and gas supply, drainage, heating and ventilation work;
- other building installation (NACE Class 45.34).

Note that the installation of industrial equipment (for example, the installation of industrial furnaces and turbines) is excluded.

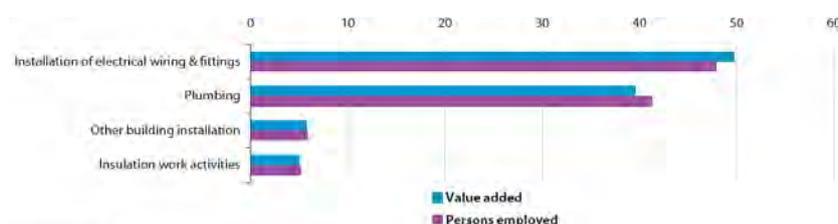
	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Building installation	720.0	292 000	112 000	3 330.0	100.0	100.0
Installation of electrical wiring & fittings	312.3	139 943	55 704	1 592.4	49.7	47.8
Insulation work activities	28.9	14 339	5 586	170.8	5.0	5.1
Plumbing	332.7	120 522	44 265	1 374.1	39.5	41.3
Other building installation	46.5	17 700	6 470	193	5.8	5.8

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Building installation (NACE Group 45.3). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Building installation (NACE Group 45.3). Relative weight within building installation, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	21 357	19.1	Spain	540.4	16.2	Spain	3.0
2	France	17 172	15.3	Italy	487.1	14.6	Luxembourg	2.9
3	Spain	16 024	14.3	Germany	460.8	13.8	Italy	2.3
4	Germany	15 388	13.7	France	410.7	12.3	Austria	2.3
5	Italy	14 633	13.1	United Kingdom	382.5	11.5	Sweden	2.3

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Building installation (NACE Group 45.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Building installation	77 000	180 000	5 598	33.6	28.5
Installation of electrical wiring and fittings	38 775	84 405	2 545	35.0	29.1
Insulation work activities	4 266	8 708	235	32.7	29.6
Plumbing	30 000	75 578	2 430	32.2	27.9
Other building installation	4 000	10 900	371	33.5	26.7

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Building installation (NACE Group 45.3). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

Building installation (NACE Group 45.3) consisted of 720.0 thousand enterprises, which employed 3.3 million persons and generated EUR 112 billion of value added in the EU-27 in 2006. As such, building installation made up more than one fifth of the construction sector (NACE Section F), contributing 23.6% of the workforce and 22.0% of the value added. At the NACE class level, the largest activities (in value added terms) were the installation of electrical wiring and fittings (NACE Class 45.31), which alone generated almost half of the sectoral total, and plumbing (NACE Class 45.33) that contributed just under two fifths of the total.

The United Kingdom had the largest building installation sector in the EU-27 in value added terms, contributing 19.1% of EU-27 total. In employment terms, Spain had the largest workforce (16.2% of the [[Glossary:Enterprise] total) with over half a million workers. Furthermore, the workforce in the United Kingdom only accounted for 11.5% of the [[Glossary:Enterprise] total (7.6 percentage points less than its value added share). Spain and Luxembourg were the Member States most specialised in terms of the contribution made by building installation to the value added of the non-financial business economy.

Within the construction sector, the building installation sector¹⁶ was most important (in value added terms) in Sweden where it contributed 29.6% of construction value added, while in Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg and Austria it also contributed more than one quarter of construction value added.

In all of the Member States, the two main subsectors (namely the installation of electrical wiring and fittings, and plumbing) together accounted for at least three quarters of sectoral value added. The contribution of the other building installation subsector was greatest in Portugal where it accounted for 17.1% of building installation value added, and its share was also over 15% in Hungary and Bulgaria. The specialist insulation subsector only exceeded 8% of building installation value added in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Expenditure and productivity

In the [[Glossary:Enterprise]'s building installation sector, tangible investment was EUR 5.6 billion in 2006, which equated to 11.7% of the construction total, around half this sector's share of value added and employment. The investment rate, in other words the relation between investment and value added, was just 5.0%, the lowest among the construction NACE groups, and only slightly more than half the average recorded for construction as a whole. This was the fourth lowest investment rate of any NACE group (with 2005 or 2006 data available) within the non-financial business economy, higher only than three of the groups from within business services.

The share of personnel costs in total operating expenditure was 30.0%, above the average for construction,

¹⁶Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

but lower than for building completion or the renting of construction or demolition equipment (NACE Groups 45.4 and 45.5). The building installation sector recorded apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 33.6 thousand per person employed in the [\[\[Glossary:Enterprise|](#) in 2006. This was higher than for building completion, but otherwise was the lowest among the construction NACE groups. Average personnel costs were EUR 28.5 thousand per employee, which stood above the construction average. This combination of relatively low apparent labour productivity and slightly above average personnel costs resulted in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for building installation of just 117.9%, well below the construction average of 129.7%, and again higher only than the ratio for the building completion sector (among construction NACE groups). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for building installation was, across the Member States, generally below the average ratio for the construction sector, other than in Slovakia, the Netherlands, Poland, Lithuania and Austria¹⁷.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Building and civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Construction projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. Nevertheless, construction projects impact upon the environment in a number of ways, notably the change in land use, the consumption of materials and fuel, the production of waste, as well as noise and air emissions.

Another characteristic of construction activity is that it is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes. The level of confidence among construction enterprises, according to the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs](#) is presented in terms of a balance of positive compared with negative responses. This measure turned positive in July 2006 for the first time since June 1990, peaked in September 2006 and then became negative again in November 2007. During 2008, the fall in construction confidence accelerated and fell particularly strongly in the final quarter of 2008, such that by December 2008 the balance was down to -32.3%. At the time of writing, with overall economic activity declining in many Member States, major public sector funding for infrastructure projects has been proposed by a number of governments as one means of stimulating activity and creating jobs.

Further Eurostat information

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¹⁷Ireland, Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

External links

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See also

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Business services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

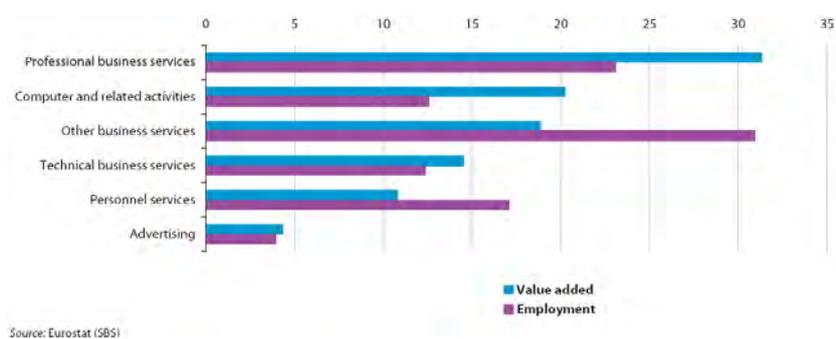
Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of [European Union structural business statistics](#) for [business services](#) . Business services consist of many different activities, treated more in depth in specific articles:

- [Advertising services](#)
- [Architectural, engineering and technical services](#)
- [Computer and information services](#)
- [Legal, accounting, market research and consultancy services](#)
- [Recruitment and personnel selection services](#)
- [Security, cleaning, translation services](#)

Business services are the aggregate of [NACE](#) Divisions 72, 'Computer and related activities', and 74, 'Other business activities'.

Main statistical findings

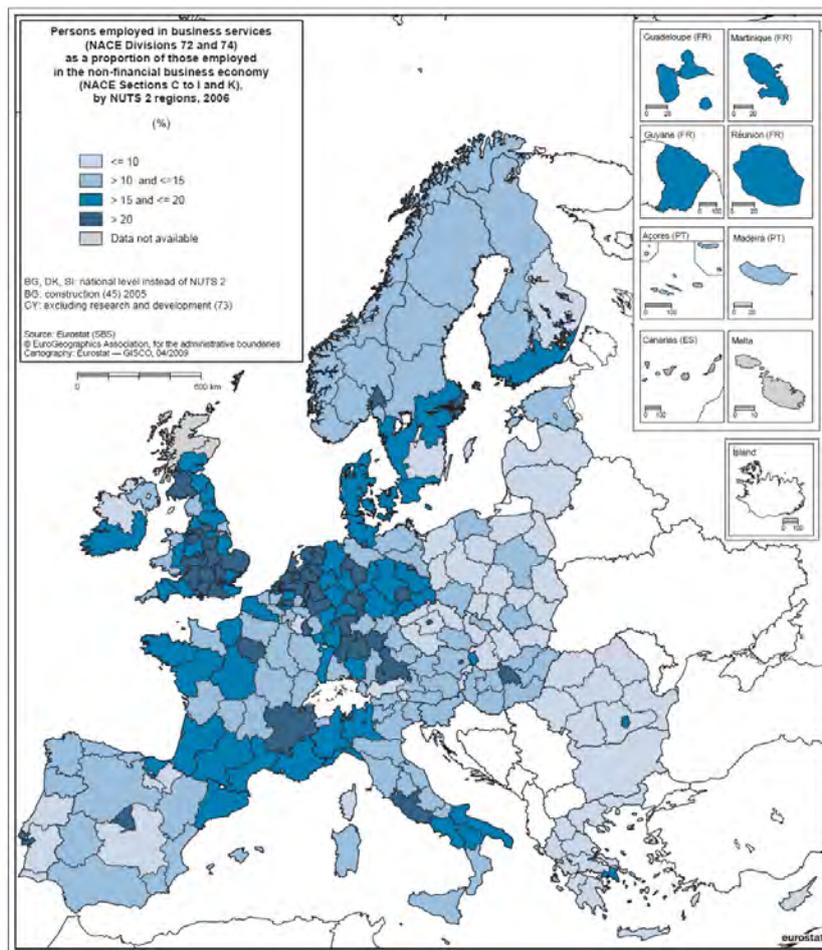


Graph 1: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Share of non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2006 (%)

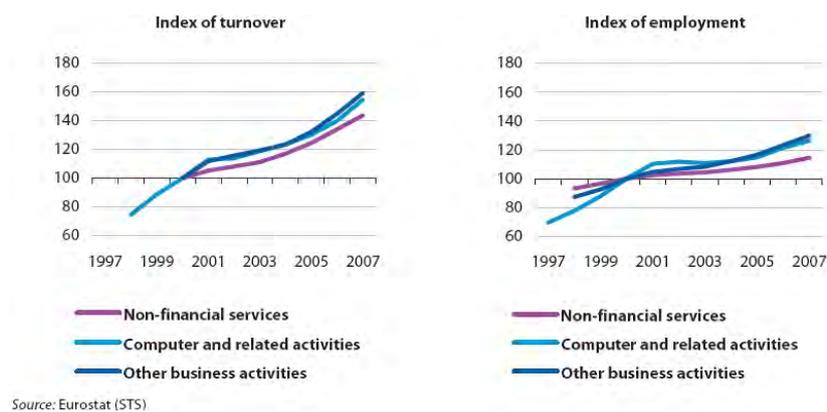
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	United Kingdom	241 015 27.0	United Kingdom	3 969.1 17.9	United Kingdom (22.5)	Netherlands (25.6)
2	Germany	154 996 17.4	Germany	3 856.1 17.4	Luxembourg (21.9)	Luxembourg (22.8)
3	France	149 622 16.8	France	2 896.1 13.0	France (18.8)	United Kingdom (22.4)
4	Italy	83 915 9.4	Italy	2 430.4 10.9	Belgium (16.0)	Belgium (19.9)
5	Spain	62 957 7.1	Spain	2 217.6 10.0	Sweden (14.9)	France (19.8)

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) Structural profile ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) Persons employed in business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006



Graph 2: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74), Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100), 1997-2007

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Business services	Non-financial business economy	Business services
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	29.1	29.7	31.3
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	20.1	20.7	16.7
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.6
250 or more persons employed	42.1	33.4	32.6	35.5

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Business Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

Structural profile

In 2006, the EU's business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) sector comprised 4.4 million enterprises, more than one in every five enterprises in the whole of the [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K). The sector's workforce included 22.2 million persons, making it the largest workforce in the non-financial business economy, with a 17.1% share of the non-financial business economy workforce. This workforce generated EUR 1763.3 billion of [turnover](#) in 2006 leading to EUR 892.1 billion of [value added](#). As such, the business services sector accounted for 7.9% of the turnover in the non-financial business economy, while accounting for twice as much of value added, a 15.8% share. In turnover terms business services was the third biggest sector within the EU's non-financial business economy, smaller only than [wholesale trade](#) and [retail trade](#) and repair, whereas in value added terms it was the largest sector. In 15 of the 26 Member States with recent value added data available (no Malta) business services was the largest sector, while it was second largest in three more: seven of the eight Member States where business services was not one of the two largest sectors were [Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007](#), the one exception being Greece.

Among the two NACE divisions that make up the business services sector, computer and related activities (NACE Division 72) accounted for about one fifth of sectoral value added in 2006. Other business activities (NACE Division 74) accounted for the remainder of the output. Of these activities, the largest was professional business services (NACE Group 74.1) which alone provided 31.3% of all business services value added but just 23.1% of the workforce. The other business services (NACE Groups 74.6 to 74.8), together contributed 18.8% of business services value added. However, in [employment](#) terms, this subsector was the largest, providing employment for 31.0% of the business services workforce. Looking at the employment and value added contributions of each subsector, by both of these measures advertising (NACE Group 74.4) was the smallest subsector. Personnel services (NACE Group 74.5) made a considerably greater contribution in employment rather than in value added terms, unsurprising given that one part of this activity involves providing workers through employment agencies.

In value added terms, the United Kingdom was by far the largest contributor to the EU's business services sector in 2006, and in fact was the largest contributor to each and every one of the subsectors. With EUR 203.5 billion of value added in the business services sector in 2006 the United Kingdom generated 27.0% of the EU's business services value added, and also 22.5% of all value added in the non-financial business economy in the United Kingdom, making it also the most specialised Member State in business services. Germany contributed 17.4% of the EU's value added and employment in business services, making it the second largest Member State according to both of these measures. France, Italy and Spain were the only other Member States that recorded more than EUR 50 billion of value added in 2006 in this sector as well as workforces in excess of 2 million persons.

The regional specialization in business services is shown in the map which is based on the non-financial business economy employment share of this sector. The region with the highest specialization in business services in 2006 was Inner London where more than two fifths (43.2%) of non-financial business economy employment was within this sector. As well as parts of the United Kingdom, several other countries had many regions specialised in these services, notably in the Netherlands and Germany. In a number of countries one region was particularly specialized in these services, typically around the capital city. The regions least specialized in business services (in employment terms) were mainly in Slovakia, Romania and Greece, along with Åland (Finland) and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (Spain).

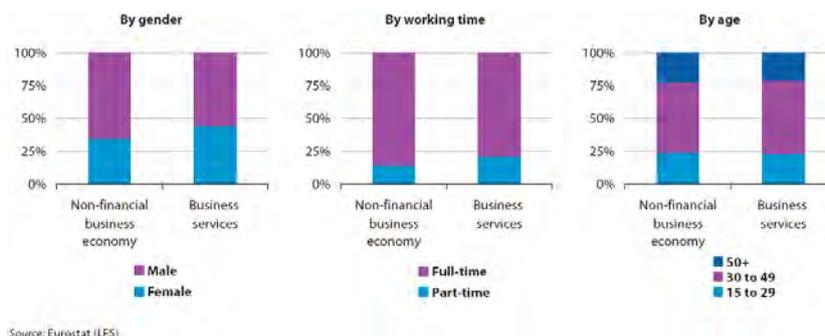
Data availability for the development of business services based on annual short-term statistics starts in 1998 for computer and related activities and 2000 for other business activities, with the turnover index recording uninterrupted year on year growth (in current prices) for both of these activities. Combined, their growth rate exceeded the average for non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74) every year except for 2004. Both of these activities recorded double digit annual growth in 2001, and also in the latest

year available, 2007. Between 2000 and 2007, other business activities averaged growth of 6.9% per annum, and computer and related activities averaged 6.5% per annum: for comparison the non-financial services average was 5.3%. The employment index also followed an upward development. Business services as a whole averaged growth of 4.6% per annum between 1998 and 2007, double the non-financial services average. Employment growth for computer and related activities averaged 5.5% per annum, despite a fall of 0.8% in 2003. This one negative rate of change and the relatively low growth of 1.1% in 2004 were the only years where the rate of change in the employment index for computer and related activities was below the average rate for non-financial services. In contrast, the growth in the employment index for other business activities outstripped the non-financial services average each and every year from 1999 to 2007.

In 2006, a size class breakdown of the EU's business services value added showed that **large enterprises** (with more than 250 persons employed) generated about one third (33.4%) of the total, a somewhat lower share than the non-financial business economy average (42.1%). However, **micro enterprises** (with less than 10 persons employed) brought some 29.1% of value added to the sector in 2006, around 8 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average in 2005. A more detailed analysis, comparing computer and related activities with other business activities, shows that these activities had quite different size structures. Large enterprises played a greater role in computer and related activities, providing 44.6% of value added in 2006, slightly above the non-financial business economy average.

In contrast, in other business activities, large enterprises generated just three tenths (30.5%) of value added, while micro enterprises dominated in this activity with a 32.1% share of value added in 2006, far higher than the equivalent 21.0% (in 2005) for the non-financial business economy. However, an analysis based on employment gives a different picture. Large enterprises classified to the business services sector employed over one third of the sector's workforce, slightly above the non-financial business economy average. In total 7.9 million persons worked for large enterprises in the EU's business services sector in 2006, nearly one in five (18.6%) of all persons working for large enterprises in the non-financial business economy. This high incidence of employment in large enterprises was due in large part to the importance of labour-intensive activities among several of the other business activities, for example industrial cleaning and personnel services.

Employment characteristics



Graph 3: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Employment characteristics, 2007

According to **Labour force survey** data, male employment represented 55.3% of the total number of persons employed in the EU's business services sector in 2007; a share that was 9.6 percentage points lower than that for the non-financial business economy as a whole, but in line with the non-financial services (NACE Sections C to I and K) average. However, among the two NACE divisions that compose the business services sector, male employment was considerably higher (77.3%) for computer and related activities, but much lower (51.0%) for other business activities. The share of the workforce that was male was as low as 39.8% for other business activities in Cyprus, and was below 50% in around half of the Member States. In contrast, in computer and related activities, the lowest share of male employment was 67.8% in Luxembourg, and this share reached as high as 84.8% in the Netherlands. Close to four fifths (78.8%) of those employed in the EU's business services sector worked on a full-time basis, again very similar to the non-financial services average. Once more this average disguised very different characteristics between the two NACE divisions that compose the sector: nine tenths (90.5%) of the computer and related activities' workforce worked full-time, compared with three quarters (76.4%) for other business activities.

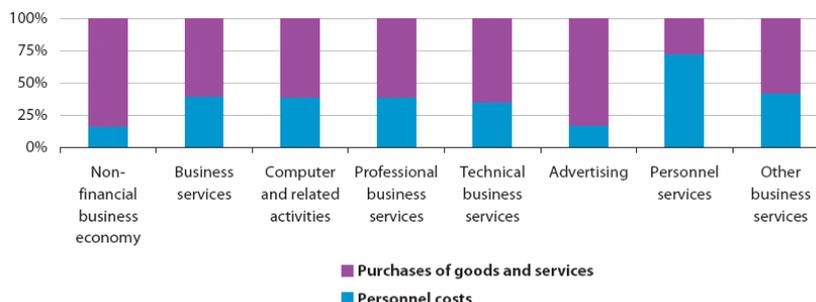
The age structure of the EU's business services workforce was quite similar to that of the non-financial business economy as a whole in 2007, although the proportions of young persons (aged less than 30) and older persons (aged 50 or more) were both somewhat lower in business services, balanced by a slightly higher proportion of those aged between 30 and 49. In the computer and related activities' workforce this age class was significantly more represented, 61.4% compared with 53.7% on average in the non-financial business economy, while the proportion of older persons (12.8%) was considerably below the nonfinancial business economy (21.9%) average.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Business services	582 544	891 682	66 571	40.2	31.1	129.4	17.6
Computer and related activities	123 693	193 080	13 381	64.7	51.1	126.5	15.3
Other business activities	458 851	698 602	53 190	36.7	28.1	130.5	18.1
Professional business services	160 965	255 081	27 216	54.5	41.5	131.4	22.5
Technical business services	78 749	145 970	10 350	47.2	40.0	118.2	18.9
Advertising	22 027	106 987	2 639	43.7	30.9	141.5	11.5
Personnel services	80 527	30 454	1 185	25.4	21.6	117.5	12.2
Other business services	116 582	160 111	11 800	24.5	19.3	126.8	15.8

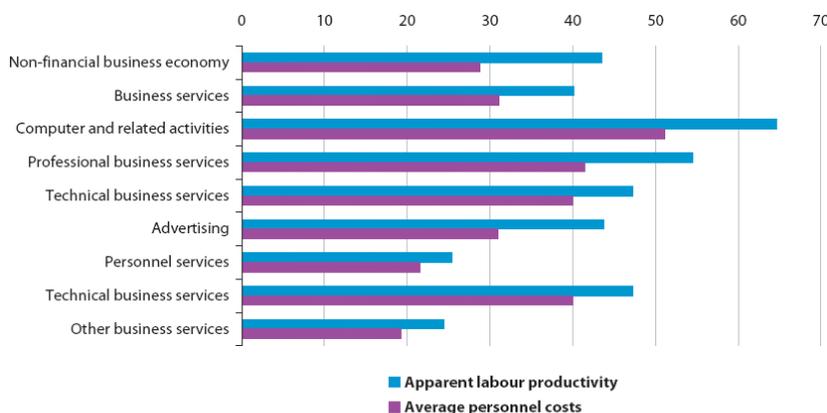
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



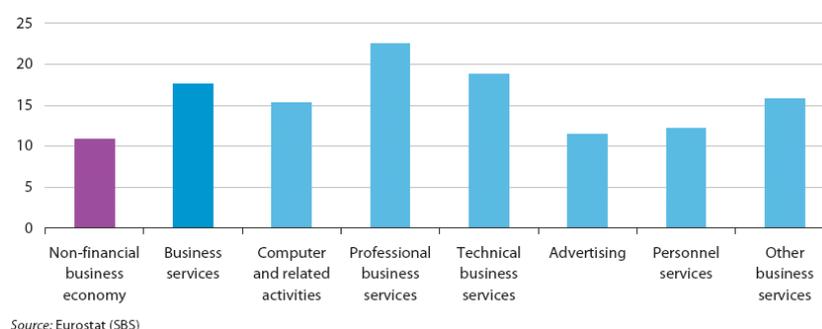
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Graph 4: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Analysis of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Graph 5: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)



Graph 6: Business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) - Gross operating rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)

Gross tangible investment by the EU's business services sector was valued at EUR 66.6 billion in 2006, around 6.4% of all investment in the nonfinancial business economy. Professional business services accounted for two fifths (40.9%) of this total, and computer and related activities a further one fifth (20.1%). Overall the business services sector recorded an investment rate (investment as a percentage of value added) of 7.5% in the EU, less than half the non-financial business economy average. The EU recorded investment rates for most of the subsectors within a narrow range, from 6.8% for advertising to 9.7% for professional business services: the one exception was personnel services that had a very low investment rate, just 1.2%, that was in fact the lowest investment rate of all NACE groups within the EU's non-financial business economy in 2005 or 2006. A very low investment rate was recorded for business services in Luxembourg (1.5%), while none of the Member States recorded an investment rate higher in business services than in the non-financial business economy as a whole. An analysis of operating expenditure for the EU's business services sector shows that close to two fifths (39.5%) was dedicated to personnel costs in 2006, around two and a half times the average share within the non-financial business economy. This share was particularly high for the personnel services subsector, where the share reached 72.6%, while the lowest share was 17.1% for advertising. Average [personnel costs](#) were EUR 31.1 thousand per [employee](#) for business services in the EU in 2006, but this average varied greatly between the subsectors. The lowest average was EUR 19.3 thousand per employee for other business services, while for personnel services the average was only slightly higher, EUR 21.6 thousand per employee. All other subsectors recorded average personnel costs above the non-financial business economy average, reaching their highest level at EUR 51.1 thousand per employee for computer and related activities. A similar pattern could be seen for apparent [labour productivity](#) with the same two subsectors recording the lowest averages and all other subsectors above the non-financial business economy average with computer and related activities at the top of the ranking. However, the overall average for the business services sector was EUR 40.2 thousand of value added per person employed, below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 43.5 thousand per person employed.

The combination of below average apparent labour productivity and above average personnel costs per employee led to a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of 129.4% for the EU's business services sector in 2006, some 21.8 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average. In fact none of the subsectors recorded a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio above the non-financial business economy in 2006, the highest being 141.5% for advertising, and the lowest being 117.5% for personnel services and 118.2% for technical services. Despite these low ratios, the business services sector recorded a relatively high gross operating rate (ratio of gross operating surplus to turnover) of 17.6% in 2006, significantly higher than the non-financial business economy average of 10.8%. Furthermore, all of the subsectors recorded a rate above the non-financial business economy average, ranging from 11.5% for advertising and 12.2% for personnel services, up to 22.5% for professional business services.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include [short-term statistics](#) and the [Labour force survey](#). In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably transport, energy, [research and development](#), environment, tourism and information society statistics.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services and are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The Directive on services in the internal market ([COM \(2006\) 123](#)) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most [business services](#) (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Many of these services could be performed in-house by enterprises themselves, but purchasing (outsourcing) them from service providers enables them to focus on their core activities, taking advantage of the specialization offered by service providers. As such, an efficient and successful business services sector can contribute to the overall competitiveness of the economy.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Business services statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - bs_esms)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)

See also

- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Car and motorcycle trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

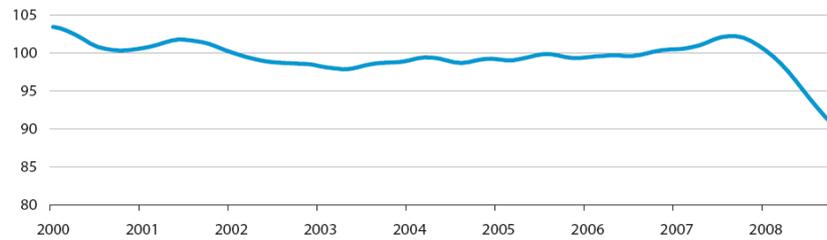
This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers car and motorcycle trade, corresponding to NACE Groups 50.1 to 50.4, which are part of the [motor trades](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

Main brands	Units	Mkt. share (%)
Total	18 723 088	100.0
VOLKSWAGEN	1 867 716	10.0
FORD	1 582 731	8.5
RENAULT	1 575 287	8.4
OPEL	1 496 035	8.0
PEUGEOT	1 304 490	7.0
FIAT	1 225 398	6.5
CITROEN	1 165 363	6.2
TOYOTA	1 019 925	5.4
MERCEDES	1 010 712	5.4
BMW	706 986	3.8
AUDI	663 729	3.5
SKODA	491 868	2.6
NISSAN	409 571	2.2
SEAT	393 163	2.1
HYUNDAI	315 760	1.7
HONDA	314 103	1.7
SUZUKI	291 490	1.6
VOLVO	266 740	1.4
KIA	259 326	1.4
MAZDA	248 385	1.3
CHEVROLET	220 647	1.2
MITSUBISHI	188 705	1.0
DACIA	180 615	1.0
IVECO	155 313	0.8
MINI	144 928	0.8
ALFA ROMEO	144 789	0.8
LANCIA	121 735	0.7
Others	957 578	5.1

(1) EU-25 and EFTA.

Source: ACEA, <http://www.acea.be>

Table 1: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution. New registrations of passenger cars in Western Europe by selected brand, 2007 (1)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

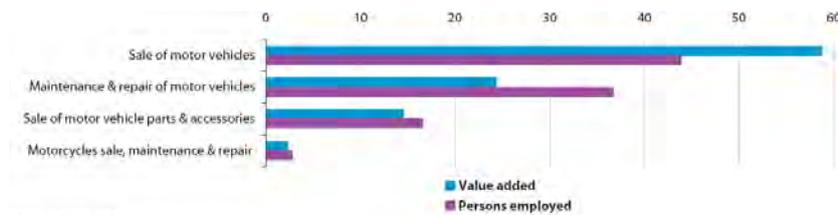
Figure 1: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution. First registrations of private and commercial cars, trend index, EU-27 (2005=100)

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Motor vehicles & motorcycles distribution	734.4	1 148 720	147 819	3 740.2	100.0	100.0
Sale of motor vehicles	187.8	879 976	86 867	1 641.8	58.8	43.9
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	409.6	115 691	36 066	1 373.7	24.4	36.7
Sale of motor vehicle parts & accessories (1)	100.0	128 223	21 444	619.3	14.5	16.6
Motorcycles sale, maintenance & repair (1)	37.0	24 830	3 442	105	2.3	2.8

(1) Number of enterprises, rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.2, 50.3 and 50.4). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.2, 50.3 and 50.4). Relative weight within motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution, EU-27, 2006 (%)

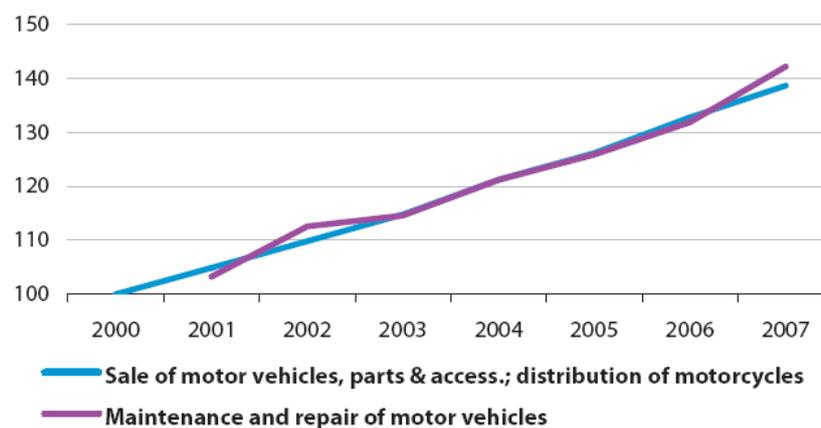
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	37 620 25.5	Germany	670.0 17.9	Latvia	3.4
2	United Kingdom	30 985 21.0	United Kingdom	552.8 14.8	Germany	3.3
3	France	17 799 12.0	France	432.9 11.6	Greece	3.3
4	Italy	13 228 8.9	Italy	420.2 11.2	Lithuania	2.9
5	Spain	13 009 8.8	Spain	354.2 9.5	Estonia	2.9

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.2, 50.3 and 50.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 3: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.2, 50.3 and 50.4). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Motor vehicles & motorcycles distribution	83 079	990 544	20 664	39.5	26.9
Sale of motor vehicles	46 128	783 408	13 990	52.9	30.9
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	21 743	79 260	3 929	26.3	22.0
Sale of motor vehicle parts & accessories	13 378	106 579	2 345	34.6	25.0
Motorcycles sale, maintenance & repair	1 829	21 297	400	32.7	25.6

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.2, 50.3 and 50.4). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

- The [wholesale](#) , retail and commission sale of:
 - new and used motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.1), including not just passenger cars, but also other passenger vehicles, lorries, trailers and caravans;
 - parts and accessories (NACE Group 50.3);
 - motorcycles (part of NACE Group 50.4).
- The maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.2) and motorcycles (the remainder of NACE Group 50.4). This includes all types of repairs (mechanical, bodywork and electrical), spraying and painting, regular servicing, as well as the installation of replacement parts and accessories. Equally, the data presented cover tyre repair and fitting, towing, roadside assistance and car cleaning services.

The renting of motor vehicles is not covered (see [Renting and operational leasing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)).

Main statistical findings

According to the [European Commission's latest report on car prices](#) , based on figures from the beginning of 2008, pre-tax prices in the [EU-27](#) were lowest in Denmark on average, followed by Estonia. According to the same source, between January 2007 and January 2008, car prices (reflecting actual prices paid by consumers, including VAT and registration taxes) increased by just 0.2% in the EU-27, well below the overall average for consumer prices. Among the large markets (in terms of volume), car prices increased by 2.5% in France (in part due to tax changes), 1.1% in Germany and 0.9% in Italy. Spain (-0.8%) and the United Kingdom (-1.1%) recorded a fall in average car prices.

Structural profile

The EU-27's motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution sector (NACE Groups 50.1 to 50.4) generated EUR 147.8 billion of value added in 2006 from [turnover](#) of over EUR 1.1 trillion. Some 3.7 million persons were employed by the 734.4 thousand enterprises in the motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution sector. In [value added](#) terms, this sector accounted for 91.4% of the value added in motor trades (NACE Division 50), and 88.2% of the persons employed.

Alone, the sale of motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.1) generated just under three fifths (58.8%) of the motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution value added, while the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.2) contributed close to one quarter of the total (24.4%). The same two subsectors were the main contributors to the sector's [employment](#), although the share recorded by the sale of motor vehicles (43.9%) was considerably less than its value added share, while that contributed by the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (36.7%) was consequently higher. A comparison of these shares indicates the different characteristics of the activities, particularly between the sale of motor vehicles which concerns the sale of expensive capital goods and the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles which provides labour-intensive services.

Germany and the United Kingdom were the two largest Member States in the motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution sector in terms of value added and employment in 2006. While together they accounted for less than one third of the EU-27's employment (32.7%), their combined value added share was close to half (46.5%) the EU-27 total. In particular, Germany had a very high level of value added in this sector, resulting in it being the second most specialised Member State¹⁸ in terms of this sector's contribution to non-financial business economy value added, exceeded only by Latvia.

The [turnover index](#) (in current prices) is presented for the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and for other activities. These two subsectors followed a similar development between 2001 and 2007, recording uninterrupted year on year growth within the EU-27. Over this six year period, they both averaged growth of about 5% per year.

Expenditure and productivity

Just over two thirds of the EUR 20.7 billion worth of investment made within the EU-27's motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution sector in 2006 was in the sale of motor vehicles subsector, a higher share than this subsector's contribution to value added. The [investment rate](#) for motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution as a whole was 14.0% in 2006, the same rate as for motor trades as a whole. The sale of motor vehicles unsurprisingly had the highest investment rate among the four subsectors, reaching 16.1%, still below the non-financial business economy average of 18.4%. The lowest investment rates were recorded for the subsectors of maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories, both 10.9%.

Apparent [labour productivity](#) per person employed in the EU-27's motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution sector was EUR 39.5 thousand in 2006 and average [personnel costs](#) were EUR 26.9 thousand, both slightly above the motor trades average. Apparent labour productivity was particularly high for the sale of motor vehicles subsector, at EUR 52.9 thousand per person employed, which was just over double the level recorded in the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles subsector. Average personnel costs were also higher in the EU-27's sale of motor vehicles subsector, but less so than for the apparent labour productivity, resulting in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) (171.2%) that was higher than that of any of the other subsectors of the motor trade sector.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and [ACEA](#).

¹⁸Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Context

The activities within this sector are very different in terms of the frequency of purchase of the goods and services offered. In contrast to the retail of automotive fuel, the purchase of motor vehicles is usually the result of a long-term process, the collection of information and comparison between different vehicles and different suppliers. However, retailing and repair of motor vehicles are to some extent substitutes, in that the purchase of a replacement vehicle may often be postponed, particularly in times of economic hardship.

The market for vehicles and motorcycles distribution is divided into different segments: passenger cars, motorcycles and caravans are often purchased by households, while large-scale business customers sometimes buy cars directly from manufacturers. However, business customers dominate the market for commercial vehicles and lorries.

[Taxes](#) can influence demand for motor vehicles and motorcycles, including taxes for the registration of a vehicle, as well as annual circulation taxes. The demand for new passenger cars is also closely linked to the general health of the economy, and the sharp decline in overall economic activity witnessed at the time of writing has been reflected in considerable falls in sales of new cars – as shown by the development over time of the number of new car registrations, which indicates a strong downward movement since the end of the third quarter of 2007.

In terms of the environment, the EU strategy for reducing emissions from cars has been based on voluntary commitments by car manufacturers, legislative controls, consumer information (car labelling) and fiscal measures to encourage purchases of more fuel-efficient cars.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Energy price statistics](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [Renewable energy statistics](#)
- [Transport energy consumption and emissions](#)

External links

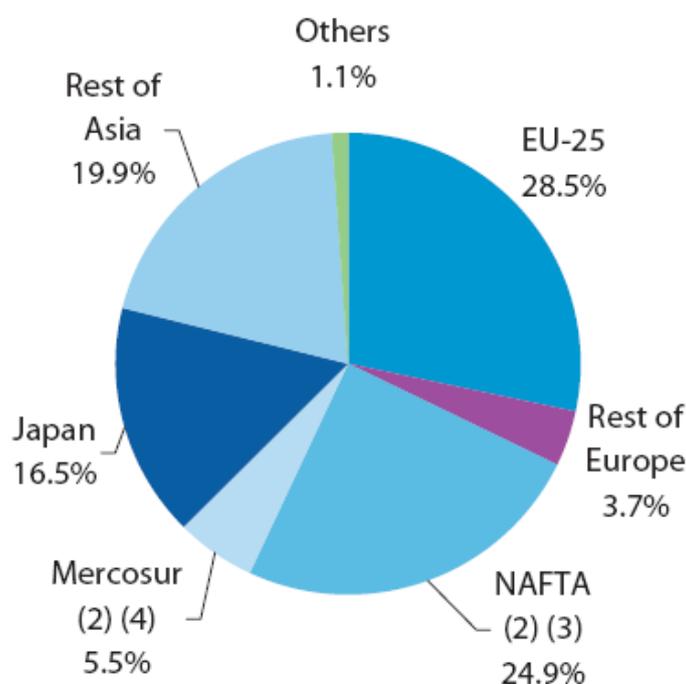
- [European Commission - Competition - Car price reports](#)

Notes

Car production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

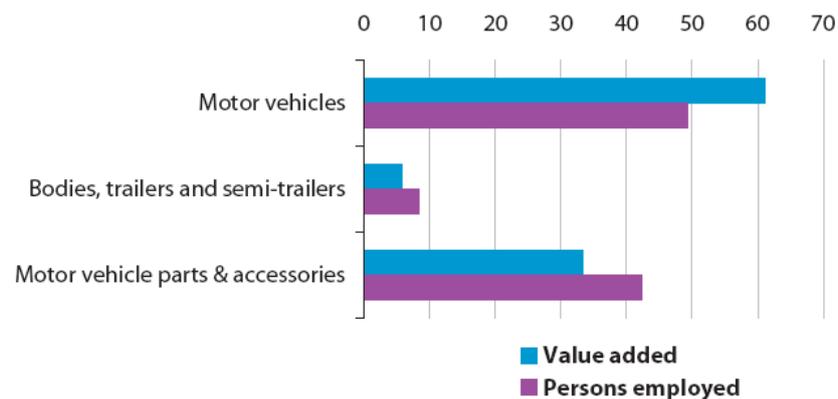
This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of cars and other motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, corresponding to NACE Division 34, which is part of the [transport equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:



- (1) Including interim or estimated figures.
- (2) Including light trucks.
- (3) North American Free Trade Agreement covering Canada, the United States and Mexico.
- (4) Southern Common Market covering Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Source: VDA, <http://www.vda.de>

Figure 1: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. Largest passenger car producing countries/regions, 2007 (% share of world production) (1)



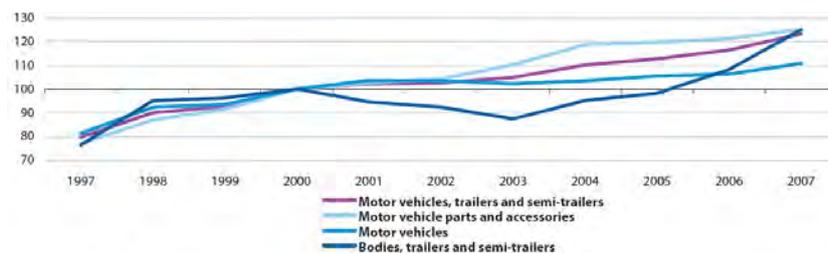
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34). Relative weight within the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	68 225	47.4	Germany	840.4	37.6	Germany	5.9
2	France	16 271	11.3	France	267.7	12.0	Czech Republic	5.4
3	United Kingdom	12 766	8.9	United Kingdom	178.4	8.0	Hungary	5.3
4	Spain	9 284	6.4	Italy	166.1	7.4	Slovakia	4.3
5	Italy	9 264	6.4	Spain	158.2	7.1	Sweden	3.5

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
 (2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 3: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume
Motor vehicles with a petrol engine >1 500 cm ³ (including motor caravans of a capacity >3 000 cm ³) (excluding vehicles for transporting ≥10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars & similar vehicles)	34.10.22.30	126 193	6 206	units
Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine >1 500 cm ³ but ≤2 500 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting ≥10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars & similar vehicles)	34.10.23.30	106 462	6 157	units
Goods vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine, of a gross vehicle weight ≤5 tonnes (excluding dumpers for off-highway use)	34.10.41.10	20 266	1 568	units
Vehicle compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel) (excluding for railway or tramway rolling stock)	34.10.13.00	17 023	6 699	units
Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine ≤1 500 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting ≥10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars & similar vehicles)	34.10.23.10	16 642	1 713	units
Parts suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines (excluding for aircraft engines)	34.30.11.00	15 964	-	-
Vehicle reciprocating piston engines of a cylinder capacity >1 000 cm ³	34.10.12.00	13 417	7 855	units
Road tractors for semi-trailers	34.10.44.00	13 188	0 199	units
Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine >2 500 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting ≥10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars & similar vehicles)	34.10.23.40	12 690	0 542	units
Parts suitable for use solely or principally with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines	34.30.12.00	12 287	-	-
Gear boxes	34.30.20.33	11 417	83 425	units
Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts (excluding unmounted linings or pads)	34.30.20.20	10 935	6 289 462	kg
Bodies for lorries, vans, buses, coaches, tractors, dumpers and special purpose motor vehicles including completely equipped and incomplete bodies, vehicles for the transport of ≥10 persons	34.20.10.50	10 734	1 152	units
Goods vehicles with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), of a gross vehicle weight >20 tonnes (excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use)	34.10.41.40	10 385	0 144	units

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 10 billion.

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM).

Table 2: Motor vehicles (CPA Division 34). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	47.0	2.8	112.5	6.4	840.4	2.2	3.9	2.9	158.2	267.7	166.1	0.3	1.2	1.2
Turnover	19 123	63	18 917	1 059	338 016	142	733	200	58 754	110 838	58 311	18	66	122
Production	18 038	57	18 783	1 016	281 629	138	697	216	52 645	105 324	50 496	16	69	101
Purch. of goods & serv.	15 760	51	15 710	709	269 533	103	506	150	50 511	93 815	49 561	11	56	110
Value added	3 672	14	3 656	379	68 225	41	213	84	9 284	16 271	9 264	7	15	18
Personnel costs	2 376	7	1 475	283	55 626	24	129	63	5 954	13 271	6 478	5	9	8
Average personnel costs	51.0	2.7	13.2	44.5	66.3	10.7	33.7	25.6	37.8	49.6	39.7	19.8	7.3	7.1
Gross operating surplus	1 297	7	2 181	96	12 599	17	84	21	3 329	3 000	2 786	2	6	10
Gross investment	613	3	909	45	8 877	6	19	22	1 944	3 834	2 138	0	7	8
Apparent labour prod.	78.1	5.1	32.5	59.3	81.2	18.4	55.0	29.3	58.7	60.8	55.8	26.3	12.0	15.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	153.2	188.9	246.2	133.3	122.4	171.3	163.4	114.5	155.0	122.5	140.6	132.4	164.9	216.0
Gross operating rate	6.7	11.0	11.5	9.0	3.7	12.2	11.4	10.7	5.7	2.7	4.8	10.9	8.7	8.0
Investment rate	16.7	19.1	24.9	11.7	13.0	14.5	8.8	26.5	20.9	23.6	23.1	6.3	49.7	45.3
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.1
Persons employed	-	51.2	-	22.7	33.1	108.4	23.1	62.5	8.9	29.1	6.7	85.8	178.4	4.7
Turnover	-	11 858	-	9 002	15 273	15 960	4 279	3 453	1 998	7 381	1 197	31 028	67 599	1 031
Production	-	11 611	-	8 352	15 068	15 387	3 904	3 833	1 804	7 399	1 177	29 029	58 091	1 016
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	9 832	-	6 880	12 260	13 167	3 631	2 734	1 723	6 786	841	25 831	54 554	747
Value added	-	2 223	-	2 141	3 072	3 072	754	761	303	781	367	5 668	12 766	301
Personnel costs	-	676	-	1 023	1 666	1 007	465	356	165	330	271	4 125	9 121	247
Average personnel costs	-	13.2	-	45.9	50.5	9.4	20.2	5.7	18.6	11.3	40.7	51.5	51.5	53.3
Gross operating surplus	-	1 547	-	1 118	1 406	2 065	280	405	138	451	96	1 401	3 644	54
Gross investment	-	754	-	164	338	842	113	485	250	760	26	1 247	2 360	21
Apparent labour prod.	-	43.4	-	94.3	92.8	28.3	32.6	12.2	34.1	26.9	54.5	66.0	71.5	64.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	328.2	-	205.4	183.6	300.8	161.5	213.7	183.5	236.7	133.8	128.2	138.9	121.5
Gross operating rate	-	13.0	-	12.4	9.2	12.9	6.7	11.7	6.9	6.1	8.0	4.5	5.4	5.3
Investment rate	-	33.9	-	7.6	11.0	27.4	15.0	63.7	82.4	97.4	7.1	22.0	18.5	7.1

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, except for enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

*motor vehicles (corresponding to NACE Group 34.1);

- bodies for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Group 34.2);
- parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines (NACE Group 34.3).

The article does not cover the manufacture of tyres (see [Rubber and plastics production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), nor that of batteries or other electrical equipment used in motor vehicles (see [Electrical machinery and](#)

Main statistical findings

According to [VDA](#) , the [EU-25](#) produced 28.5% of the world's passenger cars in 2007 a slightly larger share than the three [NAFTA](#) countries (24.9%), but less than the Asian total of 36.4%. For information on the retail sale (rather than production) of motor vehicles please refer to the article on [\[Motor and fuel retail trade statistics\]](#).

Structural profile

The [EU-27](#) 's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34) sector consisted of 18.4 thousand [enterprises](#) which generated EUR 144.0 billion of value added in 2006, which equated to 73.9% of the transport equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DM) total. Its share of the transport equipment manufacturing workforce was less, at 70.9%, implying a higher than average apparent [labour productivity](#) . Within this sector, the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector (NACE Group 34.1) generated 61.0% of EU-27 sectoral [value added](#) , motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing (NACE Group 34.3) a further 33.3%, and the manufacture of bodies, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Group 34.2) the remaining 5.7%; in [employment](#) terms the share of motor vehicles manufacturing was considerably lower and that of the other two subsectors higher.

As already noted, Germany dominated transport equipment manufacturing in general, and this was particularly true for the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers where it generated close to half (47.4%) of the EU-27's value added in 2006. Within the subsector of the manufacture of motor vehicles (NACE Group 34.1), Germany's share rose to 50.9% of EU-27 value added, while for the motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing subsector Germany's share was 44.6%; among the [non-financial business economy](#) NACE groups for which data are available these were respectively the third and fifth highest shares Germany recorded in the EU-27 total. Unsurprisingly, Germany was the most specialised Member State regarding the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, as this sector contributed 5.9% of German non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added. Looking in more detail, Slovenia and Sweden recorded a particularly high specialisation in the manufacture of bodies, trailers and semi-trailers, and the Czech Republic and Hungary in the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories.

[Output](#) from the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers in the EU-27 increased each and every year between 1997 and 2007, with 5.8% growth in the latest year available (2007), which was above the latest ten-year average of 4.4% per year.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross [tangible investment](#) in the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector was EUR 25.7 billion in 2006, 81.4% of all investment in transport equipment manufacturing. The [investment rate](#) of 17.9% was above the industrial average, and the highest among the transport equipment manufacturing activities. Within this sector investment rates varied greatly from just 9.1% for the manufacture of bodies, trailers and semi-trailers subsector to 20.4% for the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector. Slovakia recorded an investment rate of 97.4% in this sector, closely followed by Slovenia with a rate of 82.4%.

[Personnel costs](#) accounted for 14.2% of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector in 2006, which was the lowest share within transport equipment manufacturing. For the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector the share was particularly low, at 12.1%. Average personnel costs in the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector were EUR 47.6 thousand per employee, but this average disguised great differences between the subsectors. Average personnel costs for the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector were EUR 59.0 thousand per employee, the fourth highest average personnel costs in 2005 or 2006 among all of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy; average personnel costs were at least EUR 22.0 thousand per employee lower in the other two subsectors. This disparity was reflected in the apparent labour productivity recorded for each subsector, which was EUR 79.7 thousand per person employed for the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector and was at least EUR 29.0 thousand per person employed lower in the other two subsectors. Despite these big differences, all three subsectors recorded

relatively similar [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios](#) , with the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector as a whole recording a ratio of 135.3%. Several of the [Member States that joined the EU in 2004](#) recorded particularly high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in this sector, notably Hungary and Poland (2005) where the latest figures available rose to over 300%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods and [VDA \(Verband der Automobilindustrie\)](#) .

Context

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is central to economic development, as it provides the means for transporting both individuals and goods. Demand for transport equipment has risen as the volume of goods transported and the distance travelled by passengers have expanded greatly – see the article on [transport and storage statistics](#) for information on transport flows.

The issue of sustainable development is likely to play an important role in future product developments, as transport equipment manufacturers try to meet demands for more environmentally friendly transport solutions, for example, engines with lower fuel consumption or emissions.

Most transport equipment manufacturing activities are structured on the basis of complex pyramidal relationships between major manufacturers and several tiers of component suppliers, ranging from systems suppliers down to very small, specialised manufacturers that may provide a single component for a vehicle. It is common to find clusters of enterprises concentrated in regions around the leading producers.

In December 2005 the [European Commission](#) published a ten year strategy for the EU's car sector put forward by the ' [CARS 21 High Level Group](#) '. In October 2008 a conference based on a mid-term review of the strategy was held to focus on actions to foster a competitive European car industry. This recommended: a supportive regulatory framework and better regulation; basing future policy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from road transport on an integrated approach involving motor vehicles, fuels, consumers/drivers and infrastructure; increased trade liberalisation, provided this is achieved on the basis of mutual benefit.

Reducing emissions remain a major issue for all types of vehicle manufacturing. In December 2007 the European Commission adopted a proposal ([COM\(2007\) 856](#)) for setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars. The aim is to introduce binding requirements on car manufacturers to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, while at the same time trying to reduce emissions in other ways, for example, through changes in fuels, tyres and other components impacting fuel consumption. After the adoption of new standards (referred to as Euro 5 and 6) to reduce the emissions of new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles in 2007, the European Commission adopted in December 2007 a proposal ([COM\(2007\) 851](#)) for standards (referred to as Euro VI) for heavy duty vehicles. Compared to the Euro V standards, emissions of nitrogen oxides from lorries and buses should be reduced by 80% and particulate matter by 66%. In January 2009 a [Regulation](#) of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) was adopted on the type-approval of hydrogen-powered motor vehicles, aiming to simplify the marketing of clean and safe hydrogen vehicles.

The motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector is characterised by a structure that is dominated by enterprises belonging to a few very large enterprise groups. These are supported by partners and contractors who deliver systems, parts and accessories. Demand for vehicle parts and accessories is divided between that for original equipment (OE) which is supplied directly to motor vehicle manufacturers, and that for the after-market (AM) as used for the upkeep, repair and modification of vehicles. Larger vehicle parts suppliers tend to cluster around their major customers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

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Further information

- [COM\(2007\) 856 final](#) - Setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO2 emissions from light-duty vehicles
- [COM\(2007\) 851 final](#) - on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information
- [Regulation 79/2009](#) of 14 January 2009 on type-approval of hydrogen-powered motor vehicles, and amending Directive 2007/46

External links

- [European Commission Enterprise and Industry - Automotive Industry](#)
- [VDA \(Verband der Automobilindustrie\)](#)

See also

- [Climate change - driving forces](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [Road freight transport statistics](#)
- [Road safety statistics at regional level](#)
- [Transport and storage statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Cement and concrete production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers cement and concrete production, which is part of the [other non-metallic minerals](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to two different [NACE Rev 1.1](#) groups, which are:

- the manufacture of cement, lime and plaster (NACE Group 26.5);
- the manufacture of articles made from concrete, plaster and cement (NACE Group 26.6).

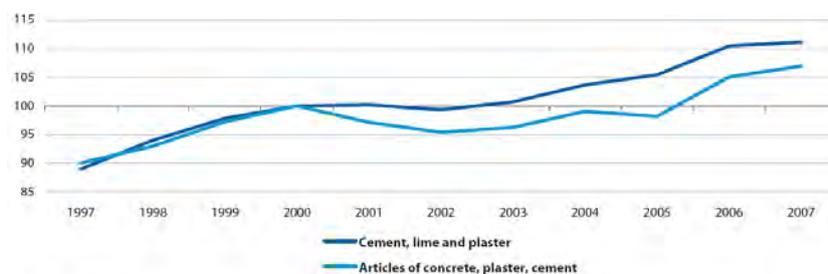
	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Cement and concrete	27.3	113 168	35 398	545.2	100.0	100.0
Cement, lime and plaster	1.3	26 723	10 586	81.6	29.9	15.0
Articles of concrete, plaster, cement	26.0	86 445	24 811	463.6	70.1	85.0

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster; manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster, cement (NACE Groups 26.5 and 26.6). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



Source: Eurostat (ISTSI)

Figure 1: Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster; manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster, cement (NACE Groups 26.5 and 26.6). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume
Ready-mixed concrete	26.63.10.00	26 024	943 628	kg
Grey Portland cement (including blended cement)	26.51.12.30	16 992	225 144	kg
Prefabricated buildings of cement	26.61.12.00	14 082	-	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 10 billion.

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Cement and concrete (CPA Groups 26.5 and 26.6). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Cement and concrete (1)	17 669	79 131	5 560	64.9	33.9
Cement, lime and plaster (1)	3 595	17 001	1 660	129.7	44.6
Articles of concrete, plaster, cement	14 074	62 129	5 271	53.5	32.0

(1) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 3: Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster; manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster, cement (NACE Groups 26.5 and 26.6). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

The EU-27's cement and concrete manufacturing sector (NACE Groups 26.5 and 26.6) comprised 27.3 thousand enterprises in the Member States in 2006, which employed 545.2 thousand persons or the equivalent of about one person in every three (34.4%) of those working in the activities of other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (NACE Division 26). From a turnover of EUR 113.2 billion in 2006, the cement and concrete manufacturing sectors of the Member States together generated a total added value of EUR 35.4 billion, which represented 44.3% of the value added created by all the activities of other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in the EU-27. The cement, lime and plaster subsector was the smallest of the two subsectors in cement and concrete manufacturing, as it generated 29.9% of sectoral value added and employed 15.0% of the workforce.

Among the Member States for which data are available¹⁹, the cement and concrete manufacturing sector in Spain was the largest, contributing 15.7% of EU-27 value added in 2006. It was marginally bigger than in Germany (14.9% of EU-27 value added) and Italy (14.0%), with France (12.3%) and the United Kingdom (10.6%) a little smaller still. Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania (all 2005) and Greece were relatively specialised²⁰ in the manufacture of cement and concrete, the contribution of this sector to the value added generated across their respective non-financial business economies being between two and three times the EU-27 average.

Between 1997 and 2007, the EU-27's production index for cement, lime and plaster closely followed the development for industry (NACE Sections C to E) as a whole, including a temporary levelling off in output in 2001 and 2002. This short period of stability in the production index for cement, lime and plaster contrasted with cutbacks in the output of articles of concrete, plaster and cement in the same two years and explains much of the difference in the rate of growth in the two indices over the ten years through to 2007 (an average 2.2% per year compared with 1.7% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

A little over two fifths (42.8%) of the tangible investment made within other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities of the EU-27 in 2005 was invested within the cement and concrete sector. Tangible investment in the sector of EUR 5.6 billion in 2005 was the equivalent of 17.8% of the added value generated in this sector, an almost identical investment rate to that for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing as a whole in 2005.

Although average personnel costs of EUR 33.9 thousand per employee within the EU-27's cement and concrete manufacturing sector were just over one tenth higher than the average for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in 2006, they accounted for a lower share of operating expenditure (18.3% compared with 21.6%).

On average, each person employed within the EU-27's cement and concrete manufacturing sector generated EUR 64.9 thousand of added value in 2006, almost 30% more than the average for the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products. Even when adjusting productivity for personnel costs, the resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (191.4%) of the EU-27's cement and concrete manufacturing sector remained much higher than the corresponding ratio (164.5%) for the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products in 2006. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (290.9%) of the EU-27's cement, lime and plaster manufacturing subsector was significantly higher than that for the manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement subsector (167.5%), and was the third highest ratio among all of the manufacturing NACE groups in 2006, lower only than the reproduction of recorded media (NACE Group 22.3) and the manufacture of refined petroleum products (NACE Group 23.2).

¹⁹Belgium and Poland, 2005; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria, not available.

²⁰Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The processes of transforming mineral raw materials such as clay, lime, sand or stone into other non-metallic mineral products (for use, among others, by construction, food and beverages manufacturing, or households in the form of consumer durables) tend to be energy-intensive. Indeed, energy costs accounted for 9.5% of the purchases of goods and services in the EU's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2006, the second highest ratio after non-energy mining and quarrying (NACE Subsection CB) among the industrial structural business statistics sectors. Within this sector, the share of energy costs in purchases of goods and services reached 14.9% for the EU-27

's ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector.

Current policy initiatives are focused on environmental impacts, energy strategies, and health and safety. Under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), independent consultants delivered studies to the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry](#) on the competitiveness of the ceramics and glass sectors in October 2008.

Challenges were identified, including ensuring the availability of energy and raw materials at affordable prices, the need to minimise energy waste, reduce energy use, as well as maintaining emissions within targets and removing tariff and non-tariff international barriers to trade. Suggested areas of development were a focus on the high quality and high value products end of the market, investment in cleaner technologies and environmental management systems, investment in more efficient and flexible automation technologies, improved and more targeted skills training programmes and efforts at a policy level to establish EU environmental regulations on a global platform.

The production of cement is a two-step process that involves producing a clinker from raw materials (mainly limestone and clay) that is heated within a kiln at an intense heat, before being cooled at 100oC – 200oC. In a second step, gypsum and sometimes additions like coal fly ash are added to the clinker and ground to a fine cement powder. Concrete is a solid material that is made of cement, mixed with water, aggregates, sand and usually some admixtures.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

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External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry – Non-metallic mineral products](#)

See also

- [Construction sector statistics](#)

Notes

Ceramic and clay production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers ceramic and clay production, which is part of the [other non-metallic minerals](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to three different [NACE Rev 1.1](#) groups, which are the manufacture of:

- ceramic goods other than for construction (NACE Group 26.2), which comprises refractory ceramic products and non-refractory ceramic goods for purposes other than construction;
- ceramic tiles and flags (NACE Group 26.3);
- clay construction products (NACE Group 26.4), which includes bricks, tiles and other construction products made of clay.

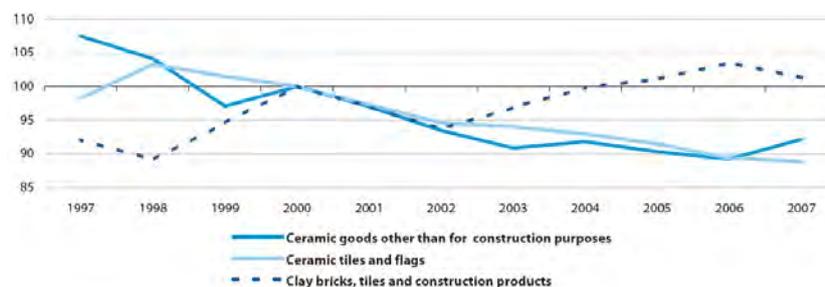
	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Ceramic and clay products (2)	21.0	39 074	15 572	368.4	100.0	100.0
Ceramic goods other than for construction purposes	16.2	17 273	6 600	191.9	42.4	52.1
Ceramic tiles and flags (2)	1.8	13 076	4 602	93.5	29.5	25.4
Clay bricks, tiles and construction products	3.0	10 657	4 371	83.0	28.1	22.5

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
(2) Turnover, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products; manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags; manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products (NACE Groups 26.2, 26.3 and 26.4). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products; manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags; manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products (NACE Groups 26.2, 26.3 and 26.4). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Non-refractory clay building bricks (excluding of siliceous fossil meals or earths)	26.40.11.10	5 700	300	123	m ³	-
Glazed stoneware flags and paving; hearth or wall tiles; with a face of > 90 cm ²	26.30.10.73	4 384	-	572	m ²	-
Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles excluding double tiles of the spaltplatten type, stoneware, earthenware or fine pottery flags, paving or tiles with a face of not > 90 cm ²	26.30.10.79	2 644	-	318	m ²	-
Non-refractory clay roofing tiles	26.40.12.50	2 541	-	4 236	units	-
Glazed earthenware or fine pottery ceramic flags and paving; hearth or wall tiles; with a face of > 90 cm ²	26.30.10.75	2 065	-	377	m ²	-
Ceramic sinks and other sanitary fixtures, of porcelain of china	26.22.10.30	1 844	-	45	units	-
Unglazed stoneware flags and paving; hearth or wall tiles (excluding double tiles of the Spaltplatten type)	26.30.10.52	1 600	20	169	m ²	1
Porcelain or china tableware and kitchenware (excluding electro-thermic apparatus, coffee or spice mills with metal working parts)	26.21.11.30	1 334	-	277	kg	-
Refractory cements; mortars; concretes and similar compositions (including refractory plastics, ramming mixes, gunning mixes) (excluding carbonaceous pastes)	26.26.13.00	1 100	100	3 021	kg	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 26.40.11.10, the values within the range +/- EUR 300 million of the reported value).
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Ceramic and clay products (CPA Groups 26.2 to 26.4). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

The market for ceramic and clay products is principally driven by the construction sector, for which bricks and tiles are used during the general construction phase and as wall and floor coverings, as well as sanitary ware in completion and installation stages.

Structural profile

The manufacture of ceramic and clay products (NACE Groups 26.2 to 26.4) was the main activity of about 21.0 thousand enterprises within the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises employed 368.4 thousand people in the Member States, a little less than one in every four (23.2%) of the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (NACE Division 26) workforce. The EU-27's ceramic and clay products manufacturing sector generated EUR 15.6 billion of value added in 2006 (one fifth of the value added across the activities of other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing), the largest contribution (42.4%) of which came from the ceramic goods other than for construction (NACE Group 26.2) manufacturing subsector, the remainder coming relatively evenly from the manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags (NACE Group 26.3) and the manufacturing of clay construction products (NACE Group 26.4) subsectors.

The value added generated by the ceramic and clay products manufacturing sector in Italy was EUR 3.7 billion in 2006, a little less than one quarter (23.9%) of the value added generated by the ceramic and clay products manufacturing sectors in the EU-27. The next largest contributions of value added came from Spain (18.6%) and Germany (16.1%). Among those Member States with available data²¹, Italy, Hungary and Spain were the countries that were most specialised in ceramic and clay products manufacturing in value added terms.

There were contrasting developments in the production indices of the three NACE groups that comprise ceramic and clay products manufacturing. After rises in 1997 and 1998, there was then a relatively steady downward trend in the EU-27's output of ceramic tiles and flags through until 2007, the average rate of decline over the ten years being -1.0% per year. There was also a clear downward trend in the EU-27's output of ceramic goods other than for construction purposes during the same period, despite upturns in 2000, 2004 and 2007, the average rate of decline being -1.5% per year. The development of the production index for clay construction products, however, was similar to the development for other non-metallic mineral products as a whole, albeit with more exaggerated rises from 1998 through to 2000 and again after 2002, and steeper falls in 2001 and 2002.

²¹ Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Poland, 2005; the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden, not available.

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment in the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products sector was valued at EUR 2.7 billion in 2006, corresponding to 17.7% of tangible investment across all the activities of other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. In comparison to the value added generated by the ceramic goods and clay products sector in 2006, this level of tangible investment corresponded to an **investment rate** of 17.3%, somewhat lower than the average rate (19.1%) for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing.

Average **personnel costs** across the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products sector were EUR 27.3 thousand per employee in 2006, about 10% less than the average for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities. However, personnel costs accounted for a relatively high proportion (28.7% in 2005) of operating expenditure. Personnel costs accounted for a slightly higher share (29.3%) of operating expenditure in the ceramic goods other than for construction subsector, despite lower average personnel costs (EUR 25.2 thousand per employee), suggesting that this subsector was relatively labour-intensive.

The average added value generated by each person employed within the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products sector was EUR 42.3 thousand in 2006, which was the equivalent of EUR 8.0 thousand less per person than the average for all workers within other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. Although average personnel costs were also lower, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of 154.7% for the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products sector remained below the average ratio (164.5%) for all other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in 2006. Within the ceramic goods and clay products sector, there was a wide spread in wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios, ranging from 136.6% for the ceramic goods other than for construction manufacturing subsector to 196.3% for the manufacturing of clay construction products subsector.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)** and the **PRODCOM** statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The processes of transforming mineral raw materials such as clay, lime, sand or stone into other non-metallic mineral products (for use, among others, by construction, food and beverages manufacturing, or households in the form of consumer durables) tend to be energy-intensive. Indeed, energy costs accounted for 9.5% of the purchases of goods and services in the EU's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2006, the second highest ratio after non-energy mining and quarrying (NACE Subsection CB) among the industrial structural business statistics sectors. Within this sector, the share of energy costs in purchases of goods and services reached 14.9% for the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector.

Current policy initiatives are focused on environmental impacts, energy strategies, and health and safety. Under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), independent consultants delivered studies to the **European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry** on the competitiveness of the ceramics and glass sectors in October 2008.

Challenges were identified, including ensuring the availability of energy and raw materials at affordable prices, the need to minimise energy waste, reduce energy use, as well as maintaining emissions within targets and removing tariff and non-tariff international barriers to trade. Suggested areas of development were a focus on the high quality and high value products end of the market, investment in cleaner technologies and environmental management systems, investment in more efficient and flexible automation technologies, improved and more targeted skills training programmes and efforts at a policy level to establish EU environmental regulations on a global platform.

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- [European Commission's Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry – Non-metallic mineral products](#)

See also

- [Construction sector statistics](#)

Notes

Chemicals manufacturing at regional level

Data from March 2008, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

What effects do the economic and regional policies of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) have on the business structure of the regions? Which sectors are growing, which sectors are contracting and which regions are likely to be most affected by policy decisions? What are the differences in investment levels and wages and what effects will this have on growth and the future location of business?

A detailed analysis of the structure of the European economy can only be made at regional level. Regional [structural business statistics](#) provide data with a detailed activity breakdown which can be used for this kind of analysis. This article analyses the activity in the chemicals manufacturing sector in Europe in detail.

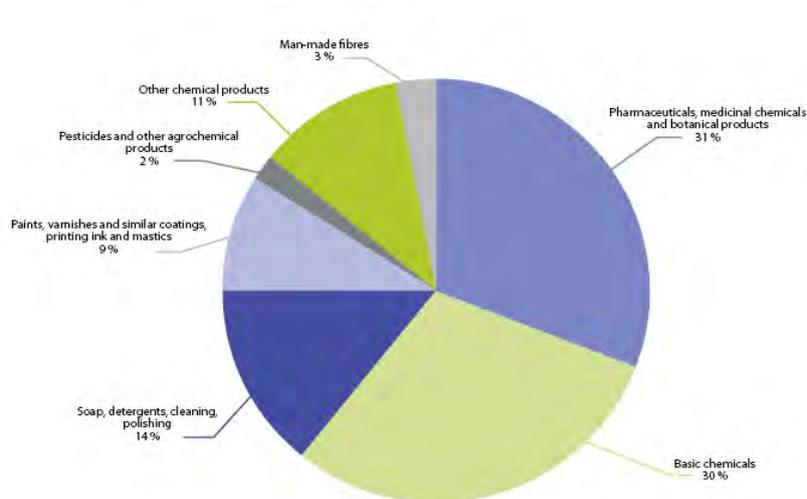


Figure 1: Employment in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE division 24) by subsector, EU, 2005 - Percentage of sectoral total

Main statistical findings

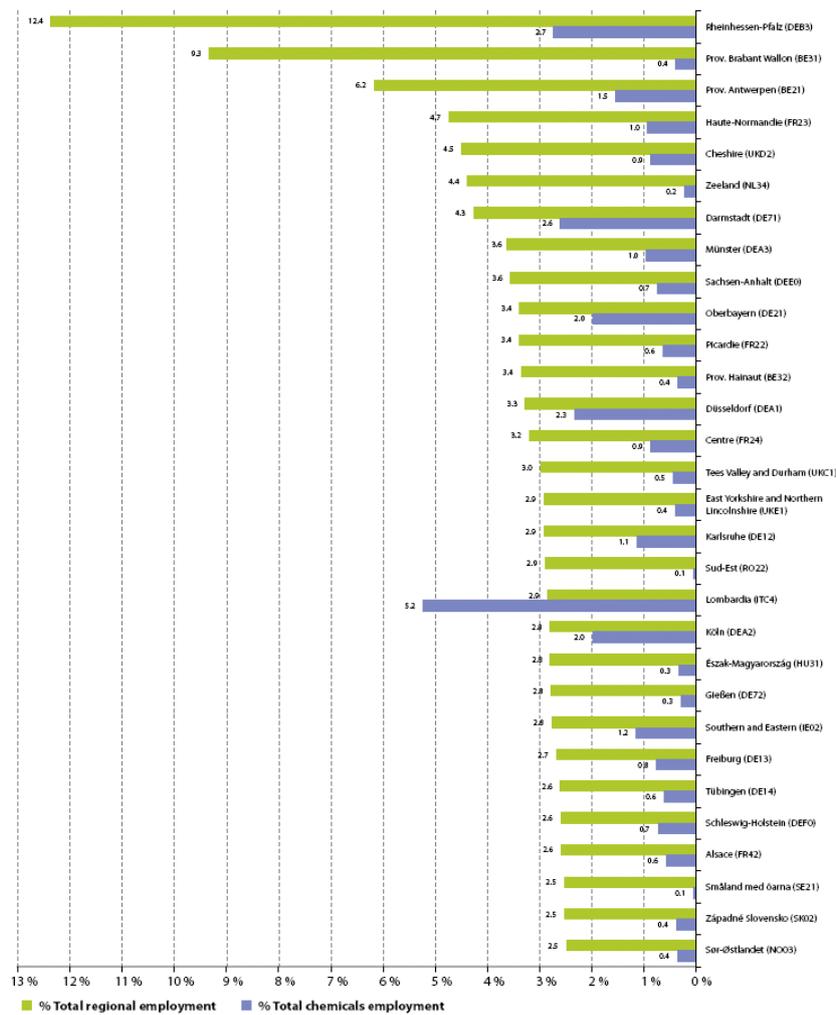
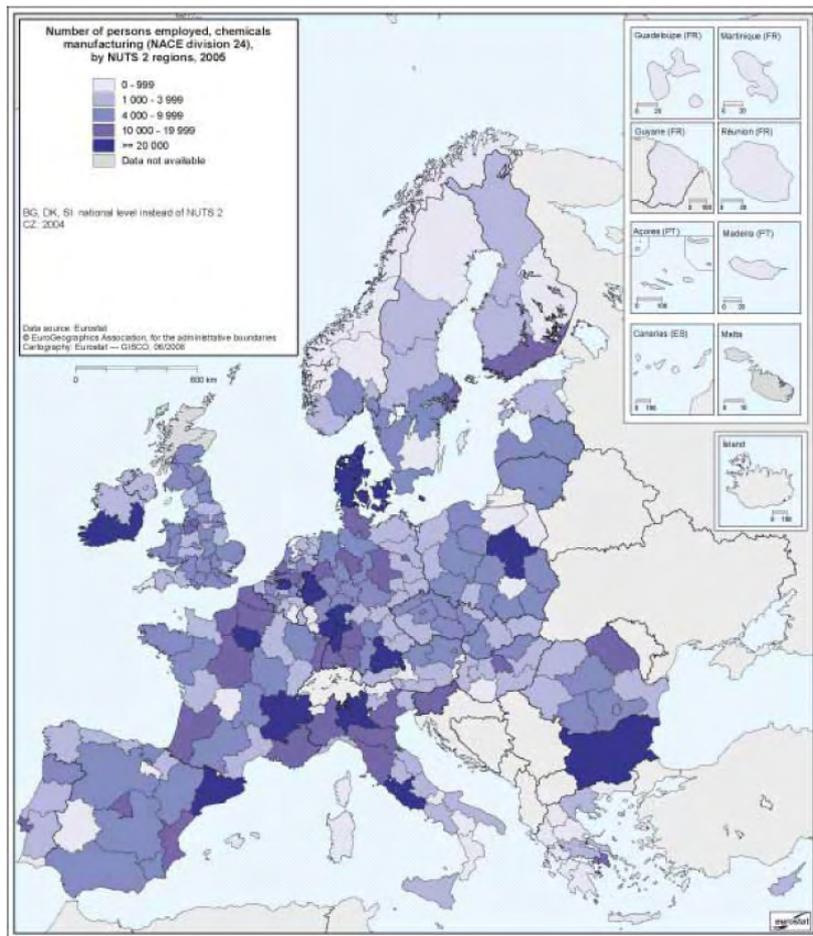
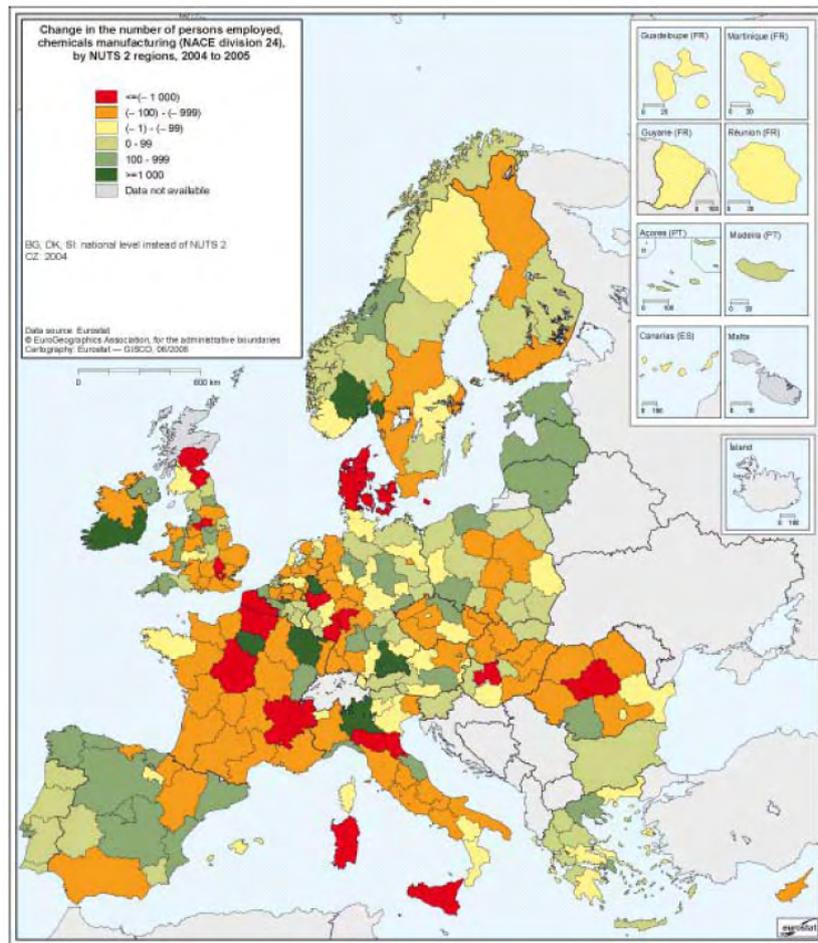


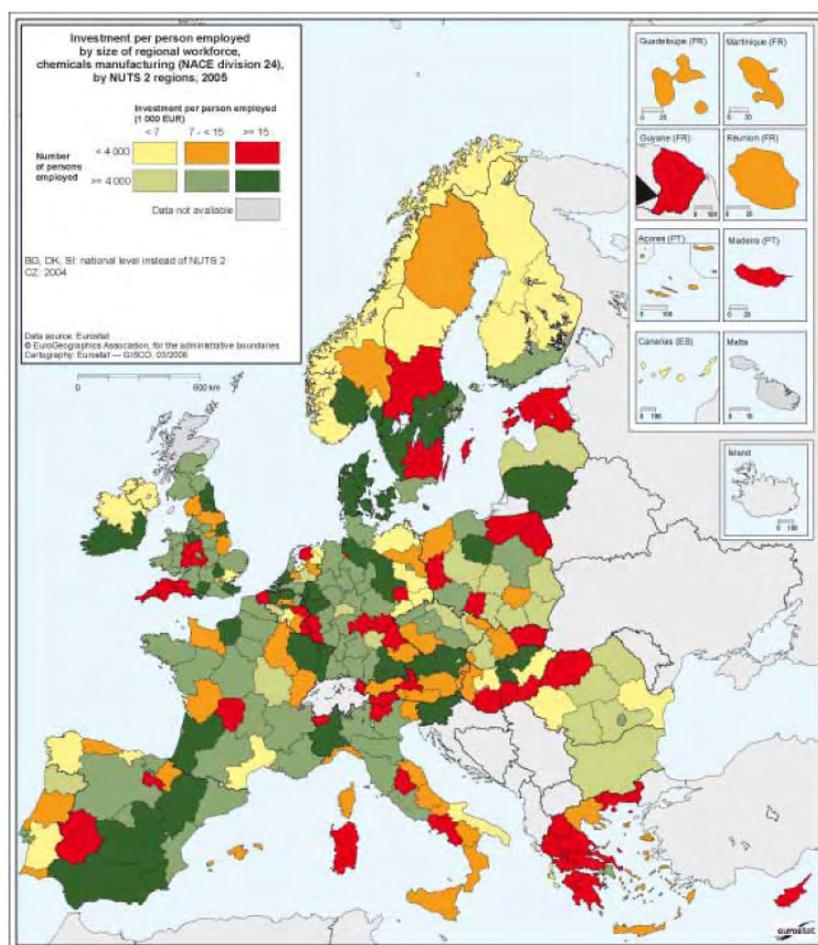
Figure 2: 30 most specialised regions in chemicals manufacturing, EU and Norway, 2005 - Share of non-financial business economy employment of the region and the region's share of total chemicals manufacturing employment, in percentage



Map 1: Number of people employed, chemicals manufacturing (NACE division 24), by NUTS 2 regions, 2005



Map 2: Change in the number of people employed, chemicals manufacturing (NACE division 24), by NUTS 2 regions, 2004 to 2005



Map 3: Investment per person employed by size of regional workforce, chemicals manufacturing (NACE division 24), by NUTS 2 regions, 2005

This article focuses on chemicals manufacturing (NACE division 24), where raw materials, particularly oils and minerals, are transformed into a wide variety of substances which are used as inputs by many downstream economic sectors and in a wide variety of consumer products. Chemicals manufacturing, dominated by the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and basic chemicals (see Figure 1), was the fifth largest manufacturing activity (NACE division) in terms of employment in the EU in 2005. It also had the second highest labour productivity in terms of value added per person employed .

While employment in chemicals manufacturing has decreased steadily in the EU over the last decade, production has increased steadily; the figures being -8% and +22% respectively in total between 2000 and 2007, according to short-term statistics. This indicates a considerable increase in productivity in the period. Chemicals manufacturing is a sector dominated by large enterprises. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) , with fewer than 250 employees, accounted for only one-third of the workforce in the EU in 2005, compared with close to 60% in manufacturing as a whole and around two-thirds in the total non-financial business economy . The European enterprises within this sector account for about 30% of global chemicals sales and include many of the world's largest enterprises (groups)²².

Regions specialised in chemicals manufacturing

Figure 2 shows the 30 regions that are most specialised in chemicals manufacturing in 2005 in terms of this activity's share of total non-financial business economy employment. The most specialised region was Rhineland-Pfalz (Germany), where 12.4% of all people employed in the region worked in chemicals manufacturing. Five of the 10 most specialised regions in chemicals manufacturing were in Germany, two of the top four were in Belgium, and there were also several highly-specialised regions in France and the United Kingdom. Only three

²²Source: CEFIC and Chemical and Engineering News in European business: Facts and Figures, 2007 edition, Eurostat (2008).

of the 30 most specialised regions were in [Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007](#) , namely Sud-Est in Romania, Észak-Magyarország in Hungary and Západoň Slovensko in Slovakia. Figure 2 also shows the share accounted for by these regions in total chemicals employment in the EU and Norway.

Many of the regions shown were also among those with the largest workforces, including 15 of the 30 largest regions in terms of employment in 2005, which encompassed nine of the 14 regions with a workforce over 20000 people. This includes Lombardia in Italy, the region with the largest workforce of all, alone accounting for 5.2% of total chemicals employment in the EU and Norway in 2005. However, the figure also includes several smaller-sized regions where chemicals manufacturing accounted for a large proportion of regional employment, but where the region's actual share of total chemicals employment was rather small.

By far the largest difference in relative terms concerned the second and sixth most specialised regions: Brabant Wallon in Belgium and Zeeland in the Netherlands, where chemicals manufacturing accounted for 9.3% and 4.4% respectively of regional employment in 2005. This was, respectively, 23 and 18 times their contribution to total chemicals employment in the EU and Norway (0.4% and 0.2%).

Map 1 shows the relative size of the chemicals manufacturing workforce in the regions of the EU and Norway in 2005. As can be seen, this activity was relatively well dispersed throughout the EU, but with a sizeable part located in central Europe: particularly in western Germany, northern Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The regions with the largest chemicals manufacturing workforces in 2005 were Lombardia in northern Italy (with 96000 people employed), Île-de-France (81000) in France and Cataluña in Spain (62000), followed by five regions in southern and western Germany: Rheinhessen-Pfalz (50000), Darmstadt (48000), Düsseldorf (43000), Köln (37000) and Oberbayern (36000).

Trends in employment

Between 2004 and 2005, employment in chemicals manufacturing increased in 105 regions, decreased in 156 regions and was unchanged in four regions (see Map 2). In total, employment among the regions shown decreased by 20600 people employed, or 1.1%. There is some evidence of an increase in the regional concentration of employment in chemicals manufacturing. In France and Italy, employment has risen substantially in the regions with the largest workforce while, at the same time, it has fallen in almost every other region. As a consequence, the leading regions have significantly increased their share of total national employment in the sector: from 23.5% in 2004 to 30.9% in 2005 in the capital region of France, and from 45.7% to 48.8% in Lombardia in Italy. In addition, an analysis of the employment trend based on the employment size-classes used in Map 1 shows that employment decreased in all classes, except the class containing the regions with the largest workforces. The 16 regions with a chemicals workforce of over 20000 people employed in 2005 recorded a total net increase of 19300 persons employed (+ 3.0%) between 2004 and 2005.

Employment in regions with a workforce of between 10000 and 19999 decreased by 3.2%, with a decrease of 2.4% in regions with a workforce of between 4000 and 9999. The largest relative decline in chemicals employment occurred in regions with the smallest workforces: 1000 to 3999 persons employed (-5.7%) and below 1000 persons employed (-5.0%). Five of the eight regions with an increase in employment of more than 1000 people were among the regions with the largest workforces in 2005:

- Île-de-France, the area around Paris in France, with an increase of 21000 persons employed,
- Lombardia in Italy (+ 5300);
- Düsseldorf in Germany (+ 2100);
- Oberbayern. also Germany (+ 1300);
- Southern and Eastern in Ireland (+ 1200).

The other three regions had a relatively small chemicals workforce in 2005, despite growth of between 15% and 25%:

- Prov. Brabant Wallon in Belgium (+ 1900);

- Lorraine in north-eastern France (+ 1300);
- Sør-Østlandet in southern Norway (+ 1100).

Chemicals employment decreased by over 1000 people in 19 regions: five of these were in the United Kingdom, four in France, three each in Germany and Italy, one each in Belgium, Hungary and Romania, and also Denmark (considered here as one region). The largest decrease was recorded in Picardie in north-western France (-3400 people), followed by Köln in Germany (-3000) and Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest/Région de Bruxelles-Capitale in Belgium (-2600).

Investment trends

Investment and growth are correlated at the macro level, but not necessarily in terms of employment creation, as investments in new machinery and equipment could reduce the need for labour input. Map 3 shows how much was invested, on average, per person employed in chemicals manufacturing in 2005 in each region, with regions classified in one of two categories according to the size of the chemicals workforce: below 4000 people employed, or 4000 and above. It should be noted that data have not been adjusted to take into account differences in purchasing power between regions, which generally are significantly lower in the [Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007](#).

The highest investments relative to the size of the workforce in chemicals manufacturing were recorded in Åland (Finland) and in Ionia Nisia (Greece), but these were among the regions with the smallest workforces, which means that, in euro terms, investments were actually among the smallest of all the regions. Among the regions with over 4000 people working in chemicals manufacturing, the highest investment rate was recorded in Sør-Østlandet in Norway with EUR 42100 per person employed, followed by Észak-Magyarország in Hungary with EUR 38400, and Cheshire in the United Kingdom with EUR 36800. Five of the 16 regions with over 20000 persons employed in chemicals manufacturing had an investment rate of over EUR 15000 per person employed. These were:

- Southern and Eastern in Ireland (EUR 33800);
- Oberbayern in Germany (EUR 20800);
- Denmark, considered as one region (EUR 19700);
- Köln in Germany (EUR 16300);
- Prov. Antwerpen in Belgium (EUR 15300).

The investment rate tended to be higher on average in regions which experienced an increase in employment. Regions where employment decreased in 2005 recorded an investment rate of EUR 12900 per person employed on average. This is somewhat lower than the investment rate in regions where employment increased (EUR 13300). The difference is greater between the 20 regions with the largest increase and decrease in employment: being EUR 14700 and EUR 12500 respectively.

Furthermore, the averages for both sets of regions with an increase in employment are strongly affected by the relatively moderate investments per person employed in the two regions with the largest workforces: Lombardia in Italy (EUR 11900) and the French capital region (EUR 10200). If these two regions are excluded, the average investments per person employed for regions with an increase in employment would be EUR 14000, while the average for the top 20 regions would be as high as EUR 17500.

Data sources and availability

Regional structural business statistics (SBS) are collected within the framework of a Council and Parliament regulation, according to the definitions and breakdowns specified in the Commission regulations implementing it. The data cover all the EU Member States and Norway. Data for Bulgaria are only presented at the national level as, at the time of writing, data are only available according to pre-accession regional breakdowns. Most data series are continuously updated and revised where necessary. This article reflects the data situation in

March 2007.

Structural business statistics are presented by sectors of activity, according to the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification, with a breakdown to the two-digit level (NACE divisions). The data presented here are restricted to the [non-financial business economy](#). The non-financial business economy includes sections C (mining and quarrying), D (manufacturing), E (electricity, gas and water supply), F (construction), G (wholesale and retail trade), H (hotels and restaurants), I (transport, storage and communication) and K (real estate, renting and business activities). It excludes agricultural, forestry and fishing activities and public administration and other non-market services (such as education and health, which are currently not covered by the SBS), as well as financial services (NACE section J), which for the time being are collected on a voluntary basis only. These activities together accounted for around 30% of the total EU value added and 38% of employment in 2005, according to national accounts. They could, however, represent a substantially larger share in certain regions.

The [observation unit](#) for the regional SBS data is the [local unit](#), which is an enterprise or part of an enterprise situated in one geographically identified place. Local units are classified into sectors (by NACE) according to their main activity. At national level, the statistical unit is the enterprise. An enterprise can consist of several local units. It is possible for the principal activity of a local unit to differ from that of the enterprise to which it belongs. Hence, national and regional structural business statistics are not entirely comparable. It should be noted that, in some countries, the activity code assigned is based on the principal activity of the enterprise in question.

Regional data are available at the NUTS 2 level for a limited set of variables: the number of local units, wages and salaries, the number of people employed and investments in tangible goods. The latter variable is collected on an optional basis, except for Industry (NACE sections C to E), which results in a more limited availability of data than for the other variables. Below is a summary of the definitions of the variables presented in this publication:

Number of persons employed : The total number of people who work (paid or unpaid) in the observation unit, as well as people who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it. It includes working proprietors, unpaid family workers, part-time workers, seasonal workers, etc.

Gross investment in tangible goods : All new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year, including non-produced tangible goods, such as land. Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of capital goods.

Wages and salaries : The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all people on the payroll (including home workers) in return for work done during the accounting year. Wages and salaries include the value of any social contributions, income taxes, etc., payable by the employee, even if they are paid directly by the employer. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer.

Context

Regional structural business statistics offer a detailed, harmonised data source for users who want to know more about the structure and development of the regional business economy. This article has shown how some of these data can be used to analyze different regional business characteristics. These are many more examples. As more time series become available, it will be possible, for example, to study changes in specialisation or concentration patterns across regions. Further horizontal studies can also be carried out where regional structural business statistics are used in combination with other sources to increase the understanding of the factors affecting the regional business economy and the driving forces behind structural changes.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2007 edition](#)
- [Key figures on European Business - with a special feature section on SMEs - Data 1995-2005](#)

- [The Manufacture of Basic Chemicals - Statistics in focus 58/2008](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics - main tables](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics - database](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Handbook on the design and implementation of business surveys](#)
- [Structural business statistics - National methodologies - CD-ROM](#)
- [Use of administrative sources for business statistics purposes](#)

Other information

- [Business register – Recommendations manual](#)
- [Glossary of business statistics](#)

External links

- [CEFIC - European Chemical Industry Council - Statistics](#)
- [C&EN Chemical & Engineering News](#)

See also

- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Petrochemicals and basic chemical production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Civil engineering statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the civil engineering sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Division 42. Like buildings, civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than most other products in different sectors. Civil engineering projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. However, the civil engineering sector is particularly cyclical as it is strongly influenced by government programmes, which in turn fluctuate as a function of government policies.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	100
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 701
Turnover (EUR million)	260 023
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	190 682
Personnel costs (EUR million)	52 423
Value added (EUR million)	72 470
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	20 048
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.5
Number of persons employed (1)	1.3
Value added (1)	1.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	43.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	32.8
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	129.8
Gross operating rate (%)	7.7

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, civil engineering (NACE Division 42), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

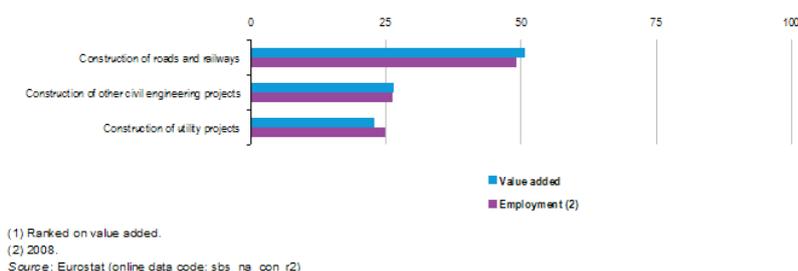


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of civil engineering (NACE Division 42), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Civil engineering	100.3	1 701.0	260 023	72 470	52 423
Construction of roads and railways	33.9	800.0	137 454	36 812	26 025
Construction of utility projects (1)	24.7	426.3	50 578	16 464	12 943
Construction of other civil engineering projects	41.8	430.0	71 990	19 195	13 455

(1) Number of persons employed, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, civil engineering (NACEDivision42), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)
Civil engineering	43.0	32.8	128.8	7.7
Construction of roads and railways	46.0	32.5	141.4	7.9
Construction of utility projects (1)	40.0	32.0	122.8	7.0
Construction of other civil engineering projects	45.0	33.9	131.7	8.0

(1) Apparent labour productivity and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, civil engineering (NACEDivision42), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
	Civil engineering	United Kingdom	18.4	Romania	3.4
Construction of roads and railways	Spain	14.7	Romania	2.2
Construction of utility projects	France	20.7	Estonia	1.0
Construction of other civil engineering projects	United Kingdom	50.9	Portugal	1.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in civil engineering (NACEDivision42), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
EU-27	100.3	1 701.0	260 023	72 470	52 423	-
Belgium	2.2	29.4	7 720.8	1 911.5	1 283.6	1 637.6
Bulgaria	1.9	50.3	2 312.9	538.4	258.6	168.5
Czech Republic	4.4	68.2	9 447.2	1 979.8	1 172.3	256.1
Denmark (1)	1.2	16.0	3 287.0	1 036.8	756.7	171.9
Germany	5.9	176.8	23 759.3	8 488.7	7 133.2	831.4
Estonia	0.5	9.4	745.7	171.8	139.0	23.5
Ireland	1.5	8.4	3 271.1	1 351.7	487.0	28.7
Greece	0.4	38.1	3 667.4	956.8	591.3	152.7
Spain	3.9	162.2	32 061.9	8 842.5	6 117.5	1 546.7
France (2)	5.3	182.9	33 912.7	9 446.1	8 759.4	-
Italy	7.5	104.8	21 611.5	5 548.3	3 927.2	916.4
Cyprus	0.1	7.3	584.2	275.4	231.6	14.6
Latvia	0.5	13.6	882.6	243.1	142.6	35.8
Lithuania	0.3	16.5	757.0	255.6	165.7	34.6
Luxembourg	0.1	4.4	637.2	246.2	182.9	15.7
Hungary	4.6	38.8	5 252.1	770.0	471.4	87.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5.4	60.6	15 064.0	4 470.1	3 189.3	915.4
Austria	1.0	38.8	9 248.9	2 432.0	2 099.8	140.2
Poland	11.7	167.0	12 419.7	3 474.9	1 658.3	568.0
Portugal	3.7	86.8	10 791.2	2 472.3	1 643.7	767.2
Romania	3.4	102.9	5 527.7	1 519.5	697.6	1 955.6
Slovenia	0.5	13.7	1 949.6	447.9	291.3	60.8
Slovakia	0.6	21.4	2 420.1	442.0	299.0	89.1
Finland	1.0	20.2	3 391.4	1 184.4	918.0	95.9
Sweden	1.4	15.6	2 799.0	846.1	735.6	153.8
United Kingdom	23.0	221.3	46 945.6	13 329.8	9 135.0	1 582.0
Norway	0.9	12.6	3 300.7	1 030.8	614.8	76.9
Switzerland	0.6	25.5	3 867.4	1 899.3	1 617.6	203.0
Croatia	1.4	37.1	2 975.4	1 073.3	560.9	1 324.2

(1) 2008.
(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, civil engineering (NACEDivision42), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27	43.0	32.8	129.8	7.7	-
Belgium	65.0	46.6	139.6	8.1	85.7
Bulgaria	10.7	5.3	203.1	12.1	31.3
Czech Republic	29.0	18.3	158.2	8.5	12.9
Denmark (1)	64.9	49.1	132.0	8.5	16.6
Germany	47.8	41.0	116.6	5.6	9.8
Estonia	18.3	14.9	122.6	4.4	13.7
Ireland	160.7	60.1	267.6	26.4	2.1
Greece	25.1	19.9	126.3	10.2	16.0
Spain	54.5	38.4	142.0	8.5	17.5
France	-	47.9	-	2.0	-
Italy	53.0	41.3	128.3	7.5	16.5
Cyprus	37.9	31.9	118.8	5.1	5.3
Latvia	17.9	10.5	170.0	10.2	14.7
Lithuania	15.5	10.1	154.0	11.9	13.5
Luxembourg	55.5	41.3	134.4	9.9	6.4
Hungary	19.9	12.8	155.1	5.7	11.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	73.9	57.0	129.6	8.7	11.5
Austria	62.8	54.6	114.9	3.6	5.8
Poland	20.8	10.8	192.2	14.6	27.9
Portugal	28.5	19.1	148.8	7.7	31.0
Romania	14.8	6.8	216.2	14.9	128.7
Slovenia	32.6	21.5	151.9	8.0	13.6
Slovakia	20.7	14.0	147.4	5.9	20.2
Finland	58.8	46.5	126.4	7.9	8.1
Sweden	54.4	52.6	103.4	3.9	18.2
United Kingdom	60.2	45.1	133.4	8.9	11.9
Norway	82.1	66.3	123.9	6.5	7.5
Switzerland	74.3	-	-	7.3	10.7
Croatia	28.9	19.6	185.7	17.2	123.4

(1) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, civil engineering (NACEDivision42), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 100.3 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's civil engineering sector (Division42) in 2009. Civil engineering enterprises employed 1.7 million persons, equivalent to 1.3% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 11.6% of the construction (Section F) workforce. These enterprises generated EUR72470 million of value added which was also 1.3% of the non-financial business economy total, but reached 14.2% of the construction total. For comparison, the number of civil engineering enterprises was a little more than one tenth of the number of enterprises within the population for the construction of buildings sector (Division41), whereas employment and value added shares were nearer to two fifths, indicating that the average size of civil engineering enterprises was much greater than that of enterprises classified to the construction of buildings.

Average value added per person employed ([apparent labour productivity](#)) in the EU-27's civil engineering sector in 2009 was EUR43 thousand, which was above not only the construction average of EUR35 thousand but also the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand. Accompanying this moderately high apparent labour productivity was an elevated level of [average personnel costs](#) : these averaged EUR32.8 thousand per employee within the EU-27's civil engineering sector compared with EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the non-financial business economy and EUR30.6 thousand per employee for construction. The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee, and this ratio was 129.8% for civil engineering in 2009, below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), but substantially above the construction average (113.9%).

In contrast to the productivity indicators that were above the construction average, the [gross operating rate](#) , which is a measure of operating profitability, was relatively low, 7.7% for the EU-27's civil engineering sector in 2009 compared with a non-financial business economy average of 9.7% and a construction average of 10.6%. This was the lowest gross operating rate observed among the three construction NACE divisions in the EU-27 in 2009.

Sectoral analysis

The construction of roads and railways (Group42.1) is the largest civil engineering subsector in the EU-27, accounting for approximately half of sectoral employment and value added; the other two subsectors, the construction of other civil engineering projects (Group42.9) and the construction of utility projects (Group42.2), were roughly similar in size to each other according to the main indicators shown in Figure 1.

The EU-27's construction of utility projects subsector recorded lower apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs, and wage-adjusted labour productivity than the other two subsectors; the 2008 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 122.8% for this subsector was also below the 127.8% average recorded for the whole of construction in 2008. For the largest subsector, the construction of roads and railways, these three indicators were relatively high, not just above the average values for construction in 2009 but also above for the average values for the whole of the non-financial business economy. The construction of other civil engineering projects subsector also recorded apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs above the non-financial business economy average, but the particularly high average personnel costs pushed the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for this sector down below the non-financial business economy average, although it remained well above the construction average. All three subsectors recorded relatively low gross operating rates, ranging from 7.0% for the construction of utility projects to 8.0% for the construction of other civil engineering projects.

Country analysis

The largest civil engineering sector within the EU-27 in 2009 was in the United Kingdom, both in terms of employment and value added, with a 13.0% share of EU-27 employment and an 18.4% share of EU-27 value added. The next largest Member States, in value added terms, were France, Spain and Germany, all with more than 10% of EU-27 value added. The leading position of the United Kingdom in the civil engineering sector was, in large part, due to its dominance of the construction of other civil engineering projects subsector where it contributed half (50.9%) of the EU-27's value added; France had the highest share of value added for the construction of utility projects (20.7% of the EU-27 total) and Spain the highest share (14.7%) for the construction of roads and railways.

In value added terms, the most specialised Member State in the civil engineering sector in 2009 was Romania where 3.4% of non-financial business economy value added was generated; among the non-member countries shown in Tables 4a and 4b Croatia was even more specialised (4.8%). Portugal, Latvia, Bulgaria and Cyprus were also relatively highly specialised in the civil engineering sector as more than 3.0% of their non-financial business economy value added was generated in this sector; the relative importance of the civil engineering sector was much lower in some countries, as its share of non-financial business economy value added fell below 1.0% in Italy, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, as well as Switzerland and Norway.

Around half of the Member States recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for their civil engineering sector that was below the average for their non-financial business economy in 2009, but each of these ratios remained above 100%, with Sweden (103.4%) recording the lowest. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, by far, was recorded by Ireland (267.6%), where the wage-adjusted labour productivity of the civil engineering sector was about one third higher than the average for the Irish non-financial business economy (180.8%). For the gross operating rate the situation was similar, with a small majority of Member States reporting rates that were lower for civil engineering than for the whole of their non-financial business economy, while Ireland again recorded, by far, the highest rate (26.4%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the civil engineering sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division42. This division includes general construction for civil engineering objects. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of pre-fabricated structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. This work can be carried out on own account or on a fee or contract basis. Portions of the work and sometimes even the whole practical work can be subcontracted out.

The construction of roads and railways includes the construction (and surface work) of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways, bridges or tunnels, railways and subways. It also includes road painting and other marking, the installation of crash barriers, traffic signs and the like and the construction of airfield runways.

The construction of utility projects includes projects for electricity and telecommunications as well as fluids such as long-distance and urban pipelines, irrigation systems, canals, reservoirs, sewer systems, sewage disposal plants and pumping stations. The construction of distribution lines and related buildings and structures that are integral part of these systems is included.

The construction of other civil engineering projects includes: water projects such as the construction of harbour and river works, marinas, locks, dams and dykes and the construction or dredging of waterways; the construction of industrial facilities (except buildings) such as refineries and chemical plants; outdoor sports facilities; land subdivision with land improvement (for example, adding roads, utility infrastructure and so on).

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- the construction of roads and railways (Group42.1);
- the construction of utility projects (Group42.2);
- the construction of other civil engineering projects (Group42.9).

The information within this article covers neither the installation of street lighting and electrical signals (which are included in NACE as [specialised construction activities](#) , Division43), nor land subdivision without land improvement (included within [real estate activities](#) , Division68).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for construction (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_na_con_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Construction broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_sc_con_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Civil engineering \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Construction](#)
- [Joint research centre](#) , see:
- [Euro codes](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: construction and demolition](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Construction](#)

Clothing production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers clothing manufacturing, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Division 18](#), which is part of the [textiles, clothing, leather and shoe production](#) sector. Clothing manufacturing comprises the production of:

- leather clothes;
- workwear;
- outerwear;
- underwear;
- articles of fur.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur (1)	143.9	82 600	22 500	1 390.0	100.0	100.0
Leather clothes	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other wearing apparel & accessories	134.2	80 134	21 784	1 346.9	96.8	96.9
Workwear	8.2	3 746	1 141	77.8	5.1	5.6
Other outerwear	90.0	52 588	13 751	877.6	61.1	63.1
Underwear	8.6	10 843	2 947	211.2	13.1	15.2
Other wearing apparel & accessories n.e.c.	27.1	12 956	3 946	180.3	17.5	13.0
Dressing and dyeing of fur; articles of fur	6.4	1 364	406	21.7	1.8	1.6

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur (NACE Division 18). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Italy	7 191	32.0	Romania	257.2	18.5	Romania	3.1
2	France	3 067	13.6	Italy	238.0	17.1	Bulgaria	2.9
3	Germany	2 440	10.8	Poland	160.9	10.9	Lithuania	1.6
4	Spain	2 283	10.1	Bulgaria	139.9	10.1	Portugal	1.5
5	United Kingdom	1 511	6.7	Portugal	111.3	8.0	Italy	1.1

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur (NACE Division 18). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
T-shirts, singlets & vests, knitted or crocheted	18.23.30.00	1 830	-	675.2	units	-
Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather (including coats & overcoats) (excluding clothing accessories, headgear, footwear)	18.10.10.00	1 777	-	10.8	units	-
Women's or girls' blouses, shirts & shirt-blouses (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.23.23.00	1 740	60	149.7	units	-
Women's or girls' jackets & blazers (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.22.33.30	1 599	-	45.6	units	-
Women's or girls' dresses (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.22.34.70	1 426	-	49.5	units	0.03
Men's or boys' shirts (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.23.21.00	1 370	-	94.6	units	0.05
Men's or boys' suits (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.22.22.10	1 234	-	17.7	units	-
Men's or boys' jackets and blazers (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.22.23.00	1 190	-	25.3	units	-
Women's or girls' skirts & divided skirts (excluding knitted or crocheted)	18.22.34.80	1 114	0.8	73.4	units	-
Men's or boys' trousers & breeches, of denim (excluding for industrial or occupational wear)	18.22.24.42	1 070	-	57.3	units	-
Women's or girls' trousers & breeches, of wool or fine animal hair or man-made fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted and for industrial & occupational wear)	18.22.35.49	1 067	-	78.7	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 18.23.23.00, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 60 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Clothing (CPA Division 18). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur (1)	15 100	60 900	1 781	16.2	12.0
Leather clothes (2)	-	700	20	14.5	12.0
Other wearing apparel & accessories	14 708	59 064	1 733	16.2	12.0
Workwear	755	2 666	103	14.7	10.6
Other outerwear	9 284	39 403	1 188	15.7	11.6
Underwear	2 282	7 880	182	14.0	11.3
Other wearing apparel & accessories n.e.c.	2 388	9 115	260	21.9	15.4
Dressing & dyeing of fur; articles of fur	244	991	27	18.7	16.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; personnel costs and apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur (NACE Division 18). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.1	4.6	7.5	0.4	2.7	0.4	0.1	12.7	12.8	12.0	36.7	0.4	0.9	2.2
Persons employed	7.5	139.9	33.5	2.4	54.5	10.7	1.5	37.3	93.2	67.4	238.0	1.3	13.1	32.3
Turnover	1 640	869	574	458	10 005	187	178	1 962	7 986	13 214	29 251	60	152	359
Production	1 579	846	537	426	9 238	151	66	1 954	7 695	10 101	28 119	52	158	364
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 297	566	393	360	7 520	113	151	1 504	5 855	10 253	22 243	42	88	216
Value added	345	325	217	124	2 440	75	-27	637	2 283	3 067	7 191	21	73	157
Personnel costs	224	221	173	83	1 642	61	38	423	1 667	2 239	4 291	16	46	123
Average personnel costs	34.8	1.6	6.3	39.6	31.6	5.7	26.6	17.4	19.7	34.3	22.7	14.4	3.7	4.0
Gross operating surplus	121	105	44	41	798	14	-65	214	616	828	2 899	5	26	34
Gross investment	27	67	22	12	128	7	2	67	178	182	580	1	8	14
Apparent labour prod.	46.3	2.3	6.5	52.6	44.8	7.0	-18.2	17.1	24.5	45.5	30.2	15.6	5.6	4.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	133.2	144.0	102.8	132.6	141.7	121.4	-68.3	98.2	124.6	132.9	133.0	108.5	152.2	120.6
Gross operating rate	7.4	12.0	7.7	9.0	8.0	7.2	-36.2	10.9	7.7	6.3	9.9	8.0	17.3	9.5
Investment rate	7.9	20.7	10.3	10.0	5.3	9.1	-6.5	10.5	7.8	5.9	8.1	6.5	10.4	8.7
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	4.4	-	1.5	0.9	17.7	11.3	5.7	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	3.9	0.6
Persons employed	-	38.7	-	5.0	8.0	160.9	111.3	257.2	10.6	24.2	4.3	1.7	37.8	1.4
Turnover	-	774	-	574	866	2 013	3 156	2 098	261	297	534	316	4 530	237
Production	-	672	-	519	717	1 798	3 069	2 043	222	275	452	285	1 937	220
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	560	-	431	611	1 201	2 104	1 308	149	184	373	239	2 951	172
Value added	-	242	-	130	265	762	1 095	894	111	118	170	81	1 511	77
Personnel costs	-	188	-	100	192	556	923	713	107	111	121	50	786	44
Average personnel costs	-	5.2	-	32.3	26.8	4.0	8.5	2.8	10.7	4.6	30.7	34.8	22.3	39.6
Gross operating surplus	-	55	-	39	73	207	172	181	5	7	49	30	726	33
Gross investment	-	15	-	13	80	100	176	8	10	8	5	56	5	5
Apparent labour prod.	-	6.3	-	27.9	33.2	4.7	9.8	3.5	10.5	4.9	39.7	48.8	40.0	53.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	119.9	-	86.6	123.6	119.5	116.0	124.7	97.6	106.0	129.5	140.4	179.3	135.1
Gross operating rate	-	7.1	-	6.7	8.4	10.3	5.5	8.6	1.7	2.4	9.2	9.3	16.0	13.7
Investment rate	-	6.2	-	5.0	10.5	9.2	19.7	7.1	8.5	4.8	6.4	3.7	6.3	6.7

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur (NACE Division 18). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

There were about 1.4 million people employed across the EU-27 by the 143.9 thousand enterprises that had clothing manufacturing (NACE Division 18) as their main activity in 2006. These enterprises generated EUR 22.5 billion of value added in 2006, accounting for about one third (34.7%) of the value added generated by textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing (NACE Subsections DB and DC).

The principal clothing activity in the EU-27 is the manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories (NACE Group 18.2) such as other outerwear and underwear, which generated the overwhelming majority (96.8%) of clothing value added in 2006 and employed most of its workers. In more detail, the manufacture of other outerwear (NACE Class 18.22), such as coats, jackets and trousers, accounted for a clear majority (61.1%) of clothing value added in 2006, with most of the rest (17.5%) coming from the manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 18.24), such as babies garments, hats and headgear and also (13.1%) the manufacture of underwear (NACE Class 18.23).

Among the Member States, Romania and Italy had by far the largest clothing manufacturing workforces, each employing about a quarter of a million workers (the equivalent of a combined 35.6% of the EU-27 total), followed by Bulgaria with a 10.1% share. In terms of the value added generated by the clothing sector, however, Italy was by far the largest Member State, the EUR 7.2 billion of value added in 2006 accounting for almost one third (32.0%) of the total across the EU-27. By comparison, the value added generated in Romania accounted for only 4.0% of the total. These differences in large part reflect the opposing ends of the clothing manufacturing spectrum; clothes manufacturing in Italy is more focused on higher value products (including many designer and luxury brands), whereas in Romania production is concentrated more on the labour-intensive stages of clothing production and mass-market products. Nevertheless, the value added generated by the clothing manufacturing sector in Romania contributed 3.1% of its non-financial business economy total in 2005, more than in any other Member State and about seven and a half times the EU-27 average. In these relative terms, only Bulgaria (2.9%, 2005) was almost as specialised as Romania in the manufacture of clothing, with Lithuania (1.6%) and Portugal (1.5%) some way behind.

There was a strong downward trend in the production index of clothing manufacturing across the EU-27 during the period between 1997 and 2007, despite an abrupt levelling-off in 2006 and 2007. In the ten years through to 2007, the average rate of decline in clothing output across the EU-27 was 5.3% per year. However, this overall picture disguises contrasting developments in some of the Member States. There were particularly rapid and sustained declines in clothing manufacturing output in Belgium (an average 14.0% per year), France (16.1% per year) and Ireland (17.4% per year) between 1997 and 2007. For a time, production appeared to shift from west to east with strong growth in the Baltic Member States through to 2001 and in Romania through to about 2002 to 2003. However, after this time there were also steep declines in eastern European countries. Bulgaria stood

alone among the Member States as having sustained and sometimes rapid growth in clothing manufacturing output; in the period between 2000 and 2007, the Bulgarian production index for clothing manufacturing more than doubled.

Among the NACE classes within other wearing apparel and accessories manufacturing activities (NACE Group 18.2), the fastest rate of decline in output across the EU-27 during the ten years through until 2007 was for underwear (8.6% per year). However, the decline in the output of the relatively small activity of the dressing and dyeing of fur and the manufacture of articles of fur (NACE Group 18.3) was even stronger (an average rate of 12.5% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment across the clothing manufacturing sector amounted to EUR 1.8 billion in 2006, the equivalent of about a quarter (24.2%) of the tangible investment in textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole. In comparison to the value added generated by the clothing sector, therefore, tangible investment was relatively low. The resulting **investment rate** of 7.9% (less than one half of that across the non-financial business economy) may, at least in part, reflect the continued, further shift in production to non-member countries.

An analysis of the clothing manufacturing sector's **operating expenditure** shows that it was very similar to that of textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole, with about a fifth (19.9%) of expenditure going on personnel costs. This was despite very low average **personnel costs** of EUR 12.0 thousand per employee – this average being lower than for any other NACE division within the non-financial business economy. The apparent **labour productivity** of those working in clothing manufacturing across the EU-27 was also less than any other NACE division in the non-financial business economy; average value added generated per person employed in clothing manufacturing was EUR 16.2 thousand in 2006, almost exactly one quarter less than the figure for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole and approaching two thirds (62.8%) less than the average across the EU-27's non-financial business economy.

Nevertheless, the value added generated in the clothing sector more than covered personnel costs in 2006, the resulting **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of 135.1% in the EU-27 being very similar to the ratio for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole. In Ireland, Greece, the Netherlands (2005), and Slovenia, however, value added per person employed did not cover average personnel costs. In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios of the clothing manufacturing sectors in Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom were not only higher than the average for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole, but were similar to or a little higher than average ratios for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the **PRODCOM** statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Since the closure of the World Trade Organisation's (**WTO**) ten-year, transitional Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) at the end of 2004, the European Union market for textiles, clothing, leather and footwear has been open to far more global competition, particularly from China and other Far Eastern countries. The **European Commission** published a study on the competitiveness, economic situation and location of production in the **textiles and clothing, footwear, leather (and furniture) industries** in 2007, which put forward some ideas for consideration: to upgrade knowledge and skills within the sector; to enhance the value added of EU manufactured products, perhaps through emphasising social ethics, environmental and health considerations and ethical sourcing; to enhance the protection of intellectual property; to foster trade and eliminate trade barriers; to improve the integration of fashion and design in the sector and better support young designers.

The manufacture of clothing involves design (styling, prototyping and choice of collections), development (patterns, sourcing fabric) and production (cutting, sewing, pressing and finishing) processes. Innovation is seen as an important requirement if clothing manufacturing in the EU is going to be more competitive in ever more global markets. The European Commission has already identified technical textiles for intelligent personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE) as a key area of high potential growth under its Lead Market Initiative ([COM\(2007\)860 final](#)). Protective textiles comprise clothing and other textile-based systems whose main function is to protect users from hazards and dangers in the conditions in which they operate, such as civil and military emergency interventions or in hospitals and manufacturing environments that require insulation from bacterial and viral contamination. Various forms of support have been proposed to stimulate research and development in this area, as well as accelerating standardisation, raising the know-how of public purchasers and enhancing the coherence of safety user requirements. A further challenge faced by small producers who want to develop new products and applications is the ease and ability to secure additional capital, whether from public or private bodies.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [A lead market initiative for Europe - COM\(2007\) 860 final](#)

See also

- [Leather and shoe production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Textile, clothing, leather and shoe production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Textile production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Computer and information services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents the [European Union \(EU\) structural business statistics](#) for NACE Division 72, 'Computer and related activities', which consists of:

- consultancy activities for hardware or software;
- data processing activities;
- database activities;
- the maintenance and repair of office and information technology machinery.

Although the repair of computers is included in this list, neither their actual manufacture (NACE Class 30.02) nor their wholesaling, retailing, or renting (NACE Classes 51.84, 52.48 and 71.33) are covered here.

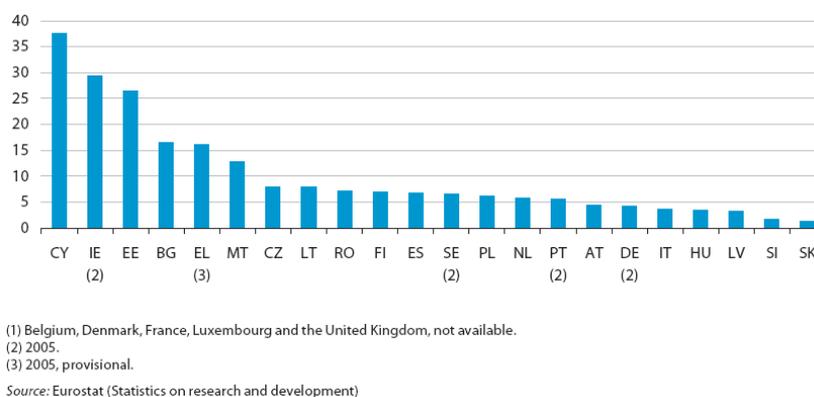
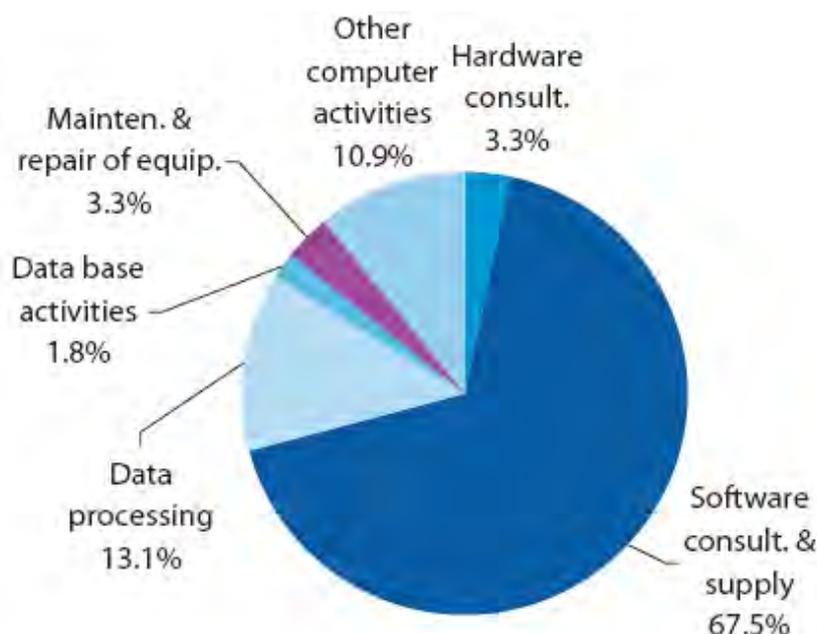


Figure 1: Share of business enterprise research and development expenditure, 2006 (%) (1)

Main statistical findings



(1) Weighted average based on: 2005 data for Denmark (provisional), Spain, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Norway, 2004 data for Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and 2003 data for Estonia and Poland.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Breakdown of turnover in computing services by activity, average, 2005 (%) (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	53 073 29.4	United Kingdom	560.5 20.1	United Kingdom	4.9
2	Germany	31 573 17.5	Germany	416.0 14.9	Sweden	4.4
3	France	25 516 14.1	Italy	368.5 13.2	Ireland	4.3
4	Italy	17 551 9.7	France	366.4 13.1	Denmark	3.6
5	Spain	9 754 5.4	Spain	218.2 7.8	Finland	3.5

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Structural profile - ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Computer and related activities are at the forefront of the information society along with telecommunications. Computer and related activities have one of the highest levels of expenditure on [research and development](#) among services. An average from the 22 Member States for which data are available shows a 5.5% share for computer and related activities, a substantial share bearing in mind that manufacturing activities account for 78.5% of the total.

It is quite common for [enterprises](#) to outsource their requirements for hardware, software and data processing services to specialist providers. The ability of such services to be traded across borders has been assisted by improved telecommunications.

Structural profile

The EU's computer and related activities (NACE Division 72) sector generated EUR 180.4 billion of [value added](#) from EUR 369.8 billion of [turnover](#) in 2006, therefore contributing around one fifth of [business services](#) (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) output. The computer and related activities workforce comprised 2.8 million persons, one eighth (12.6%) of the business services total, working in just over half a million enterprises.

An analysis of the breakdown of turnover in computer and related activities is available for a subset of Member States, based on the data from a development project compiled on a voluntary basis. The results show that software consultancy and supply (NACE Group 72.2) generated the largest share (68%) of the sector's turnover, followed by data processing services (NACE Group 72.3, 13%).

The United Kingdom had by far the largest computer and related activities sector within the EU in 2006, providing about three tenths of the EU's value added and one fifth of the [employment](#) total. By the same two measures Germany had the next largest computer and related activities workforce, significantly smaller than in the United Kingdom. Given its extremely high share of EU value added in 2006, the United Kingdom was the most specialised Member State within computer and related activities, as this sector contributed 4.9% of [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added in the United Kingdom. The next most specialised Member States included Ireland and the three [Nordic Member States](#) , which all generated at least 3.5% of their non-financial business economy value added in this sector. By the same measure the least specialised Member States in computer and related activities were Cyprus and Bulgaria (both 2005), Greece and the [Baltic Member States](#) that all generated 1.5% or less of their non-financial business economy value added in this sector.

Expenditure and productivity

Apparent [labour productivity](#) in the EU's computer and related activities sector was EUR 64.7 thousand per person employed in 2006 and average [personnel costs](#) were EUR 51.1 thousand per [employee](#) . In several other respects the EU's computer and related activities sector was typical of business services, with a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (126.5%) and share of personnel costs in operating expenditure (39.0%) both just below the business services averages.

Computer and related activities accounted for one fifth of gross tangible investment in EU business services in 2006, valued at EUR 13.4 billion. The resulting investment rate was 7.4%, typical for a business services activity, and as such around two fifths of the non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include [short-term statistics](#) and the [Labour force survey](#) . In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably transport, energy, research and development, environment, tourism and information society statistics.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services and are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The Directive on services in the internal market ([COM\(2006\) 123](#)) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most [business services](#) (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as

distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)

See also

- [Computer and office equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Computer and office equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers for the manufacture of computers and office equipment, corresponding to NACE Division 30, which is part of the [electrical machinery and optical equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- office machinery;
- computers;
- peripherals, such as printers and terminals.

Note that the manufacture of electronic games is classified under toys and is covered within the article on [jewelry, musical instruments, sports goods and toy production](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Office machinery & computers (1)	10.7	59 580	9 634	1546	100.0	100.0
Office machinery	1.1	6 903	2 191	34.7	22.7	22.4
Computers & other information processing equipment	9.1	52 676	7 444	119.8	77.3	77.5

(1) Number of enterprises, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of office machinery and computers (NACE Division 30). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	3 692 38.3	Germany	39.2 25.4	Ireland	2.2
2	Ireland	2 009 20.9	United Kingdom	25.3 16.3	Hungary	0.6
3	United Kingdom	1 613 16.7	Italy	14.7 9.5	Germany	0.3
4	Italy	430 4.5	Ireland	12.9 8.3	Bulgaria	0.2
5	France	387 4.0	Czech Republic	10.4 6.7	Sweden	0.2

(1) Malta, not available; Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Greece, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of office machinery and computers (NACE Division 30). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Digital data processing machines: presented in the form of systems	30.02.14.00	11 416	-	20 161	units	-
Laptop PCs & palm-top organisers	30.02.12.00	8 712	-	13 165	units	-
Central storage units	30.02.17.30	2 400	800	0 593	units	-
Input or output units whether or not containing storage units in the same housing (including mouses) (excluding printers and keyboards)	30.02.16.70	1 706	-	11 607	units	-
Desk top PCs	30.02.13.00	1 626	-	2 174	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1.5 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 30.02.17.30, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 800 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Computers and office equipment (CPA Division 30). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	0.9	2.1	10.4	1.1	39.2	0.3	12.9	0.9	4.9	7.8	14.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
Turnover	239	67	4 111	243	16 664	59	19 649	14	792	1 986	3 878	0	28	26
Production	229	64	4 134	240	13 126	42	18 843	11	733	1 586	3 203	0	27	17
Purch. of goods & serv.	183	62	4 099	157	13 034	54	17 726	9	633	1 564	3 520	0	21	23
Value added	54	14	61	88	3 692	5	2 009	5	157	387	430	0	7	4
Personnel costs	31	6	110	53	2 546	3	551	1	127	359	472	0	2	2
Average personnel costs	44.5	2.9	11.2	50.5	65.4	12.0	42.9	12.9	30.1	46.0	38.3	:	8.9	5.4
Gross operating surplus	23	9	-50	35	1 146	2	1 458	4	30	28	-42	0	6	2
Gross investment	4	5	44	4	177	0	62	2	15	43	64	0	0	1
Apparent labour prod.	63.0	6.9	5.9	82.5	94.2	19.1	156.2	5.5	31.8	49.4	29.3	:	42.4	9.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	141.6	235.8	52.4	163.4	144.0	159.5	364.3	42.3	105.6	107.3	76.4	:	475.8	178.2
Gross operating rate	9.7	12.6	-1.2	14.4	6.9	3.4	7.4	28.4	3.8	1.4	-1.1	:	20.9	6.8
Investment rate	7.1	33.3	72.6	4.6	4.8	3.1	3.1	36.1	9.3	11.1	14.8	:	4.1	20.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	:	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.0
Persons employed	0.0	8.9	:	:	1.1	6.7	0.9	4.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	4.3	25.3	0.2
Turnover	0	2 570	:	1 453	213	602	110	422	110	72	73	845	5 196	69
Production	0	2 442	:	1 246	200	446	66	306	73	62	60	851	4 647	70
Purch. of goods & serv.	0	2 317	:	1 169	147	302	91	469	89	52	57	605	3 499	57
Value added	0	271	:	346	74	99	21	-46	22	20	16	252	1 613	13
Personnel costs	0	108	:	275	51	48	16	24	17	12	11	175	1 138	14
Average personnel costs	:	12.2	:	:	48.3	8.6	19.5	5.6	23.4	8.4	39.0	45.7	48.0	84.1
Gross operating surplus	0	163	:	70	23	51	5	-70	5	8	5	70	475	-1
Gross investment	0	26	:	:	4	10	3	27	2	7	1	17	145	1
Apparent labour prod.	:	30.3	:	:	67.2	14.9	25.1	-10.7	29.1	13.6	54.3	58.9	63.8	75.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	:	248.5	:	:	139.2	173.4	129.0	-190.5	124.4	160.9	139.4	128.8	132.9	89.3
Gross operating rate	:	6.3	:	4.8	10.8	8.5	4.9	-16.5	4.3	10.5	6.9	8.3	9.1	-1.8
Investment rate	:	9.7	:	:	5.7	9.6	11.6	-59.3	9.6	32.9	3.2	6.7	9.0	5.5

(1) Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage-adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of office machinery and computers (NACE Division 30). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

There were 10.7 thousand enterprises within the EU-27's computer and office equipment (NACE Division 30) manufacturing sector in 2005, employing 154.6 thousand persons in 2006, while value added reached EUR 9.6 billion from a turnover of EUR 59.6 billion in the same year. The computer and office equipment manufacturing sector was by a considerable margin the smallest activity among the four NACE divisions that comprise the electrical machinery and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL) manufacturing sector; this was the case for each of the main indicators used to measure the size of an activity. In relative terms, the computer and office equipment sector generally accounted for around 5% of the electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector; this share rising as high as 8.4% for turnover and falling as low as 4.2% for the number of persons employed.

Within the activity of computer and office equipment manufacturing, the biggest subsector was clearly the manufacture of computers and other information processing equipment (NACE Class 30.02), which accounted for more than three quarters of both the EU-27's value added (77.3%) and number of persons employed (77.5%), the remainder being accounted for by the manufacture of office machinery (NACE Class 30.01).

The production of computers and office equipment was highly concentrated in three of the Member States, which together accounted for just over 75% of the EU-27's value added in 2006. Germany was the leading producer, with a 38.3% share of EU-27 value added (considerably higher than its corresponding share of the workforce, which stood at 25.4%). The second highest level of output was recorded in Ireland (20.9% of EU-27 value added), while one sixth (16.7%) of the total was generated in the United Kingdom. To give some idea of the extent to which these three countries dominated EU-27 production, the fourth highest share in EU-27 value

added was recorded in Italy at just 4.5%. The contribution of the computer and office equipment sector to **non-financial business economy** value added was highest in Ireland (2.2%), which may be attributed to Ireland often being used as a hub by large international manufacturers before distributing their computers across Europe. The next most specialised country was Hungary (where the manufacture of computers and office equipment accounted for 0.6% of non-financial business economy value added), while Germany (0.3%) was the third most specialised Member State.

As with many technology-related activities, EU-27 output from computer and office equipment manufacturing followed an erratic development, rising at a rapid pace through to the peak of the dot.com boom in 2000, before falling in the period from 2001 to 2003. Annual short-term statistics show that the **index of production** for the computer and office equipment manufacturing thereafter rose at a particularly fast pace (on average by 9.2% per year) between 2003 and 2007. Having also peaked in 2000 the EU-27 index of employment for computer and office equipment manufacturing started to follow a downward path and fell in successive years through to 2007, losing an average of 4.5% of the workforce each year; this trend was likely to be endemic of a gradual shift in assembly operations to lower labour cost regions.

Price comparisons over time are particularly difficult because computer specifications are constantly increasing, while the price of computers tends to fall. Indeed, in contrast to the majority of industrial NACE divisions, the domestic **output price index** for the manufacture of computers and office equipment in the EU-27 fell between 1997 and 2007 at an average rate of 8.1% per year.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross investment in tangible goods of the EU-27's computer and office equipment manufacturing sector in 2006 was particularly low at EUR 710 million. Computer and office equipment manufacturing accounted for 3.5% of the total investment made in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector in 2006. The **investment rate** (defined here as the ratio of investment to value added) of the computer and office equipment manufacturing sector in the EU-27 was 7.4% in 2006, which was the second lowest ratio among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy for which data are available in 2005 or 2006 (higher only than for instrument engineering – see **Instrument engineering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1**). The Czech Republic and Greece (2005) were the only Member States among those for which data are available²³ to report an investment rate for computer and office equipment manufacturing that was above their non-financial business economy average.

The relative importance of **personnel costs** in relation to **operating expenditure** was 10.9% in the EU-27's computer and office equipment manufacturing sector in 2006. This was almost half the average share recorded within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector (20.6%) and was the lowest share among the four NACE divisions that comprise the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector.

In **productivity** terms, each person employed in the EU-27's computer and office equipment manufacturing sector generated an average of EUR 62.3 thousand of value added in 2006, which was well above the EUR 55.3 thousand average for electrical machinery and optical equipment. Average personnel costs were also somewhat higher, at EUR 42.6 thousand per employee in 2005 for computer and office equipment manufacturing, when compared with the average for electrical machinery and optical equipment (EUR 39.6 thousand per employee in the same year). Apparent **labour productivity** more than covered average personnel costs, as the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** for computer and office equipment manufacturing stood at 153.0% in 2005, which was above the average for the whole of electrical machinery and optical equipment sector (130.9% in the same year), as well as being the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the four NACE divisions covered within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector.

In the majority of the Member States²⁴, average personnel costs were considerably higher within the computer and office equipment manufacturing sector than across the whole of the non-financial business economy. This was particularly true in Germany, where they were 83.4% above the average in 2006. These relatively high personnel costs per employee were to some extent reflection of a high level of apparent labour productivity, as each person employed in the German computer and office equipment manufacturing sector generated 75.7% more added value than the national average within the non-financial business economy. This relative performance was only bettered in Latvia (where apparent labour productivity among the computer and office

²³Greece, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

²⁴Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005; Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

equipment workforce was 212.1% higher than the average), Ireland (87.1%) and in Hungary (82.9% higher).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The electrical machinery and optical equipment sector is an important and strategic part of Europe's manufacturing sector, producing a wide range of mostly high-technology products (for example, computers, switchgears or semi-conductors). This sector has been cited as being at the centre of industrial development, as almost every other sector depends, at least to some degree, on the capital equipment, technology, end-products, research and innovations that are provided by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector. It is therefore often referred to as one of the main drivers of [productivity](#) gains and central to the EU's objective of creating more and better jobs.

The goods and services made within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector range from capital goods used in energy and primary transformation activities, transport manufacturing (motor vehicles, aeronautics and rail equipment producers) or process manufacturing sectors (agro-industries, chemicals, plastics or wood), through intermediate goods (such as electronic components or wiring) that are often used by other manufacturers, to consumer goods (such as consumer electronics, mobile phones and household appliances).

This sector operates within a long-established legislative framework that covers issues such as product safety, energy labelling, minimum efficiency requirements, eco-design and waste. Two Directives ([2008/34](#) and [2008/35](#)) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the restriction of the use of certain [hazardous substances](#) in electrical and electronic equipment were introduced in 2008. The EU aims to take measures to prevent the generation of electrical and electronic waste and to promote reuse, [recycling](#) and other forms of recovery in order to reduce the quantity of such waste by encouraging manufacturers to design products with the environmental impacts in mind throughout their entire life cycle.

The potential role that may be played by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector with respect to energy efficiency has also been highlighted in recent years. Indeed, considerable effort has gone into reducing the energy consumption of appliances, although changes in lifestyle and working practices have sometimes offset these, for example, while changes to the manufacture of domestic and office appliances has made these more energy efficient, rising equipment rates and the introduction of new technologies may result in higher overall energy consumption. Several directives cover this area of energy saving, in particular a Directive on eco-design requirements for energy-using products, a Directive on the energy labelling of domestic appliances and a Regulation on the energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment.

The [i2010 strategy](#) is the EU's policy framework for the information society and media. It promotes the positive contribution that [information and communication technologies \(ICT\)](#) can make to the economy, society and personal quality of life. Fundamental to these objectives is the use of personal computers in the workplace, at home, or in the form of mobile devices (laptops and netbooks). From a manufacturing perspective, one of the most important priorities of i2010 is a focus on the EU's [research and development](#) instruments to promote innovation and technological leadership. Actions implemented under this priority aim to strengthen European innovation and research in ICT through initiatives such as the [seventh research framework programme \(FP7\)](#) , [European technology platforms](#) , or [joint technology initiatives \(JTIs\)](#) .

As noted in the overview article [Electrical machinery and optical equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) , there have in recent years been increasing calls to use the potential of ICTs to improve energy efficiency as part of an effort to combat climate change and drive economic recovery. ICTs can be used to improve monitoring and management of energy use in factories, offices and public spaces, as well as helping to make people more aware of how they use energy at home (through metering systems that identify where energy is

being used). The energy efficiency of information technology (IT) products – computers and peripherals – is covered by the EU's energy star label which is a voluntary standard that differentiates between efficient and less efficient [IT products](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/34](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/96 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
- [Directive 2008/35](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/95 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission

External links

- [European Commission - Information Society](#)
- [Energy Star](#)

See also

- [Computer and information services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Information society statistics](#)

Notes

Computer and personal and household good repair statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the repair of computers and personal and household goods in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Division 95. This is the only division within Section S (other service activities) for which [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) are compiled and this division completes the SBS coverage of the non-financial business economy which is defined as Sections B to J, L to N and Division 95.

The activities covered by Division 95 which forms the basis of this article are the repair and/or maintenance of:

- [computers](#) and computer peripherals such as printers as well as communications equipment like fax machines and mobile phones;
- home electronic goods (consumer electronics); garden equipment; clothing and footwear; furniture and furnishings; personal items such as watches and jewellery; most other consumer goods such as bicycles, toys, sports equipment and musical instruments.

This article does not cover the repair of industrial machinery and equipment, central heating and air conditioning equipment, nor hand-held power tools and it also excludes enterprises that carry out repair as a secondary activity in combination with other activities; as such, it focuses exclusively on specialist repairers.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	346
Number of persons employed (1 000)	765
Turnover (EUR million)	48 101
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	28 862
Personnel costs (EUR million)	12 802
Value added (EUR million)	19 010
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	6 208
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.7
Number of persons employed (1)	0.6
Value added (1)	0.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	52.4
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	189.6
Gross operating rate (%)	25.8

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	345.5	785.0	48 101	19 010	12 802
Repair of computers and communication equipment	40.1	154.1	13 875	5 200	4 014
Repair of personal and household goods	132.7	228.3	10 175	4 305	2 387

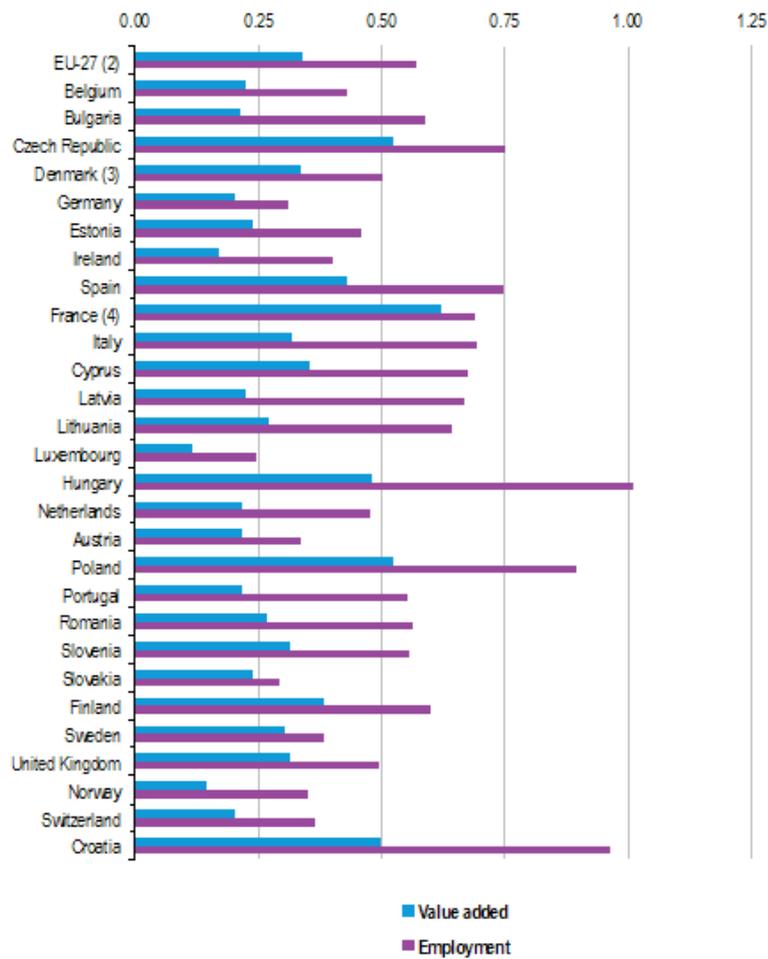
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	50.0	52.4	188.6	25.8
Repair of computers and communication equipment	34.0	32.3	104.3	8.6
Repair of personal and household goods	19.0	19.9	94.9	18.9

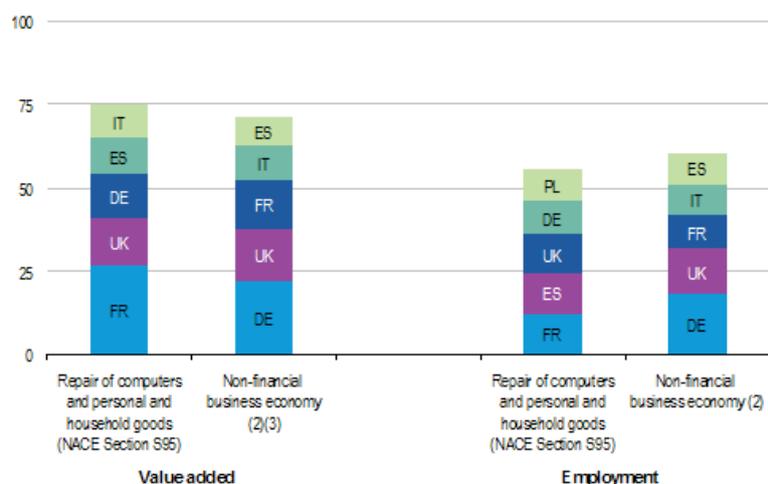
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), 2009(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) Denmark, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	France	26.5	France	0.6
Repair of computers and communication equipment	France	31.5	France	0.2
Repair of personal and household goods	France	20.5	Cyprus	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27	345.5	785.0	48 101	19 010	12 802	-
Belgium	4.9	10.6	949.4	364.8	285.0	102.6
Bulgaria	6.8	12.0	103.6	35.2	18.2	3.6
Czech Republic	16.1	26.0	1 359.4	404.6	209.6	58.6
Denmark (1)	1.4	10.4	888.0	406.9	330.2	33.4
Germany	20.1	75.5	5 234.8	2 512.0	1 403.2	130.8
Estonia	0.5	1.8	39.0	16.2	15.4	1.6
Ireland	1.8	4.6	351.2	146.6	114.0	8.8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	39.8	92.2	4 256.8	2 080.6	1 457.0	66.4
France (2)	54.6	94.0	14 913.2	5 038.2	4 321.4	-
Italy	58.5	107.8	4 894.6	1 877.8	979.8	120.6
Cyprus	1.0	1.6	59.4	30.6	24.8	0.8
Latvia	1.3	3.7	58.6	16.8	13.4	1.4
Lithuania	3.4	5.3	81.4	24.0	15.8	1.4
Luxembourg	0.2	0.5	44.8	17.4	13.0	0.0
Hungary	14.2	24.6	927.6	205.4	143.6	15.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	10.7	25.7	1 800.4	651.4	303.8	36.0
Austria	2.9	8.5	676.4	312.2	194.2	9.8
Poland	41.6	75.4	2 296.2	779.0	321.8	34.0
Portugal	10.9	17.4	462.4	163.0	123.0	20.8
Romania	8.1	22.3	428.4	118.6	84.2	25.0
Slovenia	2.2	3.5	178.4	50.8	28.6	5.6
Slovakia	0.4	2.9	148.2	51.4	26.6	9.0
Finland	3.5	8.7	627.8	302.2	218.6	10.0
Sweden	9.1	10.8	1 091.6	457.2	308.6	18.6
United Kingdom	12.1	89.6	6 137.6	2 713.6	1 794.8	135.8
Norway	2.6	5.1	478.8	235.2	180.2	7.0
Switzerland	0.6	9.6	947.2	458.4	360.2	18.2
Croatia	4.9	11.1	425.4	111.6	71.6	2.0

(1) 2008.
(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27	50.0	52.4	189.6	25.8	-
Belgium	63.8	101.4	135.6	16.8	55.2
Bulgaria	5.8	6.2	189.8	32.8	20.2
Czech Republic	31.2	30.4	204.8	28.6	29.0
Denmark (1)	78.4	70.6	221.8	17.2	16.4
Germany	66.6	52.4	254.0	42.4	10.4
Estonia	18.4	19.0	194.2	3.8	18.6
Ireland	64.2	72.0	178.8	18.6	9.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	45.2	52.2	173.2	28.4	6.4
France	-	92.0	-	9.8	-
Italy	34.8	51.0	136.6	36.6	12.8
Cyprus	38.0	66.0	115.2	19.8	5.0
Latvia	9.0	7.4	246.8	11.4	16.6
Lithuania	9.0	10.6	171.2	20.0	12.4
Luxembourg	63.4	59.2	213.8	19.2	0.8
Hungary	16.8	20.8	160.6	13.4	15.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	50.6	51.6	196.6	43.4	11.0
Austria	73.4	68.6	214.0	34.8	6.4
Poland	20.6	22.0	188.4	39.8	8.8
Portugal	18.6	14.8	253.2	17.2	25.6
Romania	10.6	8.4	253.4	16.0	42.2
Slovenia	29.2	33.4	175.0	25.0	22.0
Slovakia	35.0	18.4	381.0	33.6	35.2
Finland	69.8	74.0	188.8	26.6	6.6
Sweden	84.8	71.2	238.4	27.2	8.2
United Kingdom	60.6	46.2	262.6	30.0	10.0
Norway	92.0	95.6	192.6	23.0	6.0
Switzerland	95.4	-	-	20.8	8.0
Croatia	20.0	20.0	200.4	18.8	3.6

(1) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, repair of computers and personal and household goods (NACE Section S95), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 173 thousand [enterprises](#) operating with the repair of computers and personal and household goods (Division 95) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 383 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.3% of the [non-financial business economy](#) (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce, while they generated EUR 9500 million of [value added](#) which was 0.2% of the non-financial business economy total.

Apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's repair of computers and personal and household goods sector in 2009 was EUR 25 thousand per person employed, about three fifths of the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and lower than the level in all except one of the NACE

sections that make-up the non-financial business economy.

The repair of computers and personal and household goods sector is characterised as a labour-intensive activity. Despite very low [apparent labour productivity](#), the EU-27's [average personnel costs](#) for the repair of computers and personal and household goods sector were not much below average: EUR 26.2 thousand per employee in the repair of computers and personal and household goods compared with EUR 30.0 thousand per employee for the non-financial business economy.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. The particularly low apparent labour productivity for the repair of computers and personal and household goods sector was below the corresponding level for average personnel costs in 2009, resulting in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below parity (94.8%). As such, the repair of computers and personal and household goods sector had lower wage-adjusted labour productivity than any of the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy, all of which recorded ratios in excess of 100%.

The [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) is a measure of profitability. The gross operating rate for the EU-27's repair of computers and personal and household goods sector in 2009 stood at 12.9%, above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). This relatively high gross operating rate is achieved because of the low levels of turnover relative to value added – typical of many labour-intensive service activities (other than distributive trades).

Sectoral analysis

Three quarters (76.8%) of the enterprises within the EU-27's repair of computers and personal and household goods sector were classified to the repair of personal and household goods (Group 95.2) in 2009, with the remainder repairing computers and communication equipment (Group 95.1). The repair of personal and household goods subsector was also largest in terms of employment, accounting for 59.7% of the sectoral workforce, but it generated less value added than the repair of computers and communication equipment, as the latter contributed 54.7% of sectoral added value. These large variations in the contribution of the two subsectors depending on the indicator used for analysis are reflected in some of the derived indicators concerning personnel costs, productivity and profitability.

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's repair of computers and personal and household goods sector (EUR 25 thousand per person employed in 2009) was pulled downwards by the subsector for the repair of personal and household goods which recorded EUR 19 thousand of value added per person employed in contrast to EUR 34 thousand per person employed recorded for the repair of computers and communication equipment: the former was less than half the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand), whereas the latter was about 18% below the average. Average personnel costs per employee ranged from EUR 32.3 thousand per employee for the repair of computers and communication equipment – somewhat higher than the average of EUR 30.0 thousand for the whole of the non-financial business economy – to EUR 19.9 thousand per employee for the repair of personal and household goods.

The gross operating rate for the EU-27's repair of personal and household goods subsector was 18.9% in 2009, which was almost twice as high as the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (9.7%). In contrast, the gross operating rate for the repair of computers and communication equipment (8.6%) was slightly below average.

Country analysis

France accounted for just over one quarter (26.5%) of the EU-27's value added within the repair of computers and personal and household goods sector in 2009, a considerably greater share than recorded by any of the other Member States – see Figure 3. It should be noted that even in those countries with the largest repair of computers and personal and household goods sectors, the contribution of this activity to the non-financial business economy remained low: for example, in the Czech Republic, France and Poland it accounted for just 0.3% of non-financial business economy value added. In employment terms, the share of the repair of computers and personal and household goods sector in the non-financial business economy workforce was 0.5% in Hungary

and 0.4% in the Czech Republic, Spain and Poland.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

Enterprises providing services for the repair of computers and communications equipment as their principal activity may provide services directly to end clients such as households and business clients, or they may provide specialised services to intermediaries such as manufacturers or distributors. Enterprises providing repair and maintenance services for personal and household goods are generally focused on household clients.

Business clients with more complex requirements for information technology (IT) services may well receive repair and maintenance services for computers and communications equipment bundled into broader IT services (see the article on [information and communication services](#)) provided by information technology services providers (Division 62). Equally, repair and maintenance services may be provided as a secondary activity by enterprises that are principally manufacturers or distributors of computers and communications equipment.

Many repair activities, including those presented in this article – or others, such as those related to motor vehicles – often face increased demand during downturns in the overall economic cycle as households and businesses postpone purchases of new capital goods or consumer durables and semi-durables and repair existing items instead; equally demand for repair services may decrease during an upturn in the cycle.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Repair of computers and personal and household goods \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Computer programming and consultancy statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the information technology services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , including computer programming, consultancy, facilities management and software installation, as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division62](#). These activities are referred to hereafter as computer programming and consultancy.

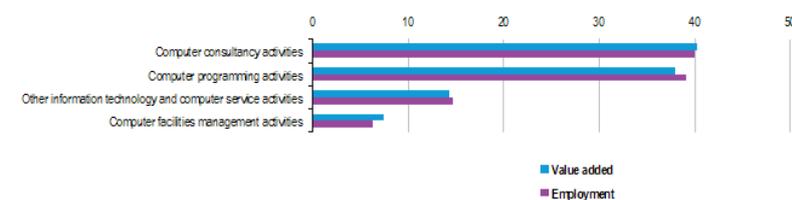
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000) (1)	453
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 463
Turnover (EUR million)	336 106
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	176 594
Personnel costs (EUR million)	115 531
Value added (EUR million)	164 490
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	48 960
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	:
Number of persons employed (2)	1.8
Value added (2)	2.9
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	67.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	53.4
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	125.1
Gross operating rate (%)	14.6

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACE Division62), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACE Division62), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added
	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (1)	453.3	2 462.6	336 106	164 490
Computer programming activities	164.4	960.5	129 748	62 496
Computer consultancy activities	202.8	982.9	129 092	66 247
Computer facilities management activities (1)	13.6	156.9	28 462	12 276
Other information technology and computer service activities	77.7	362.4	48 803	23 471

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACEDivision62), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	67.0	53.4	125.1	14.6
Computer programming activities	65.0	53.0	122.8	13.8
Computer consultancy activities	67.0	53.9	125.0	15.0
Computer facilities management activities	78.0	61.0	128.3	11.5
Other information technology and computer service activities	65.0	49.2	131.5	17.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACEDivision62), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	United Kingdom	23.4	United Kingdom	4.5
Computer programming activities	Germany	27.4	Finland	2.2
Computer consultancy activities	United Kingdom	31.3	United Kingdom	2.4
Computer facilities management activities	Germany	36.5	Luxembourg	0.9
Other information technology and computer service activities	United Kingdom	41.4	United Kingdom	1.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACEDivision62), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	453.3	2 462.6	336 106	164 490	115 531	8 900
Belgium	13.5	61.8	11 706.9	5 151.1	3 692.3	466.3
Bulgaria	4.0	24.9	746.6	378.0	262.9	37.4
Czech Republic	19.1	53.2	4 673.8	2 027.7	1 282.0	156.1
Denmark (2)	7.9	46.3	8 591.1	4 163.2	3 276.9	270.7
Germany	54.5	458.8	73 102.5	37 753.7	24 364.6	2 782.4
Estonia	1.2	6.3	294.1	169.6	130.5	10.0
Ireland (2)	4.9	28.4	12 263.2	2 982.2	1 552.2	209.2
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	22.2	203.0	21 225.7	10 617.0	8 348.8	463.9
France (3)	38.5	270.9	43 046.7	21 290.6	18 396.3	-
Italy	46.5	232.4	27 286.5	12 542.3	9 162.8	1 387.0
Cyprus	0.3	1.5	151.7	83.9	52.7	10.1
Latvia	1.2	6.2	231.4	122.1	99.7	4.6
Lithuania	1.0	7.6	264.1	120.7	93.9	7.3
Luxembourg (4)	1.0	6.2	1 353.0	448.8	304.5	7.6
Hungary	19.0	48.1	2 988.8	986.7	694.9	117.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	23.2	151.5	22 953.2	11 047.6	8 183.0	389.6
Austria	8.1	36.0	4 833.6	2 318.0	1 706.4	79.5
Poland	27.4	83.7	4 480.7	1 918.7	989.6	109.2
Portugal	8.2	35.7	3 081.7	1 309.7	971.0	162.3
Romania	8.5	39.1	1 685.5	649.5	415.5	96.2
Slovenia	3.1	10.2	867.4	345.6	262.2	32.8
Slovakia	0.3	11.1	1 061.8	521.1	328.0	28.5
Finland	5.0	42.8	5 526.3	2 840.3	2 339.8	69.9
Sweden	31.0	95.3	13 039.3	6 077.7	5 179.7	293.2
United Kingdom	104.1	486.1	60 048.9	38 508.6	23 231.6	1 365.9
Norway	7.4	32.8	5 890.5	3 169.1	2 528.4	130.0
Switzerland	3.8	65.3	14 214.0	7 173.8	5 598.2	379.9
Croatia	2.8	10.3	642.9	289.3	181.3	19.8

(1) Number of enterprises and investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Excluding other information technology and computer service activities (Class 62.09).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACEDivision62), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	67.0	53.4	125.1	14.6	5.1
Belgium	83.4	76.1	109.5	12.5	9.1
Bulgaria	15.2	11.9	127.8	15.4	9.9
Czech Republic	38.1	29.6	128.7	16.0	7.7
Denmark (2)	90.4	76.3	118.5	10.5	6.5
Germany	82.3	60.6	135.8	18.3	7.4
Estonia	27.0	22.5	119.9	13.8	5.9
Ireland (2)	105.0	63.8	164.7	11.7	7.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	52.3	44.9	116.6	10.7	4.4
France	:	67.9	:	6.7	:
Italy	54.0	51.1	105.7	12.4	11.1
Cyprus	55.2	34.7	159.3	20.6	12.1
Latvia	19.6	16.6	118.1	9.7	3.8
Lithuania	15.9	12.8	124.7	10.2	6.0
Luxembourg (3)	73.0	63.7	114.5	4.8	1.7
Hungary	20.5	19.5	105.3	9.8	11.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	72.9	61.1	119.3	12.5	3.5
Austria	64.4	59.0	109.2	12.7	3.4
Poland	22.9	18.6	123.2	20.7	5.7
Portugal	36.7	28.8	127.4	11.0	12.4
Romania	16.6	11.2	147.9	13.9	14.8
Slovenia	33.8	31.2	108.4	9.6	9.5
Slovakia	47.0	30.1	156.2	18.2	5.5
Finland	68.7	56.6	121.4	10.9	2.3
Sweden	63.8	61.0	104.5	6.9	4.7
United Kingdom	79.2	52.6	150.5	22.4	3.5
Norway	96.5	81.8	118.0	10.9	4.1
Switzerland	109.9	:	:	11.1	5.3
Croatia	28.1	20.8	134.6	16.8	6.9

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Excluding other information technology and computer service activities (Class 62.09).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACE Division 62), 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 453 thousand enterprises operating in the computer programming and consultancy (Division 62) sector in the EU-27 in 2008. Fresher data are available for the remaining indicators in Table 1. In 2009 the EU-27 computer programming and consultancy sector employed 2.46 million persons, equivalent to 1.8% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce or 43.0% of those employed in information and communication services (Section J). They generated EUR 164 490 million of value added which was 2.9% of the non-financial business economy total or 34.5% of the information and communication services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's computer programming and consultancy sector in 2009 was EUR 67.0 thousand per person employed, which was higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed, but below the information and communication services average of EUR 83.0 thousand per person employed. In contrast, average personnel costs within the EU-27's computer programming and consultancy sector were particularly high: at EUR 53.4 thousand per employee they exceeded the level recorded for the non-financial business economy (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee) as well as for information and communication services (EUR 48.6 thousand per employee). As a result of these relatively high average personnel costs – the sixth highest among any of the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy – the EU-27's wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio which combines the two previous indicators stood at 125.1% for the computer programming and consultancy sector in 2009. This was well below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and even further removed from the information and communication services average of 171.2%.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) – which is a measure of operating profitability – stood at 14.6% for the EU-27's computer programming and consultancy sector in 2009. This was around 1.5 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), but below the information and communication services average (20.9%).

Sectoral analysis

There are four subsectors that constitute the computer programming and consultancy sector (when broken down at the NACE class level of detail). Among these, computer consultancy (Class 62.02) and computer program-

ming (Class62.01) were by far the largest in the EU-27 in 2009: together these two subsectors accounted for 78.3% of sectoral value added and 78.9% of the sectoral workforce. Other information technology and computer service activities (Class62.09) accounted for a 14.3% share of value added and a 14.7% share of the sectoral workforce, leaving computer facilities management (Class62.03) to account for the remainder.

Enterprises within other information technology and computer service activities, computer consultancy and computer programming activities tended to be smaller (in terms of average numbers of persons employed per enterprise) than enterprises that were active within computer facilities management; there may be some constraints which require a minimum efficient scale of operation for the latter, which averaged 11.5 persons per enterprise across the EU-27 in 2009, compared with between 4.7 and 5.8 persons per enterprise for the other three subsectors.

EU-27 apparent labour productivity among the four subsectors that constitute the computer programming and consultancy sector was generally quite high and also quite uniform in 2009, ranging from a low of EUR65 thousand per person employed for both computer programming activities and other information technology and for computer service activities, through EUR67 thousand per person employed for computer consultancy activities, to reach a high of EUR78 thousand per person employed for computer facilities management.

The distribution of average personnel costs followed a similar pattern, as the magnitude of the differences between the four subsectors was also relatively modest. EU-27 average personnel costs in 2009 ranged from EUR49.2 thousand per employee for other information technology and computer service activities up to a high of EUR61.0 thousand per employee for computer facilities management activities.

This relatively uniform pattern between subsectors was repeated for the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, as this indicator ranged from 122.8% for EU-27 computer programming activities up to a high of 131.5% for other information technology and computer service activities in 2009. As such, all four subsectors recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were below the average recorded for the non-financial business economy (138.8%).

Each of the four subsectors within the computer programming and consultancy sector recorded a gross operating rate for the EU-27 in 2009 that was above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). These rates ranged from a high of 17.3% for other information technology and computer service activities down to 11.5% for computer facilities management activities.

Country analysis

The United Kingdom recorded the highest share (23.4%) of EU-27 value added within the computer programming and consultancy sector in 2009; this pattern was often seen for information and communication services and was repeated in four of the six NACE divisions that make-up the whole of Section J. At a more detailed level within the specific activity of computer programming and consultancy, the United Kingdom had the largest share of EU-27 value added for computer consultancy activities (31.3% of the EU-27 total) and for other information technology and computer service activities (41.4%). Germany recorded the highest share of EU-27 value added for the remaining two subsectors, with a 27.4% share of computer programming activities and a 36.5% share for computer facilities management activities.

The dominance of the United Kingdom was reinforced when analysing the relative specialisation of Member States through the value added contribution of an activity to the non-financial business economy. The United Kingdom was the most specialised Member State for computer programming and consultancy, as this sector contributed 4.5% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009. Other Member States that were relatively specialised in this sector included Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands – as computer programming and consultancy activities provided at least 3.7% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009. There were four Member States where the relative weight of computer programming and consultancy activities was less than 1.5% of national non-financial business economy value added; these were Romania, Lithuania, Poland and Cyprus (where the lowest share was recorded, 1.0%).

Apparent labour productivity for computer programming and consultancy activities was consistently higher than national non-financial business economy averages across each of the Member States for which data are available for 2009. This was most noticeable in Slovakia, where apparent labour productivity reached EUR47.0 per person employed for this sector, which was 2.2 times as high as the non-financial business economy average.

However, average personnel costs within the computer programming and consultancy activities sector were also consistently higher than the non-financial business economy average for all Member States. Furthermore, they were, with the exception of Cyprus, proportionally higher than for apparent labour productivity. As a result, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the computer programming and consultancy activities sector were generally low and Cyprus was the only Member State where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the computer programming and consultancy activities sector was higher than the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy. Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios ranged from a high of 159.3% in Cyprus down to a low of 104.5% in Sweden.

There was a greater diversity in the spread of gross operating rates for the computer programming and consultancy sector across the Member States in 2009. This measure of operating profitability ranged from a high of 22.4% in the United Kingdom and upwards of 20% in Poland and Cyprus, to less than 9.7% (the average value for the EU-27's non-financial business economy) in Slovenia, Sweden and France.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the computer programming and consultancy sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division62. This division includes the provision of expertise in the field of information technologies.

Computer programming activities include writing, modifying, testing, documenting and supporting software development. Information technology consultancy activities include the analysis of users needs and problems, as well as the planning and designing of computer systems. The units classified in this activity may provide the hardware and software components of the system as part of their integrated services or these components may be provided by third parties or vendors. The units classified to this activity often install the system and train and support the users of the system. Computer facilities management activities include the provision of on-site management and operation of clients' computer systems and/or data processing facilities, as well as related support services. Other information technology service activities include computer disaster recovery services and software installation services.

This NACE division is composed of four classes organised into one group:

- computer programming activities (Class62.01);
- computer consultancy activities (Class62.02);
- computer facilities management activities (Class62.03);
- other information technology and computer service activities (Class62.09).

Data processing and hosting is excluded (Division63, part of [information service activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Computer programming and consultancy \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Information and communication technologies](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Information and communication services](#)

Construction of buildings statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the construction of buildings in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division41](#).

Building projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than the creation of products in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Another characteristic of the construction of buildings sector is that this activity is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes; this should be borne in mind when interpreting data that concern recent years which have been affected by the financial and economic crisis.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	873
Number of persons employed (1 000)	4 292
Turnover (EUR million)	658 079
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	465 766
Personnel costs (EUR million)	98 829
Value added (EUR million)	171 150
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	72 321
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	4.2
Number of persons employed (1)	3.2
Value added (1)	3.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	28.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	140.8
Gross operating rate (%)	11.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, construction of buildings (NACE Division41), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

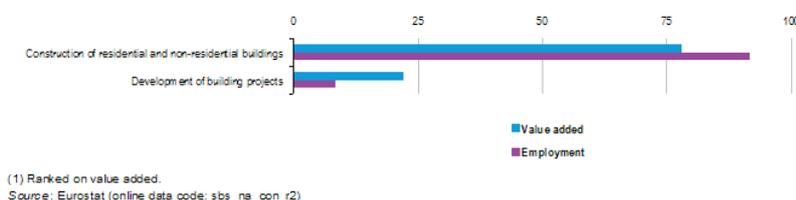


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of construction of buildings (NACE Division41), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Construction of buildings	873.2	4 292.1	658 079	171 150	98 829
Development of building projects	136.1	359.5	162 328	37 661	9 422
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	737.1	3 932.6	495 751	133 489	89 407

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, construction of buildings (NACEDivision41), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Construction of buildings	40.0	28.3	140.8	11.0
Development of building projects	105.0	40.1	261.6	17.4
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	34.0	27.5	123.6	8.9

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, construction of buildings (NACEDivision41), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Construction of buildings	Spain	25.3	Cyprus	12.0
Development of building projects	Spain	39.0	Cyprus	4.8
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	Spain	21.4	Cyprus	7.3

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in construction of buildings (NACEDivision41), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	(EUR million)	
EU-27 (1)	873.2	4 292.1	658 079	171 150	98 829	51 312
Belgium	15.7	77.6	18 035.0	4 173.3	2 580.0	841.2
Bulgaria	9.5	117.6	4 951.8	1 166.2	410.6	681.3
Czech Republic	45.8	142.7	12 148.6	2 229.4	1 379.3	740.8
Denmark (2)	4.8	33.6	10 276.0	2 305.5	1 845.5	232.8
Germany	22.8	249.4	41 134.8	11 755.9	9 256.3	680.3
Estonia	3.8	17.7	1 378.9	222.2	182.2	83.9
Ireland	12.1	26.9	10 894.0	5 149.8	1 867.1	149.5
Greece	37.4	129.5	7 783.3	1 402.0	1 646.6	478.4
Spain	178.4	868.8	187 508.3	43 314.3	23 134.3	7 762.0
France (3)	32.6	145.3	52 301.6	10 406.7	7 644.0	...
Italy	167.7	632.6	73 817.7	21 068.7	14 732.5	2 702.8
Cyprus	1.8	15.7	1 678.5	1 044.8	341.7	37.9
Latvia	2.4	19.8	1 442.7	162.0	126.4	207.2
Lithuania	5.2	42.1	1 299.4	255.9	270.6	188.2
Luxembourg	1.1	12.2	2 283.1	667.5	474.2	55.2
Hungary	16.1	62.5	4 644.4	738.0	403.6	271.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	41.7	157.1	45 000.6	10 318.0	6 661.0	441.7
Austria	3.7	58.5	11 039.0	3 726.1	2 408.1	331.7
Poland	62.4	340.8	26 882.6	6 883.5	2 658.6	982.8
Portugal	54.3	233.0	16 247.0	4 064.0	2 753.4	1 010.2
Romania	31.6	226.3	8 841.1	2 399.4	903.9	1 729.9
Slovenia	3.8	28.0	2 363.9	492.5	375.5	149.5
Slovakia	1.7	26.6	2 372.8	388.8	288.3	130.5
Finland	17.9	62.4	10 568.0	2 903.6	2 014.7	181.3
Sweden	17.4	91.2	17 698.9	4 177.7	3 347.2	275.4
United Kingdom	82.2	458.5	88 540.2	30 451.7	11 497.2	6 434.8
Norway	19.7	66.3	16 199.0	4 575.7	3 142.5	1 583.0
Switzerland	3.0	78.6	14 146.1	5 797.1	4 921.4	735.5
Croatia	9.7	60.1	4 158.6	977.4	536.1	358.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, construction of buildings (NACEDivision41), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	40.0	28.3	140.8	11.0	25.0
Belgium	53.8	40.6	132.5	8.8	20.2
Bulgaria	9.9	3.7	271.2	15.3	58.4
Czech Republic	15.6	13.5	115.6	7.0	33.2
Denmark (2)	68.5	57.7	118.7	4.5	10.1
Germany	47.1	39.5	119.3	6.1	5.8
Estonia	12.5	10.9	114.9	2.9	37.8
Ireland	192.4	74.7	257.6	30.1	2.9
Greece	10.8	20.4	53.0	-3.1	34.1
Spain	49.9	35.2	141.8	10.8	17.9
France	.	52.6	.	5.3	.
Italy	33.3	34.6	96.4	8.6	12.8
Cyprus	66.5	21.9	304.0	39.5	3.6
Latvia	8.2	6.5	126.1	2.5	127.9
Lithuania	6.1	6.6	92.3	-1.1	73.5
Luxembourg	53.9	39.0	137.9	8.0	8.4
Hungary	11.8	7.3	162.7	7.2	36.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	65.7	56.0	117.2	8.1	4.3
Austria	63.8	42.3	150.8	12.0	8.9
Poland	20.2	9.8	206.5	15.7	14.4
Portugal	17.4	12.6	138.2	8.0	24.9
Romania	10.6	4.1	258.3	16.9	72.1
Slovenia	17.6	14.3	122.7	4.9	30.4
Slovakia	14.6	11.0	133.0	4.2	33.6
Finland	46.5	37.4	124.6	8.4	6.2
Sweden	45.8	45.4	101.0	4.7	6.6
United Kingdom	66.4	29.5	224.8	21.4	21.1
Norway	67.0	52.4	127.8	8.8	34.8
Switzerland	73.8	.	.	6.2	12.7
Croatia	16.3	10.0	163.0	10.6	36.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, construction of buildings (NACE Division 41), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The construction of buildings sector is one of the largest (at the NACE division level) within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95). Around 873 thousand enterprises operated in the EU-27's construction of buildings sector (Division 41) in 2009, accounting for some 4.2% of all enterprises in the non-financial business economy. Together these enterprises employed 4.3 million persons, 3.2% of the non-financial business economy workforce and 29.2% of the total number of persons employed in construction (Section F). They generated EUR171150 million of value added which was 3.1% of the non-financial business economy total and 33.4% of the construction total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's construction of buildings sector in 2009 was EUR40 thousand per person employed, broadly in line with the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed, but clearly above the construction average of EUR35 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's construction of buildings sector were EUR28.3 thousand per employee, slightly lower than the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and the construction average (EUR30.6 thousand per employee). Due mainly to its relatively low average personnel costs the EU-27's construction of buildings sector recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 140.8%, just above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and well above the construction average (113.9%); indeed, this was the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the three construction NACE divisions. Equally this sector's gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) of 11.0% was above the averages registered for the whole of the non-financial business economy (9.7%) and the whole of construction (10.6%).

Sectoral analysis

The construction of buildings sector is composed of two subsectors: the development of building projects (Group 41.1) and the construction of residential and non-residential buildings (Group 41.2). The development of building projects was the smaller of the two subsectors within the EU-27 according to most measures, with 8.4% of the sector's employment and 22.0% of sectoral value added in 2009 – see Figure 1.

Due to its larger value added share the EU-27's development of building projects subsector had a much higher apparent labour productivity (EUR105 thousand per person employed) than that for the construction of residential

and non-residential buildings subsector (EUR34 thousand per person employed). In fact, the apparent labour productivity of the development of building projects subsector was by far the highest among all of the NACE groups within the construction sector. A similar situation could be seen for the other indicators shown in Table 2b. In 2009, average personnel costs, wage-adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rates were higher for the EU-27's development of building projects subsector than for any other NACE group within construction.

In contrast, the construction of residential and non-residential buildings recorded an apparent labour productivity of EUR34 thousand per person employed, just below the construction average of EUR35 thousand per person employed and average personnel costs of EUR27.5 thousand per employee that were further (proportionally and in absolute terms) below the construction average of EUR30.6 thousand per employee. As a consequence of these inferior average personnel costs, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's construction of residential and non-residential buildings subsector was above the construction average of 113.9%, reaching 123.6%, although this remained below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%. The gross operating rate of the construction of residential and non-residential buildings subsector was 8.9%, below both the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the construction average (10.6%).

Country analysis

As noted above, the construction of buildings sector traditionally displays a strongly cyclical development. Furthermore, activity contracted sharply during the financial and economic crisis, and the effects of this are still being felt in many of the Member States at the time of writing.

In 2009, Spain was the largest Member State in the construction of buildings sector in employment and value added terms, with a 25.3% share of EU-27 value added and a 20.2% share of the EU-27's workforce; Spain was also the largest Member State for both subsectors – see Table 3. In value added terms, Cyprus was most specialised Member State for the construction of buildings sector in 2009, where 12.0% of its non-financial business economy value added was generated. Unsurprisingly, given its large share of EU-27 value added, Spain was also relatively highly specialised in this sector, as the construction of buildings accounted for 8.9% of Spanish non-financial business economy value added in 2009. The least specialised Member States, in value added terms, were Denmark (2008 data), Slovakia, Hungary, France and Germany, where the construction of buildings sector contributed less than 2.0% of non-financial business economy value added.

A wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% was observed in three Member States for the construction of buildings sector in 2009, namely Italy (96.4%), Lithuania (92.3%) and Greece (53.0%), indicating that the average value added generated per person employed was less than average personnel costs. At the other end of the ranking, the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio observed for any Member State in this sector in 2009 was 304.0% in Cyprus, which was nearly double the average for the Cypriot non-financial business economy (158.1%). Other Member States that recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were far above their non-financial business economy averages included Bulgaria, Ireland, Romania and the United Kingdom, and these same Member States also recorded relatively high gross operating rates. A small majority of Member States recorded lower gross operating rates for the construction of buildings sector in 2009 than across their non-financial business economies as a whole, including Greece and Lithuania that recorded negative gross operating rates resulting from personnel costs exceeding value added.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the construction of buildings sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division41. This division includes general construction of buildings of all kinds. It includes new

work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of pre-fabricated buildings or structures on the site and also constructions of a temporary nature. Also included are the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings, and so on.

The development of building projects (residential and non-residential) involves bringing together financial, technical and physical means to achieve the building projects for later sale.

The construction of buildings (residential and non-residential) includes the construction of complete buildings on own account for sale or on a fee or contract basis. Outsourcing parts or even the whole construction process is possible. All types of residential buildings and non-residential buildings are included, such as factories, workshops, assembly plants, warehouses, stores, shopping malls, hotels, restaurants, airport buildings, office buildings, hospitals, schools, religious buildings, indoor sports facilities and parking garages (including underground). Remodelling or renovating existing structures is also included.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the development of building projects (Group41.1);
- the construction of residential and non-residential buildings (Group41.2).

The information that is presented in this article excludes the erection of complete prefabricated constructions from self-manufactured parts not of concrete (these activities form part of the [wood](#) and [metal](#) manufacturing sectors (Divisions16 and 25 respectively)), the construction of industrial facilities except buildings (which are included within [civil engineering](#) , Division42). Also excluded are [architectural and engineering activities](#) and project management services related to building projects (Division71).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for construction (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_na_con_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Construction broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_sc_con_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Construction of buildings \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Construction](#)
- [Joint research centre](#) , see:
 - [Euro codes](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
 - [Energy efficiency in buildings](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
 - [Waste: construction and demolition](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Construction](#)

Construction site preparation statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers construction site preparation, corresponding to NACE Group 45.1, which is part of the [construction](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are relatively diverse and include:

- test drilling and boring to determine ground conditions;
- demolition of existing buildings and structures;
- site clearance;
- ground stabilisation;
- excavation;
- earth moving and trench digging.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Site preparation	107.8	50 000	15 793	420.0	100.0	100.0
Demolition and wrecking of buildings; earth moving	104.0	47 779	16 932	416.7	93.6	94.5
Test drilling and boring	3.9	3 394	1 011	23.2	6.4	5.5

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Site preparation (NACE Group 45.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	Country	(thou- sand)	Country	Value added
1	France	4 172	France	87.7	Sweden	0.8
2	Spain	2 989	Spain	75.1	Spain	0.6
3	Italy	2 131	Italy	47.7	France	0.5
4	United Kingdom	1 830	Germany	33.2	Greece	0.5
5	Germany	1 466	Czech Republic	28.1	Czech Republic	0.4

(1) Malta and Finland, not available; Poland, 2005.

(2) Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Site preparation (NACE Group 45.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

By many measures, the site preparation sector (NACE Group 45.1) was the second smallest NACE group within the construction sector, larger only than the renting of construction or demolition equipment with an operator (NACE Group 45.5). In the [EU-27](#), there were 107.8 thousand [enterprises](#) classified to the activity of site preparation in 2006. Together, these enterprises generated an estimated EUR 50.0 billion of [turnover](#) resulting in EUR 15.8 billion of [value added](#) (equivalent to 3.4% of the construction total).

The demolition and wrecking of buildings and earth moving subsector (NACE Class 45.11) dominated the sector, accounting for 93.6% of value added, the remainder being accounted for by the test drilling and boring subsector (NACE Class 45.12). The site preparation sector employed 420.0 thousand persons in the EU-27 in

2006, equivalent to 3.1% of the construction sector's workforce.

France had the largest site preparation sector in the EU-27 with EUR 4.2 billion of value added generated in 2006 and a workforce of 87.7 thousand persons. In the majority of the Member States²⁵, site preparation accounted for a small proportion of the value added generated in the non-financial business economy, with Sweden, Spain and France showing the highest shares. In Spain, this largely reflected the high importance of all construction activities in the economy, while for Sweden and France it resulted from a specialisation in site preparation – as site preparation accounted for just over 10% of the value added of the construction sector in Sweden and 6% in France.

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment made by the EU-27's site preparation sector was EUR 3.5 billion in 2006, equivalent to 7.4% of the tangible investment made in construction as a whole, a higher share than the sector contributed in terms of value added or employment. The **investment rate** in 2005 was 22.2%, more than double the rate for construction as a whole, and also above the **non-financial business economy** average.

In 2005, the EU-27's site preparation sector reported higher apparent **labour productivity**, average **personnel costs**, and wage adjusted labour productivity than the construction average. Apparent labour productivity was EUR 37.6 thousand per person employed and average personnel costs EUR 29.1 thousand per employee, resulting in a **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of 129.2% (just above the construction average of 127.9%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Building and civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Construction projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. Nevertheless, construction projects impact upon the environment in a number of ways, notably the change in land use, the consumption of materials and fuel, the production of waste, as well as noise and air emissions.

Another characteristic of construction activity is that it is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes. The level of confidence among construction enterprises, according to the **European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs** is presented in terms of a balance of positive compared with negative responses. This measure turned positive in July 2006 for the first time since June 1990, peaked in September 2006 and then became negative again in November 2007. During 2008, the fall in construction confidence accelerated and fell particularly strongly in the final quarter of 2008, such that by December 2008 the balance was down to -32.3%. At the time of writing, with overall economic activity declining in many Member States, major public sector funding for infrastructure projects has been proposed by a number of governments as one means of stimulating activity and creating jobs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

²⁵Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland, not available.

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs - Economic databases and indicators](#)

See also

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the construction sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Section F (which is the same as NACE Division 45). Its activities are treated in more depth in five further articles, each corresponding to a different NACE group and covering a different chronological stage of the construction process:

- [demolition and site preparation](#) (NACE Group 45.1);
- [general construction activities](#) (NACE Group 45.2);
- [installation work](#) (NACE Group 45.3);
- [completion work](#) (NACE Group 45.4);
- [renting of construction equipment](#) (NACE Group 45.5).

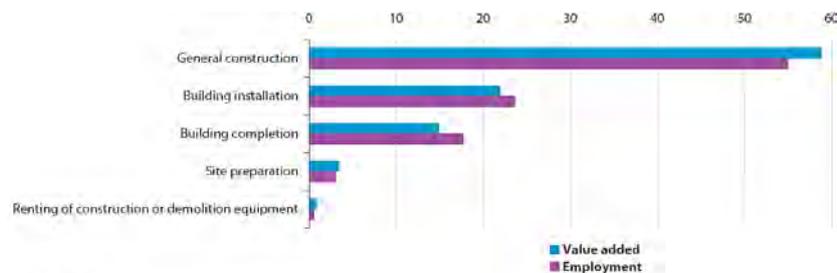
	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Construction	2 902.4	100.0	1 553 232	100.0	510 016	100.0	14 093.2	100.0
Site preparation (1)	107.8	3.7	50 000	3.2	15 793	3.4	420.0	3.1
General construction	1 186.6	40.9	1 020 772	65.7	300 000	58.8	7 749.0	55.0
Building installation	720.0	24.8	292 000	18.8	112 000	22.0	3 330.0	23.6
Building completion	873.1	30.1	180 058	11.6	75 791	14.9	2 489.8	17.7
Renting of construction or demolition equipment (2)	14.6	0.5	8 080	0.6	4 000	0.8	80.0	0.6

(1) Value added and employment, 2005.

(2) Turnover, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Table 1: Construction (NACE Section F). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Figure 1: Construction (NACE Section F). Share of construction, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)		
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)	
1	United Kingdom	97 624	19.1	Spain	2 797.5	19.9	Spain (17.6)	Spain (20.1)	
2	Spain	94 262	18.5	Italy	1 844.9	13.1	Cyprus (15.4)	Cyprus (17.3)	
3	France	69 552	13.6	France	1 651.5	11.7	Lithuania (12.6)	Luxembourg (17.0)	
4	Italy	63 258	12.4	Germany	1 498.8	10.6	Portugal (12.0)	Portugal (15.0)	
5	Germany	55 442	10.9	United Kingdom	1 393.5	9.9	Latvia (11.2)	Lithuania (13.4)	

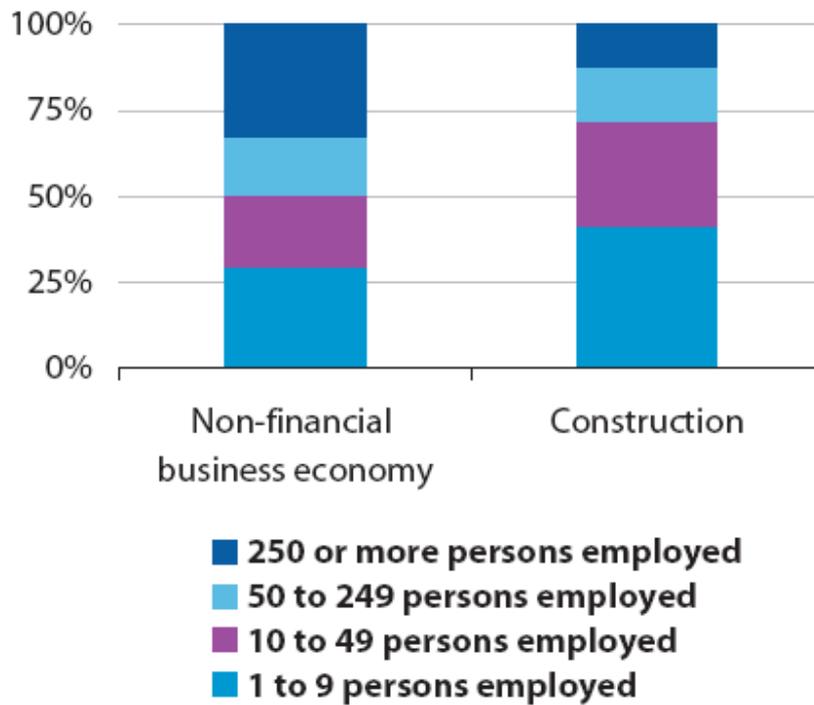
(1) Malta, not available; Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Table 2: Construction (NACE Section F). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



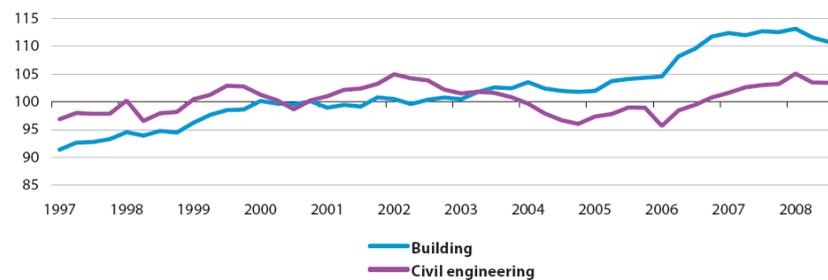
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Construction (NACE Section F). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



Source: Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs

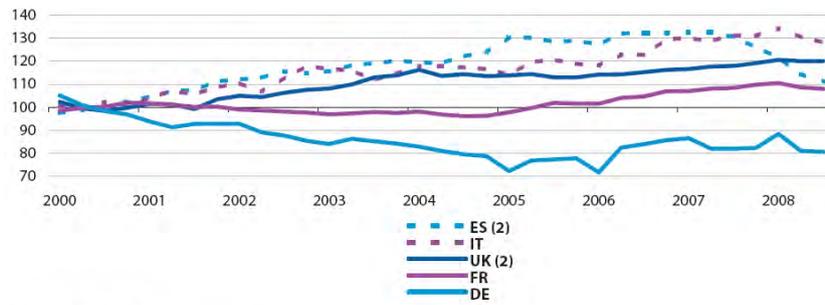
Figure 3: Construction. Construction confidence, seasonally adjusted, EU-27 (balance of the percentage of positive and negative responses)



(1) Seasonally adjusted data.

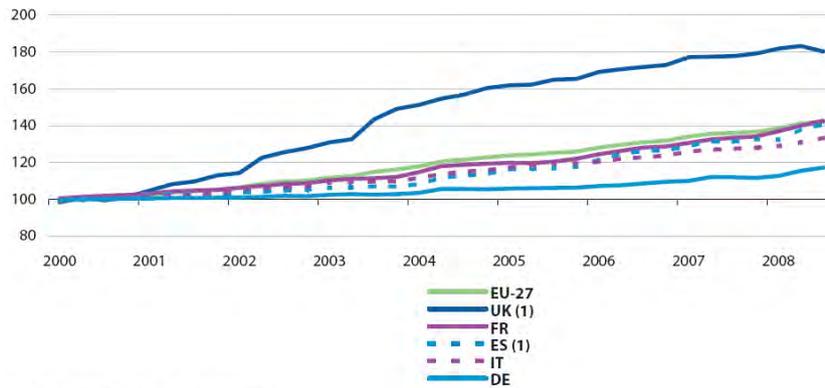
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 4: Construction. Production indices: building and civil engineering, EU-27, quarterly data (2000=100) (1)



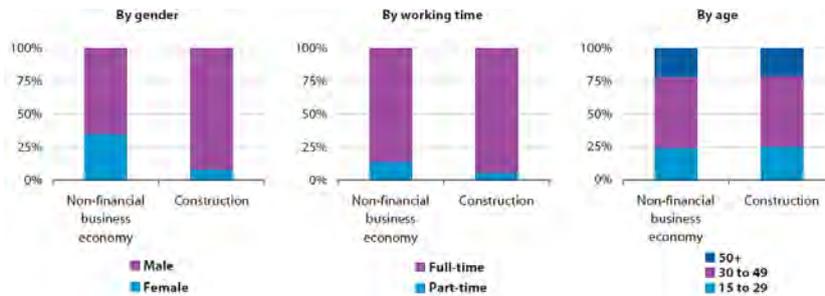
(1) Seasonally adjusted data.
 (2) Data for the latest quarters are provisional.
 Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 5: Construction. Production indices for construction, quarterly data (2000=100) (1)



(1) Data for the latest quarters are provisional.
 Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 6: Construction. Construction cost indices for residential buildings, quarterly data (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 7: Construction (NACE Section F). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Construction	323 256	1 004 638	47 826	36.2	27.9	129.7	12.0
Site preparation (1)	9 701	30 263	3 521	37.6	29.1	129.2	13.2
General construction	187 542	772 842	32 000	38.7	27.7	139.7	11.0
Building installation	77 000	180 000	5 598	33.6	28.5	117.9	12.0
Building completion	45 986	104 343	5 019	30.4	27.2	112.1	16.6
Renting of construction or demolition equipment (2)	2 000	4 260	1 313	50.0	28.6	175.0	23.2

(1) 2005, except for investment.
 (2) Purchases of goods and services and gross operating rate, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Construction (NACE Section F). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

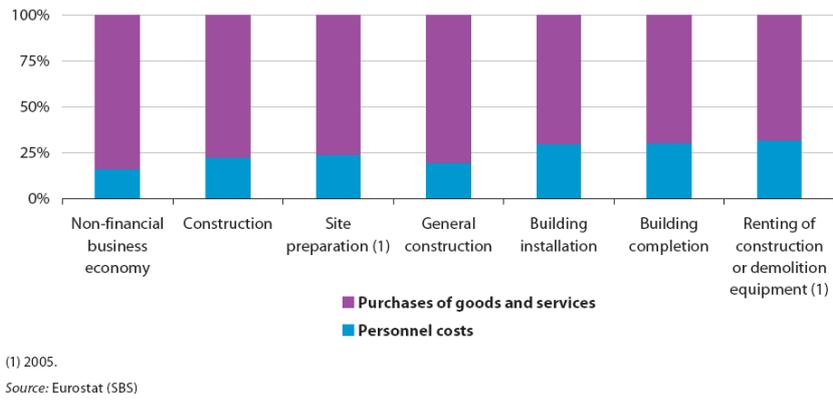


Figure 8: Construction (NACE Section F). Analysis of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%)

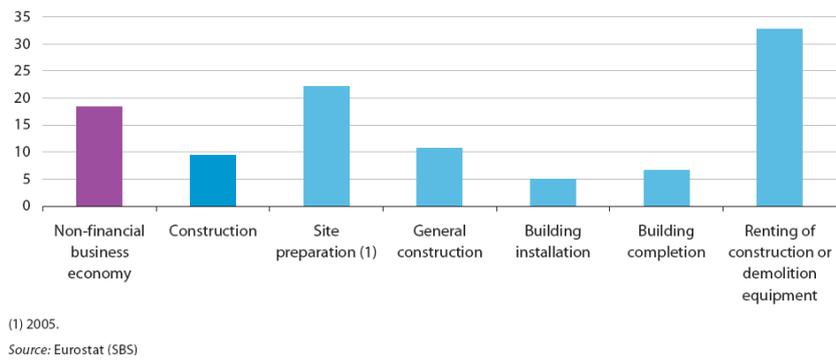


Figure 9: Construction (NACE Section F). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)

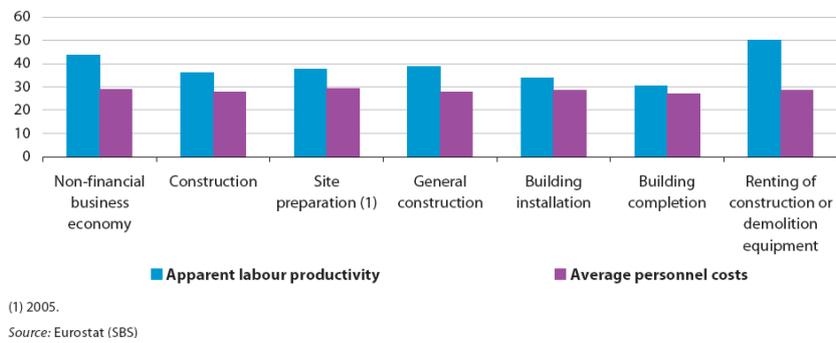


Figure 10: Construction (NACE Section F). Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	62.9	14.6	145.8	33.7	202.5	4.8	1.3	109.0	427.3	410.8	594.7	6.2	4.9	17.6
Persons employed	262.8	185.3	393.2	202.9	1 498.8	50.0	72.5	309.7	2 797.5	1 651.5	1 844.9	34.4	73.2	124.8
Turnover	39 053	5 335	24 910	28 163	153 241	3 552	21 391	16 456	294 594	201 341	223 400	2 395	4 023	4 058
Production	39 478	5 577	24 670	28 300	143 858	2 420	23 288	18 553	310 581	199 253	250 355	2 397	4 138	4 172
Purch. of goods & serv.	29 048	4 909	20 540	19 022	90 739	2 784	15 646	12 851	217 563	132 090	178 263	1 191	3 246	3 067
Value added	11 081	1 056	5 288	9 798	55 442	817	9 220	6 384	94 262	69 552	63 258	1 207	982	1 267
Personnel costs	7 296	412	2 875	7 198	43 006	491	2 313	3 351	63 794	55 455	31 226	744	381	769
Average personnel costs	37.0	2.4	11.0	39.6	32.6	10.0	47.1	17.4	26.8	37.7	27.7	24.1	5.2	6.9
Gross operating surplus	3 786	644	2 414	2 600	12 435	326	3 515	3 033	30 468	14 098	32 032	463	600	498
Gross investment	3 158	763	697	1 211	3 339	127	438	743	10 767	5 267	10 058	78	275	274
Apparent labour prod.	42.2	5.7	13.5	48.3	37.0	16.3	127.2	20.6	33.7	42.1	34.3	35.0	13.4	10.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	113.9	241.9	122.8	121.8	113.4	164.0	248.9	118.8	125.9	111.8	123.8	145.3	256.5	146.3
Gross operating rate	9.7	12.1	9.7	9.2	8.1	9.2	24.1	18.4	10.3	7.0	14.3	19.3	14.9	12.3
Investment rate	28.5	72.3	13.2	12.4	6.0	15.5	7.5	11.6	11.4	7.6	15.9	6.5	28.0	21.6
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	2.2	69.3	:	81.7	25.6	160.2	122.1	36.1	15.8	4.9	36.9	68.9	229.2	39.7
Persons employed	35.7	239.9	:	481.2	252.6	648.3	493.7	427.4	71.7	72.1	136.2	271.5	1 393.5	157.9
Turnover	3 813	14 588	:	77 067	30 455	27 078	32 518	12 778	5 437	4 913	20 579	38 154	256 676	29 110
Production	3 195	8 022	:	77 249	30 330	22 507	32 623	13 113	5 298	4 831	20 936	38 120	256 510	28 610
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 330	12 392	:	53 216	19 022	20 721	25 304	10 805	4 168	3 968	14 278	26 200	159 682	19 305
Value added	1 620	2 361	:	23 916	12 229	7 242	8 594	2 788	1 419	989	7 008	12 391	97 624	9 985
Personnel costs	1 220	1 402	:	17 369	8 710	3 088	5 611	1 586	922	562	4 706	9 113	47 543	7 244
Average personnel costs	35.2	7.1	:	46.2	37.3	6.6	12.0	3.8	15.2	7.8	38.3	40.6	39.0	52.8
Gross operating surplus	400	959	:	6 675	3 519	4 155	2 983	1 203	497	426	2 302	2 776	50 082	2 741
Gross investment	64	460	:	1 343	781	780	1 321	2 050	363	235	765	1 561	7 118	921
Apparent labour prod.	45.3	9.8	:	49.7	48.4	11.2	17.4	6.5	19.8	13.7	51.5	45.6	70.1	63.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	129.0	138.9	:	107.5	129.8	169.9	144.8	173.4	129.9	174.7	134.4	112.5	179.8	119.8
Gross operating rate	10.5	6.6	:	8.7	11.6	15.3	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.6	11.2	7.3	19.5	9.4
Investment rate	4.0	19.5	:	5.9	6.4	10.8	15.4	73.5	25.6	23.8	10.9	12.6	7.3	9.2

(1) Poland, 2005; Ireland, investment rate, 2005; the Netherlands, gross investment and investment rate, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentage.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 4: Construction (NACE Section F). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Some technical activities related to the construction sector, although not formally part of it, such as architectural services or landscaping, are classified in the business services sector (see [Business services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). Some providers of real estate services, such as property developers, are closely related to construction and these are covered in the article on [Real estate statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The construction sector (NACE Section F) had around 2.9 million enterprises that together generated a combined value added of EUR 510.0 billion in the EU-27 in 2006 and employed 14.1 million persons, equivalent to 9.0% of the non-financial business economy's (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added and 10.9% of its employment. Among this workforce the proportion of paid employees was 82.2% in the EU-27 in 2006, below the non-financial business economy average of 86.5%, which reflected the relatively high levels of self-employment in certain areas within this sector.

The largest of the five subsectors (NACE groups) in the EU-27, both in employment and value added terms, was the building of complete constructions or parts thereof and civil engineering (NACE Group 45.2, hereafter referred to as general construction). This subsector alone accounted for more than half of the value added (58.8%) and employment (55.0%) in the EU-27's construction sector in 2006. Building installation (NACE Group 45.3) and building completion (NACE Group 45.4) were the next largest subsectors, with 22.0% and 14.9% respectively of the EU-27's value added in construction, and slightly larger shares of employment. The two smallest subsectors were site preparation (NACE Group 45.1) and the renting of construction or demolition equipment with an operator (NACE Group 45.5) which contributed 3.4% and 0.8% of the construction sector's value added in the EU-27 in 2006.

In value added terms, the United Kingdom had the largest construction sector in the EU-27 with a 19.1% share of the EU-27 total in 2006. The Spanish construction sector was also significant, with the second highest contribution to value added (18.5% of the EU-27 total) and the largest workforce, some 2.8 million persons employed (19.9% of the EU-27 total). The construction sector contributed 17.6% to Spanish value added in the non-financial business economy and 20.1% of its employment, making Spain the most specialised Member State. In value added terms, the next most specialised²⁶ countries were Cyprus, Lithuania and Portugal, while the least specialised included Germany, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland (2005) – which all reported that the

²⁶Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

construction sector accounted for less than 6.0% of the value added generated in their respective non-financial business economies.

The contribution of the construction sector to regional employment within the non-financial business economy is shown in the map. The importance of construction in several southern and south-western Member States is clear. Spanish regions occupied 14 of the top 15 places in a ranking of the most specialised regions, and many regions in southern France, Italy and Portugal, as well as the island of Cyprus registered 15.0% or more of their non-financial business economy employment within the construction sector. The only regions outside of southern Europe to record such a high degree of specialisation were Luxembourg, and the neighbouring Belgian province of Luxembourg. In contrast 36 of the 40 regions where less than 6.0% of non-financial business economy employment was in construction were German. Most construction enterprises serve a local market and, consequently, the construction sector is characterised by a large number of **small enterprises**, and relatively few large ones. **Micro** and small enterprises (with less than 50 persons employed) together employed 72.1% of the EU-27's workforce in the construction sector in 2006, a higher share than in the activities covered by any of the other structural business statistics sectors: the average for the non-financial business economy was just 50.4%. **Large enterprises** (with more than 250 persons employed) employed just over one tenth of the EU-27's workforce (12.0%) in construction, compared with a non-financial business economy average of one third (32.6%). Most Member States²⁷ displayed a similar pattern, as in 2006 the combination of micro and small enterprises employed at least two fifths of the construction sector's workforce in all Member States, and more than half of the workforce in the majority of them. The largest contribution by large enterprises was 25.4% of the workforce in Romania.

Developments in output, costs and prices

The development of construction output in the EU-27 and some of the larger Member States – based on the 'classification of constructions' (rather than NACE) shows that building work followed an upward trend for several years through to the first quarter of 2008. The most recent data (at the time of writing) shows a sharp fall in **output**, with building production down 1.4% in the second quarter and by a further 0.7% in the third quarter of 2008. The fall in the second quarter of 2008 was the biggest quarter on quarter reduction in EU-27 output in more than a decade.

The long-term development for civil engineering in the EU-27 was somewhat different, with short cyclical movements since the mid-1990s. However, between the first quarters of 2006 and 2008 there was a period of sustained growth, with output increasing overall by 9.8%. After the first quarter of 2008 the situation reversed and negative rates of change were recorded for civil engineering, -1.5% in the second quarter of 2008 and -0.1% in the third quarter.

There were contrasting developments in construction output in the five largest Member States. Spain recorded almost uninterrupted quarter on quarter growth in construction output until the second quarter of 2007, since when output contracted by 16.1% overall in the ensuing five quarters. Between 2000 and 2007, Italy recorded a relatively similar level of overall growth as Spain, with short periods of strong growth followed by periods of more gentle contraction. Although Italian construction output also recorded a fall in the second and third quarters of 2008 this was considerably less than that seen in Spain. The United Kingdom also showed a clear upward trend in construction output from the turn of the century, less pronounced than in Spain or Italy, but more regular. In contrast to the other large economies, construction output in the United Kingdom was stable in the middle half of 2008 rather than contracting. After several years of gently falling output, French construction activity grew steadily from the end of 2004 to the beginning of 2008. In the second and third quarters of 2008 French construction output fell, although less sharply than in Italy or Spain. Over much of the previous decade, German construction activity also recorded sustained periods of falling output, often more severe than in France. Nevertheless, between the second quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2008 German construction output increased every quarter except one, before it too recorded a contraction in the second and third quarters of 2008.

Construction cost indices for residential buildings for the same Member States show that growth was lowest in Germany and highest in the United Kingdom between 2000 and the middle of 2008, with the other three economies recording cost increases that were slightly below the EU-27 average.

²⁷Poland, 2005; Ireland and Malta, incomplete or not available.

Employment characteristics

An analysis of the EU-27's construction workforce, based on [Labour Force Survey](#) data, shows that the male proportion of the construction sector's workforce was relatively high, at 92.1% in the EU-27 in 2007. This share was 27.2 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average, and the highest of all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions for which data are available. In all Member States, the proportion of men in the construction labour force was at least 22 percentage points higher than the national non-financial business economy average.

In the construction sector, 94.3% of persons were employed on a full-time basis in the EU-27 in 2007 compared with 85.7% in the non-financial business economy as a whole. Only in Romania was the part-time employment rate for construction lower than the national non-financial business economy average.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The level of [tangible investment](#) made by the construction sector in 2006 reached EUR 47.8 billion in the EU-27, equivalent to 4.6% of all tangible investment made in the non-financial business economy. The [investment rate](#) shows the ratio between investment and value added: in 2006 this was 9.4% for the EU-27's construction sector, approximately half the average for the non-financial business economy (18.4%). Building installation and completion recorded the lowest investment rate among the construction subsectors. The capital-intensive subsector of renting of construction or demolition equipment had, unsurprisingly, the highest investment rate, reaching 32.8%.

Turning from capital to [operating expenditure](#), the share of [personnel costs](#) was relatively high in the construction sector, 22.8% in the EU-27 in 2006. This high share reflected the labour-intensive nature of these activities, and was around 40% above the non-financial business economy average of 16.1%. Furthermore, each of the five construction subsectors recorded a share above the non-financial business economy average, with general construction (19.5%) appearing as the least labour-intensive.

Apparent [labour productivity](#) in the EU-27's construction sector in 2006 was EUR 36.2 thousand per person employed and average personnel costs were EUR 27.9 thousand per employee. Both of these were below the equivalent averages for the non-financial business economy, particularly the apparent labour productivity. The relatively low levels of these two ratios in the construction sector are all the more notable given the small proportion of part-time employment within this sector (part-time employment has the effect of making these ratios lower). Indeed, most of the other activities that recorded particularly low values for these two indicators, for example, retail trade or accommodation and food services, were characterised by considerably higher levels of part-time employment. The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) combines the two previous ratios, and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. This composite indicator is less affected by issues of part-time employment and so facilitates analysis between activities. In the EU-27's construction sector in 2006, this ratio was 129.7%, indicating that value added per person employed was 29.7% higher than average personnel costs per employee. This was conspicuously lower than the average for the non-financial business economy which was 151.1%. Four of the five NACE groups that make up the construction sector recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the EU-27 below the average for the non-financial business economy. The exception was the renting of construction or demolition equipment, which recorded a ratio of 175.0%.

Unlike the [productivity](#) indicators, the [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) in the construction sector in the EU-27 in 2006 was above the average for the non-financial business economy. This is partly an effect of the relatively high share of self-employment in construction, as working owners and other unpaid persons employed contribute to the value added but are recompensed through a share of profits but not in the form of personnel costs, so boosting the gross operating surplus. The gross operating rate in the EU-27's construction sector was 12.0% in 2006, ranging from 11.0% for general construction activities to 16.6% for building completion, with the renting of construction or demolition equipment with an operator posting a gross operating rate well above this range, at 23.2% (in 2005).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

Context

Building and civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Construction projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. Nevertheless, construction projects impact upon the environment in a number of ways, notably the change in land use, the consumption of materials and fuel, the production of waste, as well as noise and air emissions.

Another characteristic of construction activity is that it is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes. The level of confidence among construction enterprises, according to the [European Commission](#) 's [Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs](#) is presented in terms of a balance of positive compared with negative responses. This measure turned positive in July 2006 for the first time since June 1990, peaked in September 2006 and then became negative again in November 2007. During 2008, the fall in construction confidence accelerated and fell particularly strongly in the final quarter of 2008, such that by December 2008 the balance was down to -32.3%. At the time of writing, with overall economic activity declining in many Member States, major public sector funding for infrastructure projects has been proposed by a number of governments as one means of stimulating activity and creating jobs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs - Economic databases and indicators](#)

See also

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents information relating to the construction sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), as covered by [NACE Rev. 2 Section F](#). The NACE classification distinguishes between, on the one hand, two general types of construction activity, construction of buildings (Division 41) and civil engineering (Division 42), and a collection of specialised activities (Division 43) such as site preparation, installation activities, and completion and finishing activities. Not included, however, are some related technical activities such as architectural services (see the article on [real estate services](#) for more details).

The financial and economic crisis had a major impact on the construction sector in nearly all EU Member States. Output and employment fell sharply in many of the Member States, particularly in Spain and the [Baltic Member States](#). Between February 2008 and December 2010 the [EU-27](#)'s seasonally adjusted production index for construction fell by more than one fifth (-21.4%) underlining both the length and severity of the downturn in this activity. During the first half of 2011 there were modest signs of a recovery although this pattern was reversed in the second half of the year, such that by the start of 2012, the level of output for construction had almost returned to its lowest level during the financial and economic crisis (at the end of 2010). The considerable changes in market conditions for the construction sector since 2008 should be borne in mind when considering the data presented in this article which relates to the situation in 2009.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	3 173
Number of persons employed (1 000)	14 688
Turnover (EUR million)	1 609 931
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	1 078 051
Personnel costs (EUR million)	341 075
Value added (EUR million)	512 024
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	170 949
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	15.3
Number of persons employed (1)	11.0
Value added (1)	9.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	35.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	113.9
Gross operating rate (%)	10.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, construction (NACE Section F), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

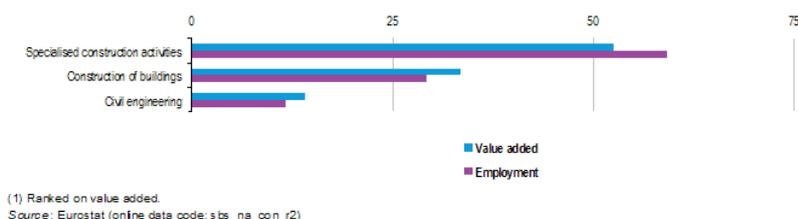


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of construction (NACE Section F), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(EUR million)			
Construction	3 173.3	14 688.4	1 609 931	512 024	341 075
Construction of buildings	873.2	4 292.1	658 079	171 150	98 829
Civil engineering	100.3	1 701.0	290 023	72 470	52 423
Specialised construction activities	2 199.8	8 695.3	661 829	268 404	189 824

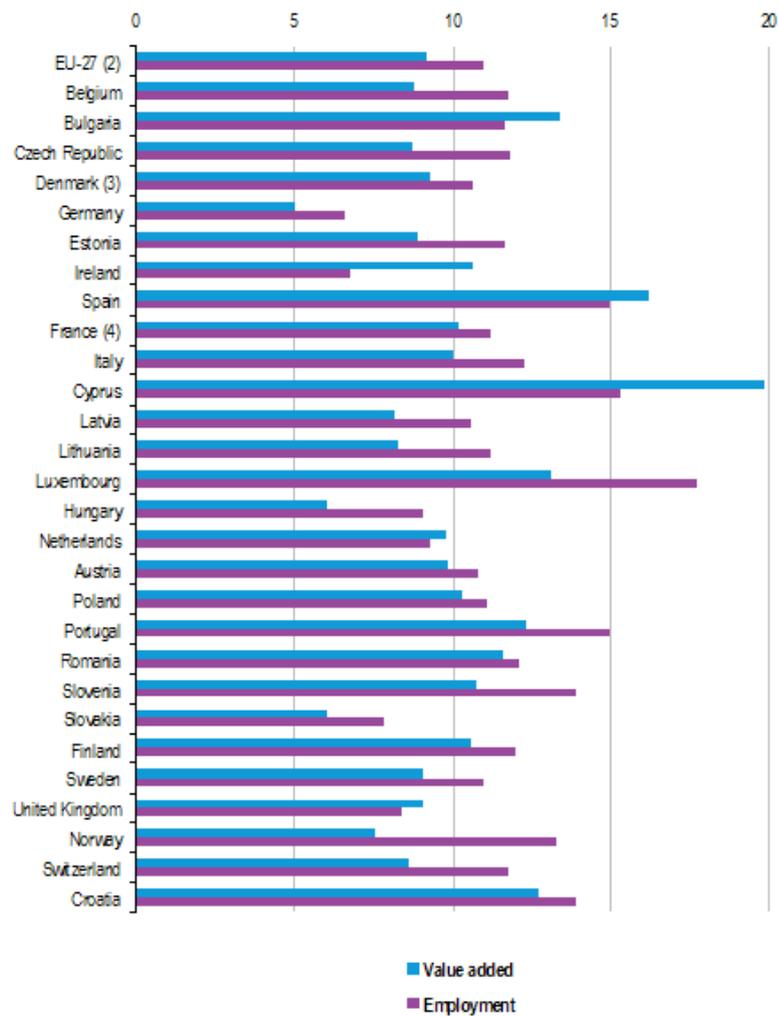
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, construction (NACE Section F), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Construction	35.0	30.6	113.9	10.6
Construction of buildings	40.0	28.3	140.8	11.0
Civil engineering	43.0	32.8	129.8	7.7
Specialised construction activities	31.0	31.3	98.5	11.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, construction (NACE Section F), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of construction (NACE Section F), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Denmark and Greece, not available.
 (3) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Greece, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, construction (NACE Section F), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Construction	France	16.2	Cyprus	18.8
Construction of buildings	Spain	25.3	Cyprus	12.0
Civil engineering	United Kingdom	18.4	Romania	3.4
Specialised construction activities	France	23.5	France	7.7

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in construction (NACE Section F), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	3 173.3	14 688.4	1 609 931	512 024	341 075	97 287
Belgium	81.8	291.4	51 845.8	14 237.0	8 797.0	4 335.0
Bulgaria	23.6	237.5	9 812.2	2 226.3	912.7	973.3
Czech Republic	163.1	409.2	31 318.9	6 724.3	3 710.0	1 415.1
Denmark (2)	36.0	219.8	32 307.4	11 148.0	8 575.2	1 016.8
Germany	240.7	1 801.9	186 244.9	61 518.4	48 564.7	4 081.5
Estonia	7.9	44.4	2 324.7	603.7	495.3	139.2
Ireland	47.5	76.9	22 108.1	9 045.6	4 825.4	284.4
Greece	113.0	285.1	15 852.2	4 084.6	2 936.3	734.9
Spain	377.0	1 846.8	284 383.7	78 408.4	49 273.3	11 571.9
France (3)	403.9	1 525.5	250 419.7	82 859.6	66 853.2	-
Italy	623.4	1 911.4	181 150.4	59 280.6	38 694.3	6 712.3
Cyprus	6.0	36.4	3 053.3	1 721.9	843.2	78.1
Latvia	7.1	58.8	3 303.4	610.5	399.8	272.7
Lithuania	12.1	91.9	2 803.9	736.4	646.9	248.1
Luxembourg	3.1	39.7	5 434.3	1 967.3	1 495.5	108.1
Hungary	69.6	221.3	14 138.6	2 571.5	1 500.3	449.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	112.2	499.5	98 885.7	29 414.3	19 825.2	2 030.9
Austria	29.9	273.7	39 848.7	14 175.6	9 884.1	944.4
Poland	226.4	931.9	54 001.9	15 349.9	6 340.9	2 467.8
Portugal	107.5	472.7	34 581.5	9 166.9	6 267.1	2 132.1
Romania	60.1	479.3	18 806.2	5 157.7	2 237.5	3 896.1
Slovenia	19.5	86.8	6 831.3	1 734.9	1 200.8	327.3
Slovakia	5.5	78.9	6 461.3	1 299.2	911.8	266.1
Finland	42.4	172.0	24 297.5	8 336.9	5 799.0	823.4
Sweden	81.3	310.5	41 867.3	13 685.7	10 552.5	1 216.1
United Kingdom	275.0	1 517.4	212 738.2	79 268.8	40 782.2	9 265.3
Norway	49.1	192.8	35 386.5	12 184.0	8 944.5	2 132.8
Switzerland	20.3	309.8	42 106.4	19 646.4	16 207.7	1 552.8
Croatia	27.1	160.1	9 312.9	2 838.8	1 554.5	1 740.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, construction (NACE Section F), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	35.0	30.6	113.9	10.6	18.9
Belgium	48.9	41.0	119.3	10.5	30.4
Bulgaria	9.4	4.1	228.4	13.4	43.7
Czech Republic	16.4	14.1	116.7	9.6	21.0
Denmark (2)	50.7	43.9	115.6	8.0	9.1
Germany	38.4	35.2	109.0	7.7	6.6
Estonia	13.6	11.7	116.5	3.8	21.2
Ireland	117.6	67.2	175.1	19.1	3.1
Greece	14.3	19.1	75.1	7.2	18.0
Spain	42.5	34.4	123.5	10.2	14.8
France	-	43.8	-	6.4	-
Italy	31.0	33.0	94.0	11.4	11.3
Cyprus	47.2	24.6	192.1	25.8	4.5
Latvia	10.4	6.9	150.3	6.4	44.7
Lithuania	8.0	7.3	110.4	3.2	33.7
Luxembourg	49.4	38.0	129.8	8.5	5.5
Hungary	11.6	8.3	140.4	7.6	17.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	58.9	50.6	116.4	9.9	6.9
Austria	51.8	39.1	132.6	10.9	6.7
Poland	16.5	9.3	178.0	16.7	16.1
Portugal	19.4	14.0	138.5	8.4	23.3
Romania	10.8	4.8	225.7	15.5	77.5
Slovenia	20.0	16.3	122.6	7.8	18.9
Slovakia	16.5	11.7	141.2	6.0	20.5
Finland	44.1	41.7	105.7	7.5	8.9
Sweden	51.6	31.4	164.3	17.6	11.9
United Kingdom	63.2	52.7	120.0	9.2	17.5
Norway	63.4	-	-	8.2	7.9
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	17.7	11.1	159.6	13.8	61.3

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, construction (NACE Section F), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's construction sector (Section F) was made up of 3.2 million enterprises in 2009, employing 14.7 million persons and generating EUR 512000 million of value added. As such, the construction sector accounted for 15.3% of all enterprises in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95), employed 11.0% of its workforce, and generated 9.2% of value added. The construction sector can be characterised as having enterprises that are, on average, smaller than the non-financial business economy average both in terms of their employment levels or their added value.

The share of personnel costs in operating expenditure (personnel costs plus purchases of goods and services) was 24.0% in the EU-27's construction sector in 2009, above the non-financial business economy average of 17.3%, underlining the importance of labour input in the construction activity as a whole. A number of construction

activities (at a more detailed level) are also relatively capital-intensive, for example, the construction of roads and railways (Group 42.1) or the development of building projects (Group 41.1).

Apparent labour productivity in the EU-27's construction sector in 2009 was EUR 35 thousand per person employed and average personnel costs were EUR 30.6 thousand per employee. While [apparent labour productivity](#) was below the average for the non-financial business economy, average personnel costs per employee were higher. The relatively low level of the apparent labour productivity is all the more notable given the small proportion of part-time employment within the construction sector: part-time employment has the effect of making this ratio lower as this productivity measure is calculated on a per head basis. The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) combines the ratios for apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs and is less affected by issues of part-time employment and so facilitates analysis between activities. This ratio is also adjusted for the relative importance of unpaid working proprietors and family workers – which is higher in the construction sector (24.1%) than in the non-financial business economy as a whole (14.5%). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio shows that value added per person employed in the EU-27's construction sector in 2009 was equivalent to 113.9% of the average personnel costs per employee, well below the average for the non-financial business economy which was 138.8%; indeed, this was the lowest value for this indicator across any of the NACE sections that make-up the non-financial business economy.

Unlike the productivity indicators, the [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) for the construction sector in the EU-27 in 2009 was above the average for the non-financial business economy, reaching 10.6% for construction compared with 9.7% for the non-financial business economy. This is partly an effect of the relatively high share of self-employment in construction, as working owners and other unpaid persons employed contribute to the value added but are recompensed through a share of profits (not in the form of personnel costs), so boosting the gross operating surplus.

Sectoral analysis

There were 2.2 million enterprises in the EU-27's specialised construction activities subsector (Division 43) in 2009, almost seven tenths (69.3%) of all construction enterprises. Most of the remainder, around 870 thousand enterprises or 27.5% of the construction total, were classified to the construction of buildings subsector (Division 41) and the rest (100 thousand or 3.2%) were in the civil engineering subsector (Division 42).

On average, civil engineering enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009 were considerably larger than other construction enterprises, probably due to the large-scale investment that is often required in plant and machinery for this subsector. The civil engineering share of construction employment was 11.6% and its value added share reached 14.2% (compared with a 3.2% share in the number of construction enterprises). The construction of buildings subsector also accounted for a larger proportion of construction employment (29.2%) and value added (33.4%) than its share of the total number of construction enterprises. Although the specialised construction activities subsector accounted for a smaller share of employment (59.2%) and value added (52.4%) than its comparative share based simply on the number of enterprises, it was nevertheless the largest subsector according to both of these measures and contributed more than half of the construction total for both variables.

EU-27 apparent labour productivity in 2009 ranged from EUR 31 thousand per person employed in the specialised construction activities subsector to EUR 43 thousand per person employed for civil engineering, the latter being just above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed). Average personnel costs ranged from EUR 28.3 thousand per employee for the construction of buildings which was below the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee), to EUR 32.8 thousand per employee for civil engineering. As already noted, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the construction sector was the lowest among any of the NACE sections that compose the non-financial business economy, and this was, in large part, due to the particularly low ratio (98.5%) for the specialised construction activities subsector. As such, this subsector posted the fourth lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009 for the EU-27 across all of the NACE divisions covered by the non-financial business economy. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for civil engineering (129.8%) was also below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), leaving the construction of buildings to record the highest ratio (140.8%) and therefore was the only subsector to register a ratio above the non-financial business economy average.

Country analysis

In value added terms, France, Spain and the United Kingdom had the largest construction sectors in the EU-27, the former accounting for a 16.2% share of the EU-27 total in 2009, while Spain and the United Kingdom both had 15.3% shares. As such, the relative contribution of the French construction sector to EU-27 value added was somewhat higher than the average French contribution to non-financial business economy value added (14.6%). The relative importance of the construction sector was considerably higher in Spain (despite the onset of the financial and economic crisis), as the value added from the Spanish construction sector was 1.8 times as high as the average Spanish contribution to the EU-27's non-financial business economy as a whole. In contrast, Germany (12.0% of the EU-27's value added in the construction sector) reported a much lower share than its average (22.1%) for the whole of the non-financial business economy. In value added terms, Spain had the largest subsector for the construction of buildings (25.3% of the EU-27 total in 2009); the United Kingdom had the largest civil engineering subsector (18.4%); and France the largest subsector for specialised construction activities (23.5%).

The construction sector contributed 19.8% of total added value in the Cypriot non-financial business economy in 2009 and 16.2% of the total in Spain, making these the most specialised Member States in value added terms; the next highest share was 13.4% in Bulgaria. The least specialised country, in value added terms, was Germany as the construction sector contributed just 5.0% of non-financial business economy value added, which was slightly more than half the EU-27 average (9.2%); Hungary and Slovakia were the next least specialised Member States in the construction sector. In employment terms a slightly different situation can be observed. Cyprus and Spain remained near the top of the ranking, as construction provided 15.3% and 14.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce; however, Luxembourg reported a higher share (17.7%) and the share in Portugal was identical to that recorded for Spain.

Productivity in the Member States can be compared using the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio which shows the relative level of value added per person employed compared with average personnel costs per employee, in other words the average value of output compared with the average cost of personnel input. Bulgaria and Romania had by far the lowest average personnel costs in the construction sector and this was reflected in their relatively high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios (228.4% and 225.7% respectively). Cyprus recorded relatively high apparent labour productivity combined with average personnel costs per employee below the EU-27 average resulting in the third highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (192.1%), ahead of Poland, Ireland and the United Kingdom (the latter two Member States recorded the highest levels of apparent labour productivity within the construction sector). The lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in Italy and Greece (94.0% and 75.1%). As such, average personnel costs per employee were not covered by the added value generated by each person employed in either of these two Member States' construction sectors in 2009.

Data sources and availability

Coverage

This article presents an overview of statistics for the construction sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section F. Within the construction sector there is a further distinction made between two general types of construction activity on the one hand (Divisions 41 and 42), and a collection of specialised activities on the other (Division 43). These three NACE divisions are described in more detail below:

- construction of buildings (Division 41);
- civil engineering (Division 42);
- specialist activities (Division 43), such as:
 - site preparation (including demolition and earth moving),
 - installation activities (such as, installation of electrical wiring and fittings, heating systems, plumbing, elevators and insulation),
 - completion and finishing activities (such as, plastering, joinery, flooring, glazing or painting),
 - other specialist activities, such as, roofing, pile driving, scaffolding.

Some technical activities related to the construction sector, although not formally part of it, such as architectural services, are classified as business services (see article on [professional, scientific and technical activity statistics](#)). Some providers of real estate services are closely related to construction and these services are covered in the article on [real estate activity statistics](#) .

Data sources

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

Construction activity and construction products (structures) have a number of specific characteristics that differentiate them from many areas of the economy. Among the most important of these are that the final product is one of the few non-transportable goods, as well as being one of the most durable of human artefacts, forming the physical infrastructure where people live and work. Many construction projects are one-off designs and furthermore the time scale for many projects from conception to completion is typically longer than in many other sectors, and may run to several years.

Public procurement is especially important for construction as the public sector is a major purchaser of buildings and particularly civil engineering works. Construction is one of the most geographically dispersed activities with marked regional differences, and plays a very important economic role in some regions, particularly those associated with tourism, those that are transport and communication hubs, or cultural and sporting centres. Construction is also a highly heterogeneous activity depending on a large number of different specialists. The structure of the construction sector can be viewed as a pyramid, with project coordinating enterprises at the top, subcontracting out work to smaller, specialised enterprises in lower tiers.

In many Member States construction activity is seasonal as it is often conducted in the open air or in unfinished structures without heating or air conditioning. Over a longer time period construction is often sensitive to the overall economic cycle. As a provider of tangible assets it typically leads overall economic movements, although this has not been the case following the recent financial and economic crisis where the downturn in construction activity has continued for much longer than in a range of other activities.

One issue that has gained greater visibility in recent years has been the energy efficiency of structures and the sustainability of construction methods. In 2010 the [recast energy performance of buildings Directive](#) was adopted (replacing a 2002 directive on the same subject) in order to strengthen the energy performance requirements of the original directive and to clarify and streamline some of its provisions. Under the new directive, the Member States must apply minimum requirements as regards the energy performance of new and existing buildings, ensure the certification of their energy performance, and require the regular inspection of boilers and air conditioning systems in buildings.

In 2011 the [construction products Regulation](#) replaced the construction products Directive that was passed in 1989. This regulation lays down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and forms the central part of the EU's legislation for a single market in the construction sector. In a similar vein, a Commission Recommendation on Eurocodes was adopted In December 2003 to promote the use of harmonised methods for calculating the strength of structural construction products. The full set of [Eurocodes](#) were published in 2006 and cover ten design areas: the basis of structural design, actions on structures, steel, concrete, composite steel and concrete, timber, masonry and aluminium structures, as well as geotechnical design and seismic design.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for construction (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_na_con_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Construction broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_sc_con_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Construction \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Industrial policy](#)
 - [Construction](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
 - [Energy efficiency in buildings](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
 - [Waste: construction and demolition](#)
- [Joint research centre](#) , see:
 - [Eurocodes](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of construction activities:

- [Construction of buildings](#)
 - [Civil engineering](#)
 - [Specialised construction activities](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Background articles for short-term statistics related to construction:

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
 - [Construction permit index overview](#)
 - [Construction production \(volume\) index overview](#)

Consumer goods wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers consumer goods [wholesale trade](#), corresponding to NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4, which are part of the [wholesale trade](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the wholesaling of:

- food, beverages and tobacco, corresponding to NACE Group 51.3;
- household products such as textiles, clothing, electrical appliances, games, toys, tableware, furniture and furnishings, as well as cleaning products and personal products, corresponding to NACE Group 51.4.

It should be noted that although these two categories are grouped together here as consumer goods, these activities also include the wholesaling of food and beverage products as inputs for further processing.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Wholesaling of consumer goods	5499	1 741 395	205 935	4 174.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	213.0	815 894	75 109	1 850.1	36.5	44.3
Fruits and vegetables	42.3	125 317	12 633	384.3	6.1	9.2
Meat and meat products	22.1	78 601	7 456	174.4	3.6	4.2
Dairy produce, eggs, edible oils and fats	14.9	70 504	4 939	114.8	2.4	2.8
Beverages	40.4	118 674	14 746	291.1	7.2	7.0
Tobacco products (1)	2.7	60 000	2 561	40.0	1.2	1.0
Sugar, chocolate and sugar confectionery	11.0	34 787	3 117	73.7	1.5	1.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	5.6	12 125	2 037	36.6	1.0	0.9
Other food	42.3	110 000	10 000	260.0	4.9	6.2
Non-specialised wholesale of food beverages and tobacco	31.8	206 239	17 624	470.5	8.6	11.3
Wholesale of household goods	3386.9	925 501	130 826	2 323.9	69.5	55.7
Textiles (2)	25.6	28 000	4 100	120.0	2.0	2.9
Clothing and footwear	70.0	100 000	16 000	350.0	7.8	8.4
Electrical household appliances	39.1	186 265	20 992	350.1	10.2	8.4
China and glassware, wallpaper and cleaning materials	19.1	27 461	4 870	116.5	2.4	2.8
Perfume and cosmetics	18.1	40 099	7 580	152.9	3.7	3.7
Pharmaceutical goods	31.5	304 521	40 513	483.2	19.7	11.6
Other household goods	133.9	230 544	36 346	751.6	17.6	18.0

(1) Number of persons employed, 2005.
(2) Value added, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Wholesaling of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) EU-27	Country	(thou- sand) EU-27	Country	Value added
1	Germany	36 455	Spain	610.0	Greece	7.7
2	United Kingdom	35 222	Germany	574.1	Portugal	5.7
3	France	24 958	United Kingdom	503.1	Lithuania	5.3
4	Italy	23 854	Italy	437.9	Latvia	5.2
5	Spain	21 806	France	396.3	Romania	4.7

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Wholesaling of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

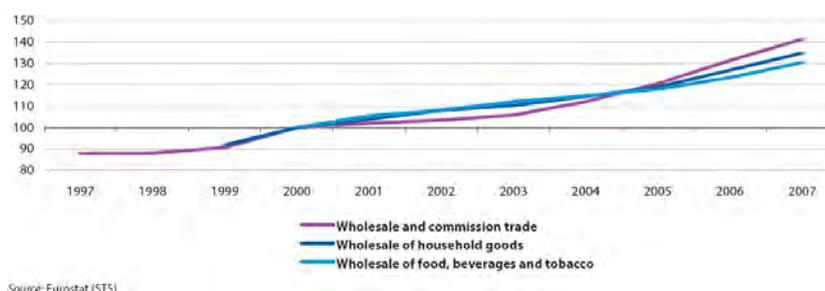


Figure 1: Wholesaling of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

The 549.9 thousand enterprises with wholesaling of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4) as their main activity generated EUR 1741 billion of turnover in the EU-27 in 2006, representing 37.8% of the wholesale trade (NACE Division 51) total. With EUR 205.9 billion of value added this was the largest of the wholesale trade sub-sectors, with a 39.7% share of wholesale value added. However, its contribution to wholesale trade employment was even higher (41.9%) as there were 4.2 million persons employed in the EU-27's consumer goods wholesaling sector.

The wholesale of household goods (NACE Group 51.4) was the larger of the two NACE groups in this sector, with more than half of the sector's employment and turnover and just over three fifths of its value added; the wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco (NACE Group 51.3) recorded the smaller share for all three indicators.

None of the larger Member States particularly dominated this sector within the EU-27, Germany registering the largest shares of turnover (17.8%) and value added (17.7%), and Spain the biggest share of the workforce (14.6%). Greece was the most specialised Member State²⁸ in this sector, as the wholesaling of consumer goods contributed 7.7% of value added generated within the Greek non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K).

Annualised short-term statistics are available for an analysis of the evolution of turnover indices for consumer goods wholesaling, for each of the two NACE groups that compose this sector. The EU-27 turnover index registered gains for both of these activities in every year for which data is available, with fairly stable growth recorded for both activities, ranging between 2.2% and 8.8%. However in the last few years (2004 to 2007) these two activities both recorded growth below the average for wholesale trade, with food, beverages and tobacco wholesaling recording the slowest growth each year.

Expenditure and productivity

The expenditure structure of the EU-27's wholesaling of consumer goods sector was typical for a wholesale trade activity, but there were some notable differences between the two main parts of the consumer goods wholesaling sector. The level of investment in the sector reached EUR 20.1 billion in 2006, equivalent to 9.8% of value added, and just below the wholesale trade average of 10.2%. The investment rate was lower for the wholesaling of household goods (8.3%), while the corresponding rate for the wholesaling of food, beverages and tobacco was 12.3% (above the wholesale trade average). At a further level of detail, the highest investment rate was recorded for the wholesaling of fruit and vegetables (NACE Class 51.31), at 14.5%, while the lowest was for tobacco products wholesaling (NACE Class 51.35, 7.0%).

Apparent labour productivity for consumer goods wholesaling was EUR 49.3 thousand per person employed in the EU-27 in 2006 and average personnel costs were EUR 30.6 thousand per employee, both figures standing below the wholesale trade average. There were significant differences between the two subsectors, as the values recorded for the wholesaling of household goods were more than one third higher (for both indicators) than those recorded for the wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco. The wholesale of pharmaceutical goods (NACE Class 51.46) recorded the highest apparent labour productivity figure (EUR 83.8 thousand per person employed) and average personnel costs (EUR 47.8 thousand per employee), while the wholesale of fruit and vegetables recorded the lowest levels, EUR 32.9 thousand per person employed and EUR 22.9 thousand per employee respectively.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity rate for the EU-27 was slightly higher in the wholesaling of consumer

²⁸Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

goods (161.1%) than for the wholesale trade sector (159.8%). At a detailed level of activity quite a range of productivity levels were recorded within this sector. The highest rate, 220.8%, was recorded for the wholesaling of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (NACE Class 51.37), some way ahead of the 181.2% for the wholesaling of beverages (NACE Class 51.34). None of the activities recorded particularly low ratios, the lowest being 143.6% for the wholesale of fruit and vegetables.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles (see [Fuel retail and service station statistics](#)): the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a [fee or contract basis as agents](#) or for their own account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised ([agricultural products](#) , consumer goods (this article), [intermediate goods](#) , [machinery and equipment](#)), while specialised wholesalers of other products are included in [non-specialised wholesalers](#) .

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Consumer prices - inflation and comparative price levels](#)
- [Extra-euro area trade in goods](#)

- International trade in goods

Notes

Dairy statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers [dairy products](#), corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 15.5](#), which is part of the [food, beverages and tobacco \(NACE Rev. 1.1\)](#) sector. Dairy products consist of:

- fresh milk;
- cream;
- butter;
- yoghurt;
- cheese;
- whey;
- ice creams;
- sorbets.

It should be noted that this article excludes the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 01 and 05). A number of products, such as eggs or cheese are also sold directly by agricultural holdings. As such, their weight is likely to be under-reported in this article, as part of their production is recorded as an agricultural activity.

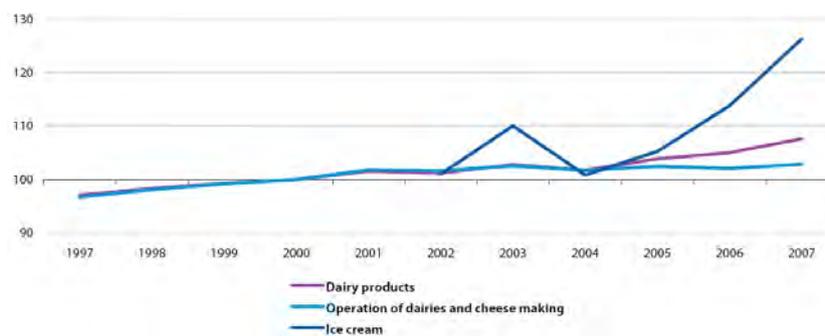


Figure 1: Manufacture of dairy products (NACE Group 15.5). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	Country	(thou-sand)	Country	Value added
1	France	3 175	France	58,9	Lithuania	1.4
2	Germany	2 641	Italy	47,5	Cyprus	0.8
3	Italy	2 467	Poland	45,2	Ireland	0.7
4	United Kingdom	1 803	Germany	37,2	Greece	0.7
5	Spain	1 743	Spain	28,0	Latvia	0.6

(1) Denmark, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; value added, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; share of EU-27, 2005.

(2) Denmark, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(3) Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of dairy products (NACE Group 15.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

There were about 13.0 thousand [enterprises](#) across the [EU-27](#) whose main activity was the manufacture of dairy products (NACE Group 15.5) in 2006. These enterprises employed an estimated 400.0 thousand persons, representing 8.5% of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector's workforce (NACE Subsection DA). The overwhelming majority of these workers (83.9%) were engaged in the operation of dairies and cheese making (NACE Class 15.51). The dairy products manufacturing sector generated EUR 17.7 billion of [value added](#) in 2005, equivalent to 8.9% of the value added generated by food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing activities in 2005.

The largest dairy products manufacturing sectors in terms of value added generated in 2006 were found in France (EUR 3.2 billion), Germany (EUR 2.6 billion) and Italy (EUR 2.5 billion); together these three Member States contributed just under half (48.1%) of the EU-27's value added. The dairy products manufacturing sectors of the United Kingdom and Spain were also relatively large; they accounted for a combined 18.4% of EU-27 output in 2005.

On average, the dairy products manufacturing sector contributed 0.3% to total value added within the EU-27's [non-financial business economy](#) in 2005. In these relative terms, Germany and the United Kingdom were among the least specialised Member States. In contrast, Lithuania was by far the most specialised country, as the manufacture of dairy products provided 1.4% of the added value that was generated within the non-financial business economy in 2006.

In the ten years through until 2007, there was an upward trend in the [output](#) of dairy products manufacturing across the EU-27, albeit with a couple of relatively small downturns in 2002 and 2004. Overall, the average rate of increase for production over the period considered was 1.0% per year. The EU-27 [index of production](#) for dairy products rose by 2.5% in 2007, hence, well above the trend observed during the previous decade. Output grew at a somewhat faster rate than the EU-27 average in the three largest dairy producing countries (France, Germany and Italy) during the ten-year period through to 2007. The strongest rates of growth, however, were recorded for Poland (on average rising by 4.5% per year) and Latvia (3.0% per year).

Costs, productivity and profitability

[Personnel costs](#) in the EU-27's dairy products manufacturing sector accounted for a lower proportion of operating expenditure (9.9% in 2005) than across the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector (13.8%). Nevertheless, average personnel costs stood at EUR 30.0 thousand per [employee](#), which was about 15% higher than the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing average in 2005.

Each person employed within the EU-27's dairy products manufacturing sector generated an average of EUR 44.3 thousand of value added in 2005 – above the average for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing. However, with average personnel costs also being higher, the resulting wage adjusted labour productivity ratio was, at 150.0% in 2005, lower than the average for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector 163.0%.

In most of the Member States, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for the dairy products manufacturing sector was relatively low. Indeed, in Poland and Slovenia it stood at about half the average recorded for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing, while in Ireland it was about a third lower, and in the Netherlands and Slovakia about a quarter less. There were a few Member States, however, where the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the dairy products manufacturing sector was higher; principally, in Portugal (about 25% above the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing average), Spain, Germany, Greece and Bulgaria (all 10-15% higher).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#), the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#), the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade and the [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#).

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the [food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector](#), developments in [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers ([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

To meet growing demand for milk and milk products within the EU and across global markets, the [European Commission](#)'s proposal ([COM\(2007\) 802 final](#)) for a 2% increase in milk quotas (a total of 2.84 million tonnes) beginning on 1 April 2008 was approved by agricultural ministers. The wider Health Check of the [Common Agricultural Policy](#) that was adopted in January 2009 formally schedules an end to milk quotas in the EU by 2015; it was proposed that a 'soft landing' be ensured by increasing quotas by 1% every year between 2009/10 and 2013/14. In a further underpinning of demand, a new version of the [European School Milk scheme](#) was adopted in July 2008, laying down detailed rules regarding Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [Proposal for a regulation \(COM\(2007\) 802 final\)](#) amending Regulation 1234/2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (single CMO Regulation) as regards the national quotas for milk
- [Proposal for a Regulation \(COM\(2008\) 40 final\)](#) on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Regulation 657/2008](#) of 10 July 2008 laying down detailed rules for applying Regulation 1234/2007 as regards Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments

- [Regulation 72/2009](#) of 19 January 2009 on modifications to the Common Agricultural Policy

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agricultural products](#)
- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Organic farming statistics](#)

Distributive trade statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector (hereafter referred to as distributive trades), as covered by [NACE Rev. 2 Section G](#). Distributive trades includes wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods; wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Sale without transformation is considered to include the usual operations (or manipulations) associated with trade, for example, sorting, grading and assembling of goods, mixing or blending of goods, bottling, packing, breaking bulk and repacking for distribution in smaller lots, storage, cleaning and drying of agricultural products, cutting out of wood fibreboards or metal sheets as secondary activities. Also included in distributive trades are the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles but not the repair of any other goods. The distributive trades sector does not include any renting activities, for example, the renting of motor vehicles, industrial equipment or household goods. Distributive trades are organised into three NACE divisions:

- Division 45 covers wholesaling and retailing of motor vehicles and motorcycles, as well as their repair, hereafter referred to as motor trades;
- Division 46 covers all wholesale trade other than wholesaling of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- Division 47 covers all retail trade other than retailing of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Since the development of the Internet, there has generally been a gradual increase in the use of e-commerce. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 13% of the turnover of distributive trades enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2011 (this was two percentage points lower than in 2010).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	6 045
Number of persons employed (1 000)	33 349
Turnover (EUR million)	8 224 290
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	7 025 201
Personnel costs (EUR million)	686 846
Value added (EUR million)	1 109 552
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	422 707
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	29.1
Number of persons employed (1)	24.9
Value added (1)	19.9
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	33.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	25.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	133.2
Gross operating rate (%)	5.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

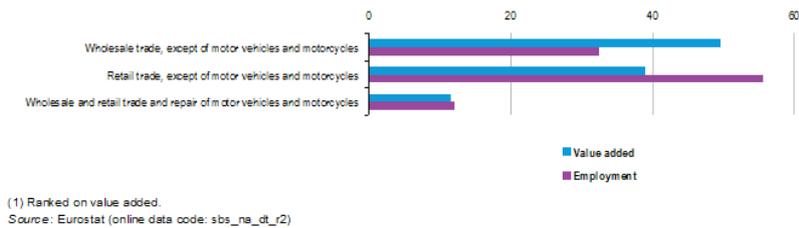


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 045.1	33 340.6	8 224 290	1 159 552	488 846
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	765.3	3 909.4	981 696	137 658	95 096
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 728.9	10 811.9	4 179 892	548 881	317 322
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 554.3	18 541.6	2 462 402	432 013	283 558

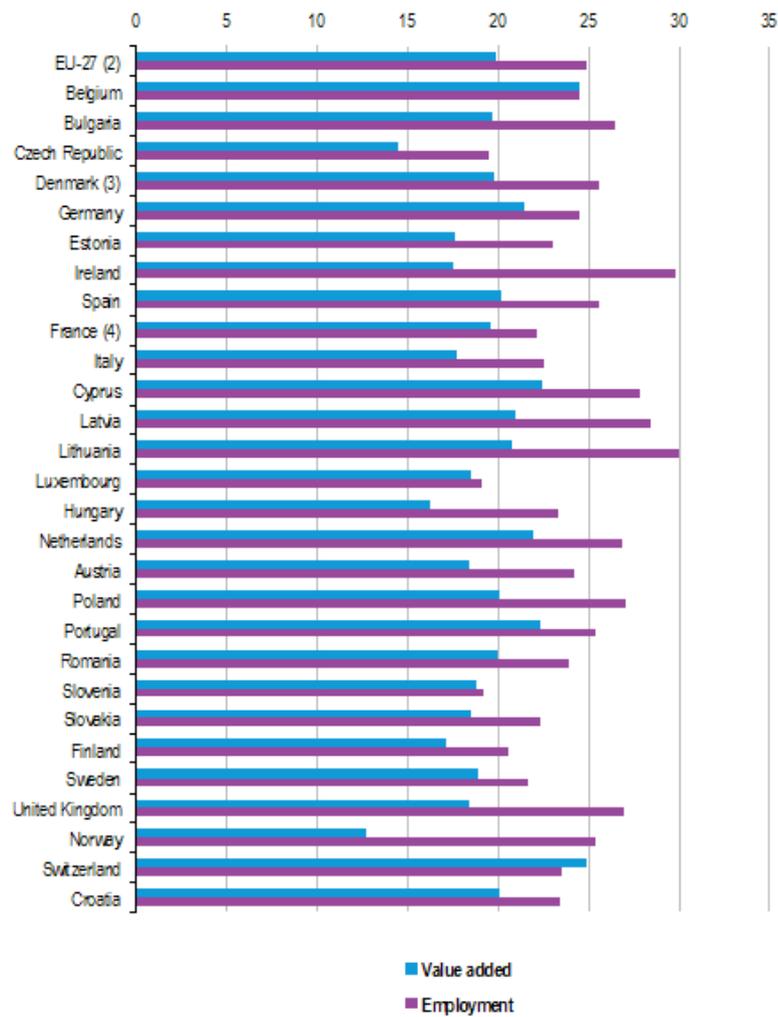
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33.0	29.0	132.2	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32.0	27.3	117.4	4.3
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31.0	34.7	146.5	4.9
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33.0	18.8	129.0	6.0

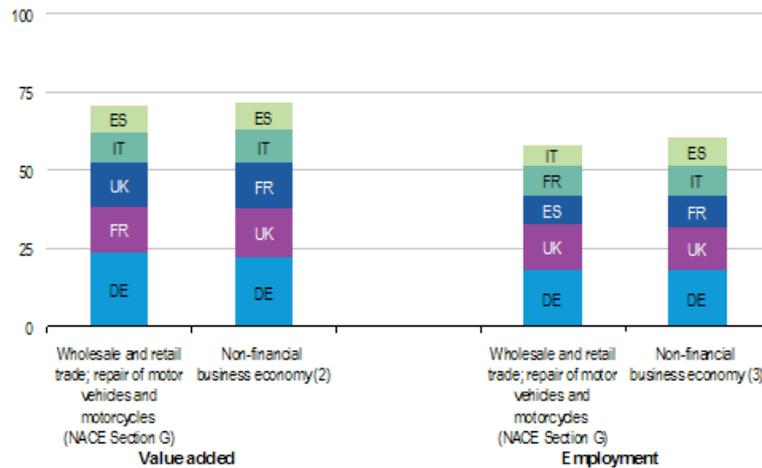
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008; Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Denmark, not available.
 (3) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	23.8	Belgium	24.5
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	29.2	Germany	3.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	24.1	Belgium	13.9
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	21.7	Cyprus	10.5

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	6 045.1	33 348.5	8 224 290	1 109 552	686 846	132 683
Belgium	136.4	607.3	331 295.2	39 692.3	20 936.4	6 421.6
Bulgaria	143.3	539.2	39 256.7	3 267.3	1 550.6	1 185.0
Czech Republic	220.3	676.4	116 533.1	11 159.3	6 717.8	2 175.9
Denmark (2)	47.2	529.4	163 654.9	23 829.5	17 137.4	2 945.2
Germany	577.1	5 974.5	1 591 163.2	263 624.6	147 738.2	16 246.5
Estonia	13.2	38.1	13 536.6	1 190.5	699.2	199.1
Ireland	39.6	339.2	99 900.5	14 570.8	10 069.9	1 491.7
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	790.7	3 160.8	645 138.9	97 712.2	65 135.8	11 599.0
France (3)	595.0	3 028.6	1 237 133.9	159 752.1	119 099.3	-
Italy	1 183.9	3 522.9	879 311.6	104 883.2	61 934.0	15 423.7
Cyprus	17.7	66.5	11 795.5	1 946.4	1 307.6	302.7
Latvia	24.4	158.8	15 283.6	1 562.7	1 021.8	278.3
Lithuania	48.9	246.0	20 135.7	1 843.8	1 536.3	391.6
Luxembourg	7.2	42.8	31 711.3	2 760.8	1 989.5	259.6
Hungary	142.1	567.8	73 340.0	6 947.3	4 547.8	1 183.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	154.2	1 446.6	514 557.7	65 877.6	40 385.9	4 992.1
Austria	73.0	612.9	201 497.4	26 474.3	18 628.5	2 075.3
Poland	507.3	2 279.8	263 446.0	30 008.6	13 332.4	5 088.0
Portugal	250.6	802.1	127 481.3	16 842.9	10 843.4	3 633.1
Romania	197.6	848.3	81 051.1	8 906.6	4 171.8	3 372.1
Slovenia	23.6	119.9	26 634.7	3 042.5	2 128.9	620.7
Slovakia	24.4	224.6	32 115.5	3 991.1	2 600.2	1 285.6
Finland	47.7	295.7	108 838.8	13 479.6	9 488.9	1 493.2
Sweden	124.1	611.0	191 307.1	28 597.5	19 928.0	2 518.3
United Kingdom	359.1	4 076.6	1 281 543.6	158 715.6	93 238.0	16 280.1
Norway	52.8	360.9	142 019.8	20 574.3	14 705.9	1 491.7
Switzerland	36.5	620.7	648 060.6	56 758.7	30 339.0	4 994.5
Croatia	49.3	270.7	30 709.7	4 471.2	2 673.5	1 031.6

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	33.0	25.0	133.2	5.1	13.5
Belgium	65.4	44.2	147.8	5.7	16.2
Bulgaria	6.1	3.6	167.9	4.4	36.3
Czech Republic	16.5	13.3	124.1	3.8	19.5
Denmark (2)	45.0	34.2	131.5	4.1	12.4
Germany	44.1	27.4	161.0	7.3	6.2
Estonia	13.5	10.8	125.1	2.1	16.7
Ireland	44.2	32.8	134.6	4.9	10.0
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	30.9	26.5	116.7	5.0	11.9
France	-	39.3	-	3.3	-
Italy	29.8	31.9	93.3	4.9	14.7
Cyprus	29.3	21.7	135.1	5.4	15.6
Latvia	9.8	6.5	151.0	3.5	17.8
Lithuania	7.5	6.9	108.3	1.5	21.2
Luxembourg	64.5	38.3	168.5	3.7	9.4
Hungary	12.2	9.2	133.6	3.3	17.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	45.5	31.5	144.7	5.0	7.6
Austria	43.2	34.0	127.1	3.9	7.8
Poland	13.2	8.0	164.7	6.3	17.0
Portugal	20.7	14.3	145.4	4.5	21.8
Romania	9.4	4.6	202.9	5.8	37.9
Slovenia	25.4	19.8	128.5	3.4	20.4
Slovakia	17.8	11.9	149.6	4.3	32.2
Finland	45.6	34.8	131.0	3.7	11.1
Sweden	46.8	38.1	122.8	4.5	8.8
United Kingdom	32.5	20.4	159.3	5.1	10.2
Norway	55.8	41.5	134.4	4.1	7.3
Switzerland	91.4	-	-	4.1	8.8
Croatia	16.5	11.2	146.8	5.9	23.1

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Section G), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Most distributive trades (Section G) **enterprises** serve a local market and consequently this sector is characterised by a large number of enterprises: in total 6.0 million enterprises were classified to this sector in the EU-27 in 2009, making it the largest enterprise population among any of the NACE sections within the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and amounting to 29.1% of all non-financial business economy enterprises. Together these enterprises generated **turnover** (sales) of EUR 8224 billion across the whole of the EU-27 in 2009, again the largest value among any of the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy and equivalent to 37.3% of the total. A similar pattern was observed for employment, as the 33.3 million persons employed within the EU-27's distributive trades sector accounted for an estimated

24.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce. In **value added** terms, the distributive trades sector was the second largest in the non-financial business economy, smaller only than manufacturing (Section C) generating EUR 1110 billion of value added in the EU-27 in 2011 (or 19.9% of the non-financial business economy total).

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's distributive trades sector in 2009 was EUR 33 thousand per person employed, some EUR 8.6 thousand less per person employed than the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs were EUR 25.0 thousand per employee in the EU-27's distributive trades sector, also below the average of EUR 30.0 thousand for the non-financial business economy. Apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs for the distributive trades sector were both among the lowest levels recorded among all of the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy in 2009. However, it should be noted that both of these indicators are pulled downwards by the traditionally high incidence of part-time employment in the distributive trades sector. The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** is not directly affected by the incidence of part-time employment as it shows the ratio between value added and the total personnel costs without relating this to the number of persons producing the output or receiving wages and salaries. This ratio is adjusted for the relative importance of unpaid working proprietors and family workers which is high in some parts of distributive trades, in particular in retail trade. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's distributive trades sector was 133.2% in 2009 – relatively close to the 138.8% average for the non-financial business economy.

The **gross operating rate** shows the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and turnover and is one measure of profitability. The EU-27's distributive trades sector recorded the lowest gross operating rate (5.1%) among the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy in 2009, as the level of this ratio was pulled down by the exceptionally high turnover that is an intrinsic characteristic of wholesale and retail trade activities.

Sectoral analysis

Around three out of every five (58.8%) enterprises within the EU-27's distributive trades sector were in the retail trade subsector; most of the remainder were in the wholesale trade subsector (28.5%), while the motor trades subsector had the smallest share (12.7%) of the distributive trades' enterprise population. In terms of turnover, the relative size of the retail and wholesale trade subsectors was reversed, as retail trade generated 29.9% of distributive trades turnover, wholesale trade accounted for a 58.1% share, while motor trades contributed the remaining 11.9%.

Figure 1 shows a similar analysis of the distributive trades' sectoral structure based on employment and value added. As can be seen, the relative importance of the motor trades subsector remained (as for the number of enterprises and turnover) within the range of 11.9 to 12.7% of the distributive trades' total. In contrast, retail trade had by far the largest share of the sectoral workforce (55.6%), while wholesale trade accounted for the highest share of sectoral value added (46.2%).

These large differences in the relative size of wholesale and retail trade activities when measured in value added and employment terms underline the significant differences in apparent labour productivity between these two activities – see Table 2b. Apparent labour productivity stood at EUR 23 thousand per person employed for the EU-27's retail trade sector in 2009. This was less than half the productivity level recorded for wholesale trade (EUR 51 thousand per person employed) and resulted in retail trade recording the seventh lowest level of apparent labour productivity among the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy. Average personnel costs for the retail trade sector were EUR 18.6 thousand per employee in 2009, which was slightly less than half the level recorded for wholesale trade (EUR 34.7 thousand per employee). These relatively low levels of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs recorded for retail trade can to some extent be explained by a high incidence of part-time employment: the use of the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio takes account of this to a large extent. Despite this, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the retail trade sector (125.0%) remained well below the corresponding figure for wholesale trade (146.5%).

Within the EU-27's motor trades sector, apparent labour productivity stood at EUR 32 thousand per person employed in 2009, which was EUR 1 thousand per person employed less than the distributive trades average and almost EUR 10 thousand per person employed less than the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs for the motor trades sector, at EUR 27.3 thousand per employee) were situated between the distributive trades' average of EUR 25.0 thousand per employee and the non-financial business economy average of EUR 30.0 thousand per employee. As a result, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the motor

trades sector was relatively low, at 117.4% (the lowest value among the three distributive trades' subsectors).

Country analysis

The share of distributive trades within the non-financial business economy's value added ranged from 14.5% in the Czech Republic to 24.5% in Belgium, while the employment share ranged from 19.1% in Luxembourg to 30.0% in Lithuania. Despite this apparently wide range in the relative weight of the distributive trades sector in the Member States, when taking into consideration that the distributive trades sector is large in absolute terms, the sector as a whole is not one which displays any high degree of specialisation; the buying and reselling of goods is a commonplace activity that occurs on a daily basis in almost every village, town or city. Figure 3 shows that value added and employment within the distributive trades sector was somewhat less concentrated in the five largest Member States than on average across the whole of the non-financial business economy: France, the United Kingdom and Italy all accounted for a smaller share of EU-27 value added in distributive trades than in the non-financial business economy as a whole, while Germany had a slightly larger share in distributive trades. The relatively low level of specialisation in distributive trades is underlined by the information presented in Table 3, which shows Germany recording the highest share of EU-27 value added for each of the three subsectors that compose distributive trades, ranging from a 21.7% share for retail trade to a 29.2% share for motor trades. Nevertheless, for motor trades, Germany also reported the highest degree of specialisation (in terms of value added), such that the motor trades sector accounted for 3.0% of value added within the German non-financial business economy in 2009. Belgium was the most specialised Member State in relation to wholesale trade, which may in part be linked to its geographical location, in particular its proximity to several of the largest maritime ports; wholesale trade accounted for 13.9% of Belgian value added within the non-financial business economy in 2009. The highest degree of specialisation for retail trade was recorded in Cyprus, where retail trade represented 10.5% of Cypriot non-financial business economy value added.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

The purchase of motor vehicles is usually the result of a long-term process, the collection of information and comparison between different vehicles and different suppliers. Retailing and repair of motor vehicles are to some extent substitutes, in that the purchase of a replacement vehicle may often be postponed, particularly in times of economic hardship, in favour of repairing an existing vehicle.

Wholesale trade is the resale of new and used goods to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers. Equally, it includes acting as an agent or broker in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or enterprises. Merchant (or own account) wholesalers take title to the goods while brokers and agents trade on a commission or fee basis. In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Retailing is the resale of new and used goods mainly to the general public for personal or household consumption or use. Sales may be made in stores (mainly shops), at stalls or markets, or through other forms such as remote selling (mail-order or Internet), vending machines or door-to-door salespersons. Most retailers take title to the goods they sell, but some act as agents for a principal and sell either on consignment or on a commission basis. Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers and many of the EU policies affecting this activity concern consumer protection. In October 2011, a [Directive on](#)

[consumer rights](#) was formally adopted, giving the governments of the Member States two years to implement national rules. The Directive aims to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not, and covers a wide range of issues linked to the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract terms. The main benefits for consumers are expected to be:

- the elimination of hidden charges and costs on the internet;
- the banning of pre-ticked boxes on websites;
- increased price transparency;
- a 14-day period for customers to change their mind relating to purchases;
- better refund rights;
- the introduction of an EU-wide model withdrawal form;
- the elimination of surcharges for the use of credit cards and hotlines;
- clearer information on who pays for returning goods;
- better consumer protection in relation to digital products;
- common rules for businesses to make it easier for them to trade all over Europe.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – trade (sbs_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics – trade (sbs_na_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for trade (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Preliminary results on trade, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_dt_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes – trade (sbs_sc_dt)

Distributive trades broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sc_dt_r2)

Distributive trades broken down by size class of turnover (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sctrn_dt_r2)

Breakdown of turnover by product - trade (dt_cpa)

Breakdown of turnover by product type for wholesale trade (NACE Rev.2 G46) (dt_cpa_n46_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Distributive trades \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Distributive trades](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Motor vehicles](#) , including car prices
 - [Oil](#)
 - [Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers](#) , [Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [My safety](#)
 - [My shopping](#)
 - [My rights](#)
 - [unfair commercial practices](#)
 - [product guarantees](#)
 - [help and advice](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Biofuels](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: packaging](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of distributive trades activities:

- [Motor trades](#)
 - [Wholesale trade](#)
 - [Retail trade](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Domestic appliances production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of domestic appliances, corresponding to NACE Group 29.7, which is part of the [machinery and equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include the production of:

- electrical appliances (such as refrigerators, freezers and dish washing machines);
- heating appliances;
- non-electric domestic cooking equipment.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added	
1	Germany	3 613	28.4	Italy	57.7	20.0	Slovenia	2.0
2	Italy	2 621	20.6	Germany	55.9	19.4	Hungary	0.6
3	United Kingdom	1 324	10.4	United Kingdom	24.4	8.5	Italy	0.4
4	Spain	1 183	9.3	Spain	20.6	7.2	Poland	0.3
5	France	925	7.3	Poland	18.5	6.6	Romania	0.3

(1) Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(2) Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(3) Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c. (NACE Group 29.7). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume
Fully-automatic washing machines of a dry linen capacity ≤ 10 kg (including machines which both wash and dry)	29.71.13.30	4 470	-	18	units
Household dishwashing machines	29.71.12.00	2 529	-	10	units
Combined refrigerators-freezers, with separate external doors	29.71.11.10	2 082	-	8	units
Domestic electric ovens for building-in	29.71.28.70	1 737	-	8	units
Parts for electro-mechanical domestic appliances with a self-contained electric motor	29.71.30.30	1 589	-	-	-
Non-electric instantaneous or storage water heaters	29.72.14.00	1 498	-	5	units
Domestic electric hobs for building-in	29.71.28.33	1 441	-	13	units
Electric water heaters (including storage water heaters) (excluding instantaneous)	29.71.25.50	1 333	-	15	units
Domestic electric cookers with at least an oven and a hob (including combined gas-electric appliances)	29.71.28.10	1 260	30	4	units
Ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, with a maximum horizontal side ≤ 120 cm	29.71.15.50	1 169	-	15	units
Household-type refrigerators (including compression-type, electrical absorption-type) (excluding built-in)	29.71.11.33	1 131	-	5	units
Drying machines of a dry linen capacity ≤ 10 kg	29.71.13.70	1 057	-	5	units
Iron or steel solid fuel domestic appliances (including heaters, grates, fires and braziers; excluding cooking appliances and plate warmers)	29.72.12.70	1 028	-	2	units

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 29.71.28.10, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 30 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Domestic appliances (CPA Group 29.7). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Domestic appliances	9 153	40 599	1 856	44.2	32.8
Electric domestic appliances	7 879	35 813	1 625	44.2	33.5
Non-electric domestic appliances	1 274	4 786	231	44.1	29.3

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c. (NACE Group 29.7). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

The domestic appliances manufacturing sector (NACE Group 29.7) of the EU-27 consisted of 5.2 thousand enterprises, which employed 287.6 thousand persons, accounting for 7.9% of the workforce within machinery and equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DK). These enterprises recorded EUR 52.7 billion of turnover in 2006, from which EUR 12.7 billion of value added was generated, the latter accounting for 6.6% of the machinery and equipment manufacturing total. Within this sector the manufacture of electric domestic appliances (NACE Class 29.71) contributed just over 84% of sectoral value added and employment, the remainder coming from the manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances (NACE Class 29.72).

The value added generated by the domestic appliances manufacturing sector in Germany was much larger than that in any other Member State, accounting for 28.4% of the EU-27 total in 2006: Italy (20.6% of the EU-27 total) and the United Kingdom (10.4%) were the only other Member States with a double-digit share. Italy and Germany had the largest workforces in this sector, both over 55000 persons employed. In relative terms, Slovenia was by far the most specialised Member State²⁹ in the manufacture of domestic appliances, as this sector contributed 2.0% to Slovenian non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added in 2006, approaching nine times the average contribution (0.2%) across the EU-27: this high degree of specialisation in Slovenia was due essentially to the electric domestic appliances manufacturing subsector.

The production index for domestic appliances manufacturing in the EU-27 developed in an almost identical manner to the index for machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole in the period between 1997 and 2002. Thereafter, the output of domestic appliances manufacturing either contracted or grew weakly in every year with the exception of 2006 when growth of 4.4% was recorded. Between 2003 and 2007 output from domestic appliances manufacturing grew on average by 0.8% per year, whereas overall output from machinery and equipment manufacturing averaged growth of 5.3% per year during the same period.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's domestic appliances manufacturing sector recorded EUR 1.9 billion of gross tangible investment in 2006, 10.6% of the machinery and equipment manufacturing total. This was equivalent to 14.6% of the domestic appliances manufacturing sector's value added, giving this sector the highest investment rate among any of the machinery and equipment manufacturing NACE groups in 2006, although it was still some way below the non-financial business economy average of 18.4%.

The proportion of operating expenditure accounted for by personnel costs in the EU-27's domestic appliances manufacturing sector was 18.4% in 2006, much lower than the average proportion within machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole (23.6%) and much closer to the proportion across the non-financial business economy (16.1%). This low proportion may be explained, in part, by average personnel costs in the sector that were EUR 6.0 thousand per employee lower than the machinery and equipment manufacturing average, at EUR 32.8 thousand per employee. The apparent labour productivity of the domestic appliances manufacturing sector was EUR 44.2 thousand per person employed in 2006, resulting in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 134.6%, fractionally below the ratio (135.8%) for machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole. The non-electric domestic appliances manufacturing subsector recorded a higher wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (150.4%) that was only just below the non-financial business economy average (151.1%). Slovakia recorded a negative wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in its domestic appliances manufacturing sector in 2006, due to negative value added, while Sweden recorded a ratio of 92.1% indicating that average personnel costs exceeded apparent labour productivity in its domestic appliances manufacturing sector.

²⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Technological advancements in the machinery and equipment that is used in other sectors of the economy (particularly in mining, manufacturing, energy provision and construction) can have a considerable impact upon the speed, quality and quantity of what is produced, thereby impacting on downstream productivity and profitability. The machinery and equipment sector is sensitive, therefore, to overall economic conditions and investment patterns both within the European Union and across the world (the two arguably being more intertwined than ever).

Among the activities covered by the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector, the domestic appliances manufacturing sector (NACE Group 29.7) is the only one for which [households](#) are the main customers. Product innovations have tended to concentrate on efficiency and environmental considerations such as energy and water consumption, lifestyle changes, the incorporation of new materials, design and ergonomics.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [PRODCOM statistics](#)
- [PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods](#)

Notes

Electrical machinery and equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of electrical machinery and equipment, corresponding to NACE Division 31, which is part of the [electrical machinery and optical equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include the manufacture of:

- electric motors;
- generators;
- transformers;
- electricity distribution equipment;
- insulated wires and cables;
- optical fibres for coded data transmission;
- batteries;
- lighting equipment;
- other electrical equipment.

Note that the manufacture of domestic appliances is covered within the article on [domestic appliances production](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Electrical machinery & apparatus (1)	70.7	282 000	82 900	1 710.0	100.0	100.0
Elec. motors, generators & transformers (2)	20.9	50 000	15 000	300.1	18.1	17.5
Electricity distribution & control apparatus	13.2	101 767	33 098	580.6	39.9	34.0
Insulated wire & cable	2.4	32 934	5 768	130.0	7.0	7.6
Accumulators, primary cells & batteries	0.7	6 951	1 617	35.7	2.0	2.1
Lighting equipment & electric lamps	8.7	27 283	7 582	164.9	9.1	9.6
Electrical equipment n.e.c.	24.7	62 895	19 707	503.5	23.8	29.4

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 1: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (NACE Division 31). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	33 785	40.8	Germany	519.1	30.4	Hungary	4.1
2	Italy	9 522	11.5	Italy	184.7	10.8	Czech Republic	3.0
3	France	8 975	10.8	France	150.7	8.8	Germany	2.9
4	United Kingdom	7 262	8.8	United Kingdom	125.0	7.3	Slovakia	2.8
5	Spain	5 352	6.5	Czech Republic	115.5	6.8	Slovenia	2.7

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (NACE Division 31). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

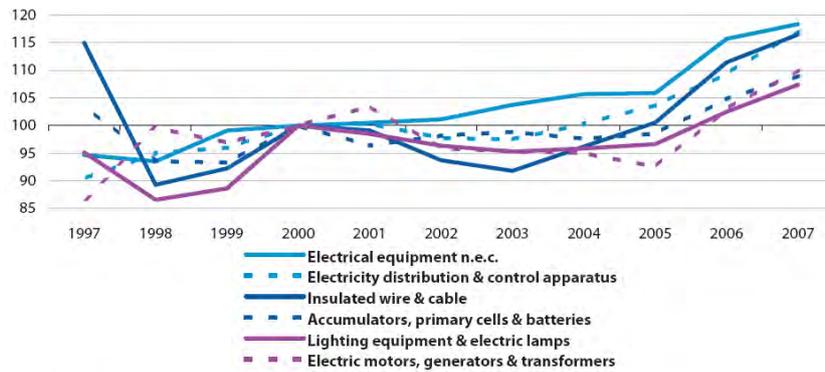


Figure 1: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (NACE Division 31). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Insulated ignition wiring sets & other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	31.61.1000	7 575	-	817	kg	-
Generating sets including turbo-generators, generating sets for welding equipment without heads/appliances excluding with compression, internal & spark-ignition combustion piston engines	31.10.3250	5 349	-	0,022	units	-
Chandeliers & other electric ceiling or wall lighting fittings (excluding those used for lighting public open spaces or thoroughfares)	31.50.2530	5 176	-	324	units	-
Electrical apparatus for switching electrical circuits for a voltage ≤ 1 kV (including push-button & rotary switches) (excluding relays)	31.20.25.00	4 800	800	3 200	units	8000
Insulated electric conductors for voltage >1 000V excluding winding wire, coaxial cable & other coaxial electric conductors, ignition & other wiring sets used in vehicles, aircraft, ships	31.30.14.00	3 879	-	788	kg	-
Programmable memory controllers for a voltage ≤ 1 kV	31.20.31.50	3 850	-	63	units	-
Electrical lighting or visual signalling equipment for motor vehicles (excluding electric filament or discharge lamps, sealed beam lamp units, ultraviolet, infrared & arc lamps)	31.61.23.30	3 784	-	201	kg	-
Connections & contact elements for wires and cables for a voltage ≤ 1 kV	31.20.27.70	3 708	-	36 128	units	-
Plugs & sockets for a voltage ≤ 1 kV (excluding for coaxial cables, for printed circuits)	31.20.27.50	3 479	-	24 000	units	2 000
Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets & other bases for apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity (excluding those equipped with their apparatus)	31.20.40.30	3 450	50	464	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates: threshold of production value set at EUR 3 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 31.20.25.00, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 800 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Electrical machinery and equipment (CPA Division 31). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Electrical machinery & apparatus (1)	59 500	207 000	7 535	48.5	36.1
Electric motors, generators & transformers (1)	10 000	40 000	1 370	50.0	35.3
Electricity distribution & control apparatus	26 787	72 989	2 455	57.0	47.1
Insulated wire & cable	3 740	27 808	677	44.4	28.8
Accumulators, primary cells & batteries	1 221	5 470	190	45.3	34.9
Lighting equipment & electric lamps	4 554	15 171	751	46.0	29.1
Electrical equipment n.e.c.	13 494	44 164	2 092	39.1	28.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 4: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (NACE Division 31). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.7	0.6	14.4	0.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	1.7	3.0	4.1	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Persons employed	18.2	21.9	115.5	23.9	519.1	6.3	7.6	8.0	87.7	150.7	184.7	0.4	3.6	6.6
Turnover	3 993	645	7 428	6 211	105 796	394	2 847	1 248	20 639	33 013	35 578	35	152	286
Production	3 986	616	7 242	6 098	98 345	353	2 828	1 230	19 683	32 250	34 844	33	136	274
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 799	546	5 672	4 872	75 009	306	2 128	984	15 915	25 062	26 907	24	116	207
Value added	1 274	135	2 022	1 560	33 785	99	745	339	5 352	8 975	9 522	12	46	85
Personnel costs	915	61	1 171	1 110	28 214	63	311	155	3 149	6 953	5 502	8	26	39
Average personnel costs	51.9	2.8	11.4	47.0	54.7	10.1	41.4	24.6	36.5	46.3	34.5	19.9	7.3	6.1
Gross operating surplus	359	74	851	450	5 571	36	434	184	2 203	2 022	4 019	4	20	46
Gross investment	56	40	342	215	2 634	27	51	115	465	709	962	1	11	3
Apparent labour prod.	69.8	6.1	17.5	65.1	65.1	15.8	98.3	42.2	61.1	59.6	51.5	28.9	12.9	13.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	134.6	215.9	153.6	138.5	118.9	155.6	237.7	171.6	167.2	128.5	149.4	145.5	177.0	212.5
Gross operating rate	9.0	11.4	11.5	7.2	5.3	9.0	15.3	14.7	10.7	6.1	11.3	12.0	13.3	16.2
Investment rate	4.4	29.8	16.9	13.8	7.8	27.0	6.8	34.1	8.7	7.9	10.1	9.7	22.7	4.0
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	1.5	-	1.0	0.6	5.0	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	5.3	0.5
Persons employed	-	69.1	-	16.5	27.9	97.8	24.6	84.0	15.2	46.1	17.5	24.7	125.0	6.6
Turnover	-	6 469	-	3 797	6 190	6 138	2 612	2 284	1 369	2 231	4 336	5 210	21 450	1 855
Production	-	5 411	-	3 255	5 780	5 590	2 485	2 286	1 266	2 092	4 004	5 013	20 037	1 798
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	5 182	-	2 706	4 543	4 618	2 097	1 821	968	1 726	3 217	3 811	14 199	1 314
Value added	-	1 714	-	1 117	1 946	1 644	563	559	431	509	1 263	1 544	7 262	575
Personnel costs	-	732	-	768	1 307	747	461	376	259	337	782	1 087	4 732	413
Average personnel costs	-	10.7	-	47.8	47.4	8.1	19.0	4.5	17.6	7.3	44.8	48.1	38.9	63.1
Gross operating surplus	-	982	-	349	639	896	102	183	172	172	482	425	2 530	162
Gross investment	-	241	-	63	191	245	52	245	85	148	66	98	439	64
Apparent labour prod.	-	74.8	-	67.6	69.8	16.8	22.8	6.7	28.4	11.0	72.1	62.6	58.1	86.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	231.4	-	141.6	147.2	207.8	120.5	148.2	161.8	150.8	161.0	130.2	149.5	137.2
Gross operating rate	-	15.2	-	9.2	10.3	14.6	3.9	8.0	12.6	7.7	11.1	8.2	11.8	8.7
Investment rate	-	14.1	-	5.6	9.8	14.9	9.2	43.8	19.7	29.1	5.2	6.3	6.0	11.1

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (NACE Division 31). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

The 70.7 thousand enterprises that were operating within the EU-27's electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector (NACE Division 31) in 2006 made the largest contribution of the four NACE divisions within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector to the value added of the electrical machinery and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL) manufacturing sector, accounting for two fifths of the total (40.9%), and just under half (46.6%) of all those employed. The electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in the EU-27 generated EUR 82.9 billion of value added in 2006 from sales of EUR 282.0 billion.

Looking in more detail, the largest activity in the EU-27 in terms of the NACE groups which compose the electrical machinery and equipment sector was the manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus (NACE Group 31.2) which contributed EUR 33.1 billion of value added (39.9% of the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing total), followed by the manufacture of electrical equipment not elsewhere classified (NACE Group 31.6) which contributed EUR 19.7 billion (23.8%) and the manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers (NACE Group 31.1) which provided EUR 15.0 billion (18.1%). In employment terms, these three subsectors together accounted for more than four fifths (80.9%) of the 1.7 million persons employed in the EU-27's electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector.

As with most of the activities covered within electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, the electrical machinery and equipment sector was dominated by Germany, which contributed a little over two fifths (40.8%) of the EU-27's value added in 2006 – more than three times as high as the next biggest shares recorded by Italy and France (11.5% and 10.8% respectively). In relation to the non-financial business economy value added of each Member State, the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in Hungary contributed the highest share (4.1%) in 2006, while the Czech Republic (3.0%) and Germany (2.9%) were the next

most specialised Member States, with ratios that were about double the EU-27 average (1.5%).

The development of the index of production for the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment in the EU-27 during the ten years between 1997 and 2007 was similar to that observed for the whole of electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DL), albeit with less pronounced fluctuations both when expanding and contracting. Furthermore, the downturn in electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing [output](#) in 2002 and the subsequent upturn in 2004 lagged, by one year, a similar development for electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing as a whole. Over the ten years through to 2007, the [index of production](#) for the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment grew at an average rate of 2.7% per year, a lower figure than that recorded for the whole of electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing (4.5% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector recorded an [investment rate](#) (the ratio of investment to value added) of 9.1% in 2006, about half the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (18.4%). The relatively low level of capital intensity of this activity is evident when looking at its share of total investment within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (0.7%), which was less than half its corresponding share of non-financial business economy value added (1.5%).

In contrast, the relative importance of [personnel costs](#) in the electrical machinery and equipment sector's [operating expenditure](#) was relatively high, at 22.3% for the EU-27 in 2006, compared with an average of 16.1% for the whole of the non-financial business economy. This share was based on average personnel costs in the EU-27 of EUR 36.1 thousand per employee, which was well above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 28.8 thousand, while being the lowest level among the four NACE divisions within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector.

The EU-27's electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector recorded an apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 48.5 thousand per person employed in 2006, which was also the lowest level among the four NACE divisions within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, but was again higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR 43.5 thousand per person employed). Combining these two ratios into the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) shows the relationship between value added and personnel costs per head, and indicates that value added per person employed in the EU-27's electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was equivalent to 134.4% of the average personnel costs in 2006, the lowest ratio for this indicator among the four NACE divisions that are treated in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, and also below the non-financial business economy average (151.1%).

Among the NACE groups that make up the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector, none were particularly capital-intensive, with the highest for the EU-27 being recorded for two relatively small subsectors that concern the manufacture of insulated wires and cables (11.7%) and the manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and batteries (11.8%). The least capital-intensive subsector – using this measure of the investment rate – was the manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus (7.4%), which also recorded the highest share of personnel costs in operating expenditure (26.8%) among the six NACE groups covered by this article, as well as the highest level of apparent labour productivity (EUR 57.0 thousand per person employed) and the highest level of average personnel costs per employee (EUR 47.1 thousand).

However, when adjusting labour productivity to take account of personnel costs, the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios within the EU-27's electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector were recorded for the manufacture of insulated wire and cable (154.2%) and the manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps (158.2%); both of which were characterised by relatively low average personnel costs per employee that were close to the non-financial business economy average.

Among the Member States³⁰, high average personnel costs were recorded in Germany, at EUR 54.7 thousand per employee in 2006, the highest level among the Member States. Average personnel costs in the German electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector were 53.4% higher than the national average for the non-financial business economy, once again the highest value. Using a similar measure, the relative apparent labour productivity of the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing sector (in relation to the non-financial business economy average) was at around 50% above average in Spain, Greece and Hungary.

³⁰Bulgaria, Greece, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The electrical machinery and optical equipment sector is an important and strategic part of Europe's manufacturing sector, producing a wide range of mostly high-technology products (for example, computers, switchgears or semi-conductors). This sector has been cited as being at the centre of industrial development, as almost every other sector depends, at least to some degree, on the capital equipment, technology, end-products, research and innovations that are provided by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector. It is therefore often referred to as one of the main drivers of [productivity](#) gains and central to the EU's objective of creating more and better jobs.

The goods and services made within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector range from capital goods used in energy and primary transformation activities, transport manufacturing (motor vehicles, aeronautics and rail equipment producers) or process manufacturing sectors (agro-industries, chemicals, plastics or wood), through intermediate goods (such as electronic components or wiring) that are often used by other manufacturers, to consumer goods (such as consumer electronics, mobile phones and household appliances).

This sector operates within a long-established legislative framework that covers issues such as product safety, energy labelling, minimum efficiency requirements, eco-design and waste. Two Directives ([2008/34](#) and [2008/35](#)) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment were introduced in 2008. The EU aims to take measures to prevent the generation of electrical and electronic waste and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery in order to reduce the quantity of such waste by encouraging manufacturers to design products with the environmental impacts in mind throughout their entire life cycle.

The potential role that may be played by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector with respect to energy efficiency has also been highlighted in recent years. Indeed, considerable effort has gone into reducing the energy consumption of appliances, although changes in lifestyle and working practices have sometimes offset these, for example, while changes to the manufacture of domestic and office appliances has made these more energy efficient, rising equipment rates and the introduction of new technologies may result in higher overall energy consumption. Several directives cover this area of energy saving, in particular a Directive on eco-design requirements for energy-using products, a Directive on the energy labelling of domestic appliances and a Regulation on the energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment.

The electrical machinery and equipment sector is composed of a diverse range of activities that are mainly supplied to professional downstream users in the form of electro-technical equipment and less frequently to consumer markets. Many of the activities within the electrical machinery and equipment subsector, in contrast to the others in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, may be considered to be quite mature. This may explain why there are relatively low [research and development](#) budgets in some of these activities, while many producers focus on their key products and make increasing recourse to [outsourcing](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/34/EC](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
- [Directive 2008/35/EC](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission

See also

- [Consumption of energy](#)
- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics](#)

Notes

Electrical machinery and optical equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Subsection DL, which is divided into four NACE divisions, each of which is treated in more depth in a further article:

- [the manufacture of computers and office machinery](#), corresponding to NACE Division 30;
- [the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment](#), corresponding to NACE Division 31;
- [the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment](#), corresponding to NACE Division 32;
- [instrument engineering](#), corresponding to NACE Division 33, which includes the manufacture of medical, precision and optical equipment.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Electrical & optical equipment	202.6	100.0	710 431	100.0	202 905	100.0	3 668.2	100.0
Instrument engineering (1)	92.0	45.4	140 000	21.3	60 000	29.6	1 041.8	28.4
Office machinery & computers (2)	10.7	5.2	59 580	8.4	9 634	4.7	154.6	4.2
Electrical machinery & apparatus (3)	70.7	34.9	282 000	39.7	82 900	40.9	1 710.0	46.6
Radio, television & communication equipment (4)	29.4	14.5	221 437	31.2	51 847	25.6	771.6	21.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.

(2) Number of enterprises, 2005.

(3) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(4) Number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	Germany	68 450 33.7	Germany	1 023.8 27.9	Finland (9.7)	Slovakia (7.1)
2	France	24 725 12.2	Italy	412.3 11.2	Hungary (9.1)	Hungary (5.8)
3	United Kingdom	22 092 10.9	France	406.4 11.1	Ireland (9.0)	Czech Republic (5.5)
4	Italy	20 725 10.2	United Kingdom	326.9 8.9	Germany (5.9)	Finland (5.1)
5	Ireland	8 222 4.1	Czech Republic	195.0 5.3	Slovakia (5.9)	Ireland (5.0)

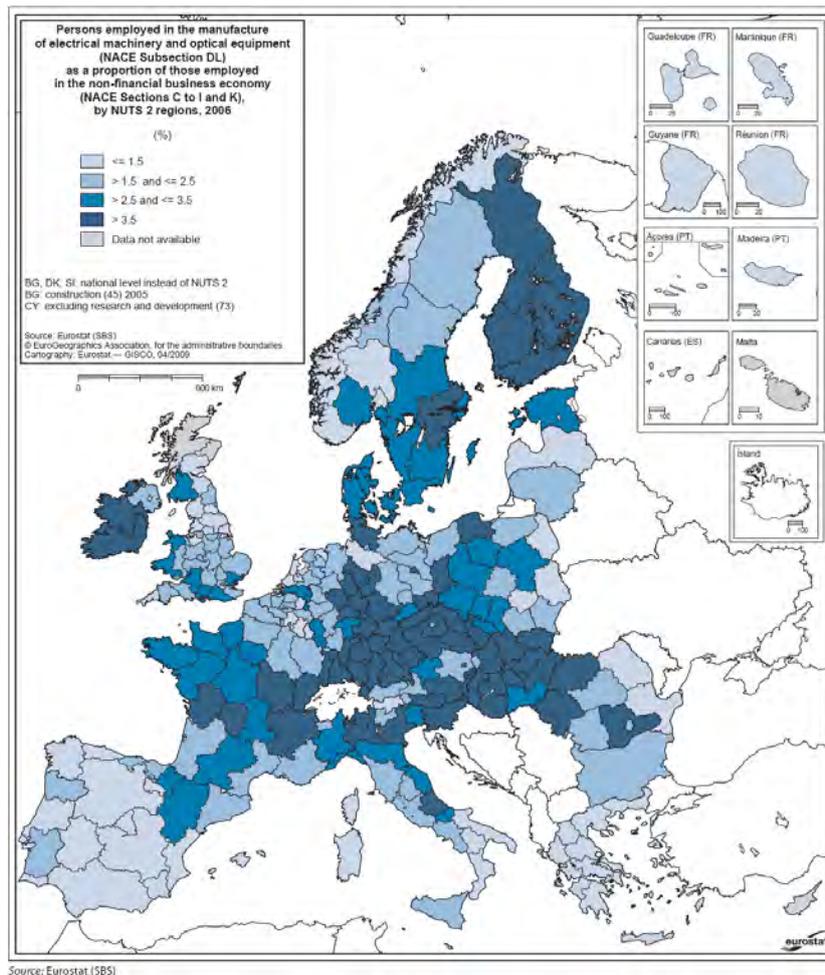
(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Persons employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006

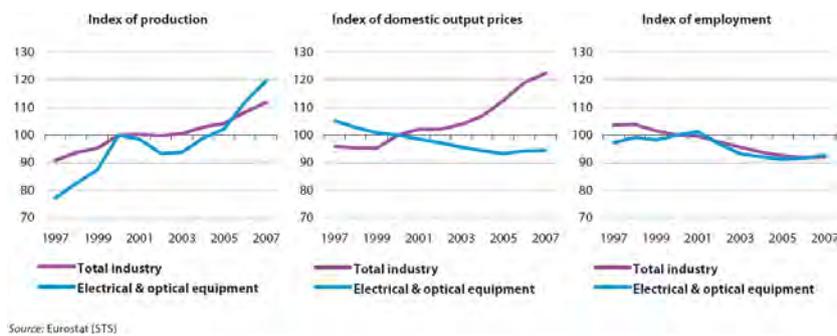
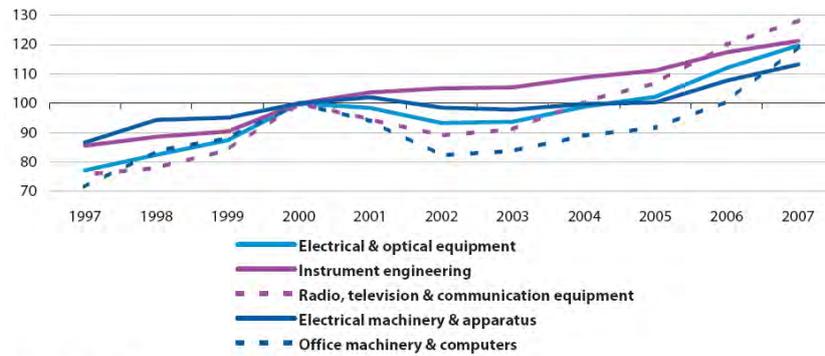


Figure 1: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100).



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 2: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Electrical & optical equipment	Non-financial business economy	Electrical & optical equipment
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	5.9	29.7	10.9
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	12.1	20.7	15.2
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	19.9	17.0	21.7
250 or more persons employed	42.1	61.9	32.6	52.5

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Electrical & optical equipment	135 005	521 162	20 481	55.3	38.7	142.6	9.6
Instrument engineering (2)	40 000	90 000	4 395	57.6	41.5	138.8	12.8
Office machinery & computers (3)	6 139	50 182	710	62.3	42.6	153.0	5.9
Electrical machinery & apparatus	59 500	207 000	7 535	48.5	36.1	134.4	8.3
Radio, television & communication equipment (4)	31 496	173 680	7 841	62.5	43.3	143.1	9.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Gross operating rate, 2005.

(3) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.

(4) Apparent labour productivity and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.

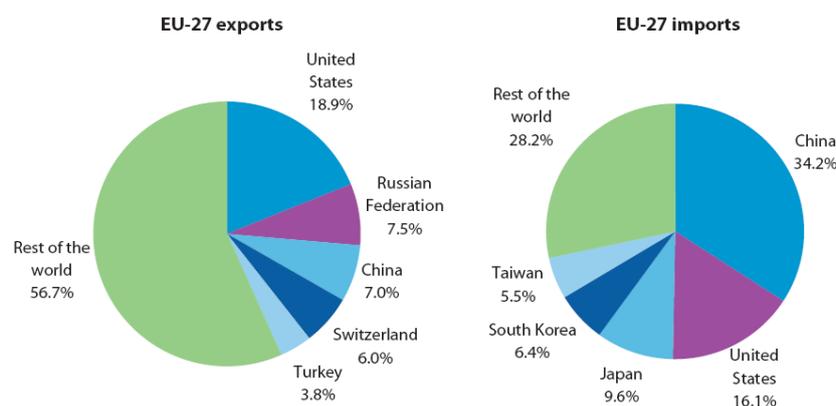
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Electrical & optical equipment	199 992	267 821	67 829	17.2	20.1
Instrument engineering	54 901	47 604	7 297	4.7	3.6
Office machinery & computers	27 896	73 045	-45 149	2.4	5.5
Electrical machinery & apparatus	56 974	42 680	14 294	4.9	3.2
Radio, television & communication equipment	60 221	104 492	-44 271	5.2	7.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5: Electrical and optical equipment (CPA Subsection DL). External trade, EU-27, 2007



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 3: Electrical and optical equipment (CPA Subsection DL). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports/imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	0.9	2.1	10.4	1.1	39.2	0.3	12.9	0.9	4.9	7.8	14.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
Turnover	239	67	4 111	243	16 664	59	19 649	14	792	1 986	3 878	0	28	26
Production	229	64	4 134	240	13 126	42	18 843	11	733	1 586	3 203	0	27	17
Purch. of goods & serv.	183	62	4 099	157	13 034	54	17 726	-9	633	1 564	3 520	0	21	23
Value added	54	14	61	88	3 692	5	2 009	5	157	387	430	0	7	4
Personnel costs	31	6	110	53	2 546	3	551	1	127	359	472	0	2	2
Average personnel costs	44.5	2.9	11.2	50.5	65.4	12.0	42.9	12.9	30.1	46.0	38.3	:	8.9	5.4
Gross operating surplus	23	9	-50	35	1 146	2	1 458	4	30	28	-42	0	6	2
Gross investment	4	5	44	4	177	0	62	2	15	43	64	0	0	1
Apparent labour prod.	63.0	6.9	5.9	82.5	94.2	19.1	156.2	5.5	31.8	49.4	29.3	:	42.4	9.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	141.6	235.8	52.4	163.4	144.0	159.5	364.3	42.3	105.6	107.3	76.4	:	475.8	178.2
Gross operating rate	9.7	12.6	-1.2	14.4	6.9	3.4	7.4	28.4	3.8	1.4	-1.1	:	20.9	6.8
Investment rate	7.1	33.3	72.6	4.6	4.8	3.1	3.1	36.1	9.3	11.1	14.8	:	4.1	20.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	:	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.0
Persons employed	0.0	8.9	:	1.1	6.7	0.9	4.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	-4.3	25.3	0.2	0.2
Turnover	0	2 570	:	1 453	213	602	110	422	110	72	73	845	5 196	69
Production	0	2 442	:	1 246	200	446	66	306	73	62	60	851	4 647	70
Purch. of goods & serv.	0	2 317	:	1 169	147	302	91	469	89	52	57	605	3 499	57
Value added	0	271	:	346	74	99	21	-46	22	20	16	252	1 613	13
Personnel costs	0	108	:	275	51	48	16	24	17	12	11	175	1 138	14
Average personnel costs	:	12.2	:	48.3	8.6	19.5	5.6	23.4	8.4	39.0	45.7	48.0	84.1	84.1
Gross operating surplus	0	163	:	70	23	51	5	-70	5	8	5	70	475	-1
Gross investment	0	26	:	4	10	3	27	2	7	1	17	145	1	1
Apparent labour prod.	:	30.3	:	67.2	14.9	25.1	-10.7	29.1	13.6	54.3	58.9	63.8	75.1	75.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	:	248.5	:	139.2	173.4	129.0	-190.5	124.4	160.9	139.4	128.8	132.9	89.3	89.3
Gross operating rate	:	6.3	:	4.8	10.8	8.5	4.9	-16.5	4.3	10.5	6.9	8.3	9.1	-1.8
Investment rate	:	9.7	:	5.7	9.6	11.6	-59.3	9.6	32.9	3.2	6.7	9.0	5.5	5.5

(1) Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Manufacture of office machinery and computers (NACE Division 30). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.7	0.6	14.4	0.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	1.7	3.0	4.1	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Persons employed	18.2	21.9	115.5	23.9	519.1	6.3	7.6	8.0	87.7	150.7	184.7	0.4	3.6	6.6
Turnover	3 993	645	7 428	6 211	105 796	394	2 847	1 248	20 639	33 013	35 578	35	152	286
Production	3 986	616	7 242	6 098	98 345	353	2 828	1 230	19 683	32 250	34 844	33	136	274
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 799	546	5 672	4 872	75 009	306	2 128	984	15 915	25 062	26 907	24	116	207
Value added	1 274	135	2 022	1 560	33 785	99	745	339	5 352	8 975	9 522	12	46	85
Personnel costs	915	61	1 171	1 110	28 214	63	311	155	3 149	6 953	5 502	8	26	39
Average personnel costs	51.9	2.8	11.4	47.0	54.7	10.1	41.4	24.6	36.5	46.3	34.5	19.9	7.3	6.1
Gross operating surplus	359	74	851	450	5 571	36	434	184	2 203	2 022	4 019	4	20	46
Gross investment	56	40	342	215	2 634	27	51	115	465	709	962	1	11	3
Apparent labour prod.	69.8	6.1	17.5	65.1	65.1	15.8	98.3	42.2	61.1	59.6	51.5	28.9	12.9	13.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	134.6	215.9	153.6	138.5	118.9	155.6	237.7	171.6	167.2	128.5	149.4	145.5	177.0	212.5
Gross operating rate	9.0	11.4	11.5	7.2	5.3	9.0	15.3	14.7	10.7	6.1	11.3	12.0	13.3	16.2
Investment rate	4.4	29.8	16.9	13.8	7.8	27.0	6.8	34.1	8.7	7.9	10.1	9.7	22.7	4.0
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	1.5	-	1.0	0.6	5.0	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	5.3	0.5
Persons employed	-	69.1	-	16.5	27.9	97.8	24.6	84.0	15.2	46.1	17.5	24.7	125.0	6.6
Turnover	-	6 469	-	3 797	6 190	6 138	2 612	2 284	1 369	2 231	4 336	5 210	21 450	1 855
Production	-	5 411	-	3 255	5 780	5 590	2 485	2 286	1 266	2 092	4 004	5 013	20 037	1 708
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	5 182	-	2 706	4 543	4 618	2 097	1 821	968	1 726	3 217	3 811	14 199	1 314
Value added	-	1 714	-	1 117	1 946	1 644	563	559	431	509	1 263	1 544	7 262	575
Personnel costs	-	732	-	768	1 307	747	461	376	259	337	782	1 087	4 732	413
Average personnel costs	-	10.7	-	47.8	47.4	8.1	19.0	4.5	17.6	7.3	44.8	48.1	38.9	63.1
Gross operating surplus	-	982	-	349	639	896	102	183	172	172	482	425	2 530	162
Gross investment	-	241	-	63	191	245	52	245	85	148	66	98	439	64
Apparent labour prod.	-	74.8	-	67.6	69.8	16.8	22.8	6.7	28.4	11.0	72.1	62.6	58.1	86.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	231.4	-	141.6	147.2	207.8	120.5	148.2	161.8	150.8	161.0	130.2	149.5	137.2
Gross operating rate	-	15.2	-	9.2	10.3	14.6	3.9	8.0	12.6	7.7	11.1	8.2	11.8	8.7
Investment rate	-	14.1	-	5.6	9.8	14.9	9.2	43.8	19.7	29.1	5.2	6.3	6.0	11.1

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 7: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. (NACE Division 31). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Persons employed	16.2	5.5	32.9	6.4	138.5	6.1	8.4	4.4	24.5	111.1	80.5	0.0	1.0	5.8
Turnover	5 043	124	4 080	1 360	50 776	245	4 307	578	6 480	27 009	13 492	35	38	231
Production	4 879	116	3 749	1 337	38 498	243	4 700	444	5 320	23 982	12 478	36	38	231
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 603	91	3 405	988	39 908	178	2 155	455	5 610	20 578	9 559	32	22	193
Value added	1 850	37	760	423	10 844	78	2 681	150	1 153	6 923	3 915	4	18	37
Personnel costs	1 105	17	370	291	7 620	51	396	113	793	6 094	2 792	1	7	44
Average personnel costs	69.1	3.2	12.4	45.6	55.6	8.4	47.2	31.2	33.4	55.0	39.4	16.2	7.1	7.6
Gross operating surplus	745	20	390	131	3 224	27	2 285	37	360	829	1 142	3	11	-5
Gross investment	101	18	200	41	2 479	10	641	32	195	1 005	797	0	3	5
Apparent labour prod.	114.1	6.7	23.1	65.6	78.3	12.7	318.9	14.0	47.2	62.3	48.9	87.3	18.0	6.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	165.1	210.9	185.9	143.8	140.8	152.0	676.1	108.9	141.4	113.3	124.0	538.7	253.0	84.8
Gross operating rate	14.8	16.0	9.6	9.7	6.3	10.9	53.1	6.5	5.6	3.1	8.5	9.3	29.4	-2.8
Investment rate	5.5	47.7	26.3	9.7	22.9	13.4	23.9	21.2	16.9	14.5	20.2	10.8	13.7	14.4
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	1.7	-	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.1
Persons employed	-	49.7	-	-	25.6	33.0	12.4	9.2	5.0	12.9	35.1	28.3	65.6	3.9
Turnover	-	12 879	-	-	6 686	3 395	3 165	414	412	3 344	36 832	11 854	14 514	1 212
Production	-	11 947	-	-	6 091	3 349	3 161	408	341	3 286	19 116	12 513	13 538	1 211
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	11 517	-	-	4 449	3 034	2 640	308	303	3 027	31 970	8 444	9 454	829
Value added	-	1 521	-	-	2 582	594	608	117	115	399	5 786	4 092	4 867	391
Personnel costs	-	569	-	-	1 644	287	320	71	104	105	2 166	1 907	2 766	281
Average personnel costs	-	11.8	-	-	64.6	9.6	26.3	7.8	21.3	8.1	61.7	70.9	43.0	73.2
Gross operating surplus	-	952	-	-	938	307	288	46	11	294	3 620	2 113	2 101	110
Gross investment	-	215	-	-	256	137	106	55	27	111	378	152	328	33
Apparent labour prod.	-	30.6	-	-	100.8	18.0	48.9	12.8	22.7	30.8	164.6	144.7	74.2	101.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	260.5	-	-	156.1	188.1	185.9	163.0	106.4	380.1	266.7	203.9	172.5	138.6
Gross operating rate	-	7.4	-	-	14.0	9.0	9.1	11.0	2.7	8.8	9.8	17.8	14.5	9.1
Investment rate	-	14.1	-	-	9.9	23.0	17.4	47.1	23.2	27.7	6.5	3.7	6.7	8.4

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, 2005 except for enterprises; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 8: Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (NACE Division 32). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.4	0.9	4.2	0.7	15.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	5.6	12.1	21.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Persons employed	8.4	7.0	36.2	17.8	327.0	1.9	26.0	2.2	36.4	136.8	132.3	0.2	1.8	4.0
Turnover	1718	127	1755	3313	47577	107	6422	222	4123	23135	19297	11	51	126
Production	1699	118	1730	3254	44468	106	5991	217	3953	21689	18858	9	50	120
Purch. of goods & serv.	1219	96	1312	1854	27363	85	3817	113	2764	14826	13003	6	30	83
Value added	511	37	537	1565	20129	28	2787	115	1526	8440	6839	5	22	48
Personnel costs	326	18	379	927	13851	21	1064	33	997	6720	3937	3	11	28
Average personnel costs	46.5	3.0	11.7	52.8	43.9	10.8	41.0	20.9	30.9	50.7	37.9	19.3	5.9	7.3
Gross operating surplus	185	18	157	638	6278	8	1723	82	530	1720	2902	2	12	20
Gross investment	30	12	138	108	1263	2	256	10	138	628	541	1	7	13
Apparent labour prod.	60.7	5.2	14.8	87.9	61.6	14.6	107.3	52.1	41.9	61.7	51.7	25.0	12.2	12.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	130.6	177.4	127.0	166.6	140.3	134.9	261.7	249.8	135.7	121.6	136.5	129.4	206.6	165.0
Gross operating rate	10.8	14.4	9.0	19.3	13.2	7.1	26.8	36.8	12.8	7.4	15.0	17.7	22.9	16.1
Investment rate	6.0	32.0	25.7	6.9	6.3	8.3	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.4	7.9	10.0	32.1	26.4

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.1	3.6	-	2.1	1.5	10.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.2	5.7	0.6
Persons employed	2.2	20.1	-	26.8	16.4	50.4	7.1	15.7	6.9	7.4	12.0	26.7	111.1	8.7
Turnover	341	988	-	-	2052	1746	528	465	469	404	2233	5610	18572	2338
Production	335	838	-	-	1998	1633	488	449	414	362	2260	5076	17634	2211
Purch. of goods & serv.	208	686	-	-	1131	1066	359	356	308	282	1478	3542	10276	1568
Value added	130	309	-	-	1026	692	169	150	160	133	893	2132	8350	787
Personnel costs	92	179	-	-	621	322	113	82	116	69	560	1352	4943	628
Average personnel costs	41.4	10.0	-	-	40.4	8.4	16.4	5.3	17.3	9.4	47.7	55.2	45.5	73.7
Gross operating surplus	38	130	-	-	405	370	56	68	44	64	333	745	3407	159
Gross investment	6	39	-	-	83	73	77	19	120	25	28	38	140	41
Apparent labour prod.	58.0	15.4	-	-	62.4	13.7	23.9	9.5	23.1	18.0	74.5	79.8	75.2	90.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	140.1	154.3	-	-	154.4	164.3	145.7	181.1	133.7	191.3	156.0	144.5	165.3	122.8
Gross operating rate	11.2	13.2	-	-	19.7	21.2	10.5	14.6	9.4	15.8	14.9	13.3	18.3	6.8
Investment rate	4.7	12.6	-	-	7.1	11.1	11.0	80.1	15.6	21.2	4.3	6.6	6.6	5.2

(1) Greece, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, except for enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 9: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (NACE Division 33). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Among the structural business statistics sectors, electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DL) was the third largest industrial activity in the EU-27 in 2006 in terms of its value added generated, only behind the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (see [Metals and metal products statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) and fuel processing and the manufacture of chemicals (see [Rubber and plastics production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)).

The 202.6 thousand enterprises active in the electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector in 2006 together employed 3.7 million persons across the EU-27; of these, the vast majority (95.0%) were paid employees. The EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector generated EUR 202.9 billion of value added in 2006, contributing 3.6% of the total value added that was generated within the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K). This was considerably higher than the corresponding shares of this sector in the number of enterprises (1.1%) or persons employed (2.8%), suggesting that the electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector was characterised by relatively large enterprises that were more productive than the average.

Among the four NACE divisions that comprise the electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector, the largest in the EU-27 was the electrical machinery manufacturing (NACE Division 31) subsector, which accounted for two fifths (40.9%) of sectoral value added in 2006; this subsector also had the highest share of turnover (39.7%) and persons employed (46.6%). Instrument engineering (NACE Division 33) was the next largest subsector (in value added terms), accounting for 29.6% of the electrical machinery and optical equipment total, closely followed by radio, television and telecommunication equipment manufacturing (NACE Division 32), with a share that was a little over one quarter (25.6%). A relatively high proportion of enterprises reported their principal activity concentrated within the instrument engineering subsector, as these accounted for 45.4% of all enterprises within the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector. In contrast, the radio, television and telecommunication equipment manufacturing subsector accounted for just 14.5% of enterprises, suggesting that this activity was populated by considerably fewer, large enterprises. By far the smallest subsector, by any of these measures of size, was the manufacture of office machinery and computers (NACE Division 30), which contributed just 4.7% of sectoral value added in 2006.

The electrical and optical equipment manufacturing sector was dominated by output from Germany, which provided one third (33.7%) of the EU-27's value added in 2006, some 2.8 times as high as the next largest contribution which was made by France (12.2%). The United Kingdom and Italy were the only other countries to report double-digit shares (10.9% and 10.2% respectively) of EU-27 value added, with a considerable gap thereafter, as Ireland made the next largest contribution (4.1%).

In relative terms, Finland, Hungary and Ireland were the most specialised Member States in this sector, as electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing provided between 9% and 10% of their non-financial business economy value added in 2006. Germany and Slovakia (both 5.9% of non-financial business economy value added) were the next most specialised countries. At the other end of the range, Greece and Cyprus (2005) reported that electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing accounted for less than 1% of their non-financial business economy value added or employment³¹.

The map shows the regional specialisation of the electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector, which is largely concentrated within central and eastern Europe. The most specialised regions (at the level of detail shown in the map) were Zapadne Slovensko (Slovakia), Oberpfalz (Germany) and Közép-Dunántúl (Hungary), where at least one in every ten persons employed within the non-financial business economy worked in electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing. There were several regions in Germany that were relatively specialised in this activity, which was also the case in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Finland and Slovakia as well as Slovenia (which is considered as one region at the level of detail shown in the map).

Business investment decisions and consumer demand for electronic goods are highly influenced by broader developments in the business cycle, and production patterns for electronic machinery and optical equipment goods may therefore be expected to adapt to these changes more strongly and perhaps more quickly than is the case for many other manufactured goods. The development of the production index for EU-27 electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing followed, but magnified, the economic cycle for industrial (NACE Sections C to E) output between 1997 and 2007, with more rapid growth during the years to 2000, a bigger contraction through to 2003, and then a faster expansion in each subsequent year through to 2007. The average rate of growth for the EU-27 [production index](#) for electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing in the ten years to 2007 was, at 4.5% per year, more than double the average for total industry (2.1% per year). The growth in EU-27 output of electrical machinery and optical equipment was driven by radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing (up on average by 5.4% per year between 1997 and 2007), while the relatively small activity of office machinery and computer manufacturing also recorded a relatively high growth rate (averaging 5.2% per year). While these two activities recorded the highest rates of growth, they also displayed the greatest fluctuations in output over time – both in a positive and negative sense – suggesting that consumer expenditure on electronic items was more sensitive to the economic cycle than the investment behaviour of enterprises (as witnessed through the comparatively stable evolution of the index of production for electrical machinery and apparatus).

[Domestic output prices](#) for electrical machinery and optical equipment in the EU-27 followed a steady downward trend over the period from 1997 to 2005. Indeed, this was the only industrial activity (at the level of NACE subsections) where prices fell, on average, during the most recent decade for which information is available. However, in 2006 the output price of electrical machinery and optical equipment rose by 1.0%, which was consolidated in 2007 by a further increase of 0.2%.

There were three distinct developments in the employment index for electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing in the EU-27, largely reflecting the overall [economic cycle](#). Between 1997 and 2001 there was some growth in employment levels, which contrasted with a broad decline in the wider industrial workforce. This was followed by a relatively steep decline in the number of persons employed in electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing during the period from 2001 to 2003, at a pace that outstripped the industrial average. From 2004 until 2007 the employment index for electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing outperformed that for total industry, with the number of persons employed rising by 0.4% in 2006 and by a further 1.2% in 2007.

[Large enterprises](#) (employing 250 or more persons) generated 61.9% of the value added within the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing sector in 2006, considerably more than their average contribution (42.1%) across the whole of the non-financial business economy. The relative importance of [medium-sized enterprises](#) (employing between 50 and 249 persons), 19.9% of sectoral value added, was also above the non-financial business economy average (17.8% in 2005). The relative importance of [micro enterprises](#) (with fewer than ten persons employed) was particularly low within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, as these accounted for just 5.9% of value added, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 21.0% (2005).

This relatively important presence of large enterprises was apparent for three of the four NACE divisions that make up the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, with large enterprises accounting for more

³¹Malta, not available.

three fifths of the EU-27's value added in 2006. The only exception was instrument engineering, where large enterprises contributed 46.0% of the total value added, which was still considerably more than the 24.0% share of medium-sized enterprises, which were also relatively important within this subsector.

Employment characteristics

The gender profile of the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment workforce in 2007 was very similar to that for the whole of the non-financial business economy, with 65.0% of workers in this sector male compared with an average of 64.9%. Among the Member States, however, there were considerable differences, as less than half the electrical machinery and optical equipment workforce were male in Slovakia and the three Baltic Member States³², while men accounted for upwards of 70% of those employed in Cyprus (2006), Greece, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Austria.

The age profile of the electrical machinery and optical equipment workforce in 2007 also resembled closely that of the non-financial business economy as a whole, with persons aged less than 30 accounting for 23.1% of those employed in the EU-27 (compared with a non-financial business economy average of 24.3%). The proportion of those aged 50 or more (20.2%) was also slightly lower in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector than across the non-financial business economy (21.9%). As a result, some 56.3% of those employed in this sector were aged 30 to 49 (2.6 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average). Among the Member States, a majority (54.9%) of those employed in the Maltese electrical machinery and optical equipment sector in 2007 were aged less than 30, while this age group also accounted for a relatively high proportion of the workforce in a number of central and eastern European Member States, principally Slovakia (37.7%), Poland (34.3%) and Hungary (31.7%). In each of these countries the proportion of persons aged less than 30 working in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector was at least 6 percentage points higher than the corresponding share of this age group within the whole of the non-financial business economy, a pattern that was also repeated in the Czech Republic, Estonia and Romania.

While the gender and age breakdowns of the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment workforce were generally in line with those of the non-financial business economy, the prevalence of part-time employment in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector (6.7% of those employed in 2007) was much lower than the corresponding average for the non-financial business economy (14.3%), and was also somewhat lower than the industrial average (7.3%). The high prevalence of full-time employment was particularly evident in the central and eastern Europe and despite part-time work being generally less common in many of these countries (in terms of its importance within the whole of the non-financial business economy), the proportion of persons working part-time in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector was even less common, and the incidence of full-time employment reached or exceeded 97.5% in 11 of the 27 Member States.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The level of **gross investment in tangible goods** within the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment sector was EUR 20.5 billion in 2006. This was equivalent to 2.0% of non-financial business economy total, and resulted in an **investment rate** (gross tangible investment as a percentage of value added) of 10.1%, which was considerably lower than the non-financial business economy average (18.4%).

Across the four NACE divisions that make up the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment sector only the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment recorded an investment rate (15.1%) above the sectoral average in 2006, with rates falling below 8% for both the manufacture of office machinery and computers and instrument engineering.

The electrical machinery and optical equipment sector reported a slightly higher than average share of **personnel costs** in total operating expenditure: some 20.6% for the EU-27 in 2006, higher than the 16.1% share of personnel costs in operating expenditure within the whole of the EU-27's non-financial business economy. Within the manufacture of instrument engineering, the relative importance of labour as an input in the manufacturing process rose considerably, such that personnel costs accounted for 30.8% of **operating expenditure**.

Average personnel costs for the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment sector were EUR 38.7

³²Cyprus, 2006; Luxembourg, not available.

thousand per employee in 2006 and apparent **labour productivity** was EUR 55.3 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs were 34.4% higher than the non-financial business economy average, while the corresponding ratio for apparent labour productivity showed a difference of 27.1% in favour of the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector.

These differences feed through into the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio**, which stood at 142.8% for the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment sector in 2006, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 151.1%. The only one of the four NACE divisions included within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector to report a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio above the non-financial business economy average was the manufacture of office machinery and computers (153.0% in 2005 compared with a non-financial business economy average of 146.5% for the same year).

Among the Member States³³, the apparent labour productivity of those employed within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector rose well above the national non-financial business economy average in Finland and Ireland (by 88.4% and 79.7% respectively), while average personnel costs were relatively high in Portugal (59.7% more than the non-financial business economy average) and Germany (45.3% higher). A similar analysis shows that Finland (38.6%), Hungary (37.6%), Greece (24.3%) and Sweden (21.5%) were the only Member States (no information for Ireland) where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for electrical machinery and optical equipment was significantly higher than the non-financial business economy average. In most of the Member States the opposite was true, with Germany, Luxembourg and the Baltic Member States reporting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were around 14-20% lower than their national non-financial business economy averages.

Profitability for the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, as measured by the ratio of the **gross operating surplus** to **turnover**, was 9.6% in 2006, slightly below the non-financial business economy average of 10.8%. Among the four NACE divisions covered within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, the lowest gross operating rate was recorded for the manufacture of office machinery and computers (5.9%), with only instrument engineering reporting a rate above the sectoral average (12.8% in 2005).

External trade

Among the Member States, Germany recorded the largest **trade surplus** (EUR 20.0 billion) in electrical and optical equipment in 2007, followed by Ireland (EUR 8.9 billion); only eight of the Member States exported more electrical and optical goods than they imported in 2007. The largest **deficits** were recorded by the United Kingdom (EUR 28.2 billion), Spain (EUR 22.3 billion) and France (EUR 12.3 billion). In relative terms, electrical and optical equipment exports and imports often accounted for a considerable share of total industrial **exports** and **imports**. In 2007, these goods accounted for more than half (57.9%) of all Maltese industrial exports, for more than a third of industrial exports from Luxembourg and Hungary, and for around a quarter of the total from the Czech Republic, Ireland, the Netherlands and Finland.

The EU-27 imported electrical and optical equipment (CPA Subsection DL) to the value of EUR 267.8 billion in 2007, which represented 20.1% of all industrial (CPA Sections C to E) imports. These imports of electrical and optical equipment from non-member countries accounted for 42.5% of the total (**intra-** and **extra-EU**) trade of these products by EU-27 Member States in 2007, some 6.9 percentage points higher than the industrial average (35.7%). Exports of electrical and optical equipment to non-member countries were valued at EUR 200.0 billion in 2007 (17.2% of all industrial exports), resulting in a trade deficit of EUR 67.8 billion. The overall EU-27 trade deficit could be attributed to considerable imports of office machinery and computers (CPA Division 30) and radio, television and communication equipment (CPA Division 32), which led to deficits of EUR 45.1 billion and EUR 44.3 billion respectively for these products in 2007. In contrast, the EU-27 ran a trade surplus for electrical machinery and apparatus (EUR 14.3 billion, CPA Division 31) and for instrument engineering (EUR 7.3 billion, CPA Division 33).

By far the largest share of EU-27 imports of electrical and optical equipment from non-member countries originated from China (34.2% in 2007). This share was more than double that of the second most important trade partner, the United States (16.1%), while south-east Asian economies accounted for the vast majority of the remaining imports. The importance of Chinese imports was particularly concentrated with respect to office machinery and computers, where China accounted for almost half (48.0%) of the imports from non-member

³³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

countries. Instrument engineering was the only one of the four CPA divisions covered within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector where China (12.6%) did not account for the largest proportion of EU-27 imports, as both the United States (36.7%) and Switzerland (17.3%) recorded higher shares. The largest single export market for EU-27 electrical and optical equipment in 2007 was the United States (18.9%); the Russian Federation, China and Switzerland each accounted for between 7.5% and 6.0% of the EU-27's exports.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Context

The electrical machinery and optical equipment sector is an important and strategic part of Europe's manufacturing sector, producing a wide range of mostly high-technology products (for example, computers, switchgears or semi-conductors). This sector has been cited as being at the centre of industrial development, as almost every other sector depends, at least to some degree, on the capital equipment, technology, end-products, research and innovations that are provided by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector. It is therefore often referred to as one of the main drivers of [productivity](#) gains and central to the EU's objective of creating more and better jobs.

The goods and services made within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector range from capital goods used in energy and primary transformation activities, transport manufacturing (motor vehicles, aeronautics and rail equipment producers) or process manufacturing sectors (agro-industries, chemicals, plastics or wood), through intermediate goods (such as electronic components or wiring) that are often used by other manufacturers, to consumer goods (such as consumer electronics, mobile phones and household appliances).

This sector operates within a long-established legislative framework that covers issues such as product safety, energy labelling, minimum efficiency requirements, eco-design and waste.

Two Directives ([2002/96/EC](#) and [2002/95/EC](#)) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment were introduced in 2002. The EU aims to take measures to prevent the generation of electrical and electronic waste and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery in order to reduce the quantity of such waste by encouraging manufacturers to design products with the environmental impacts in mind throughout their entire life cycle.

The potential role that may be played by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector with respect to energy efficiency has also been highlighted in recent years. Indeed, considerable effort has gone into reducing the energy consumption of appliances, although changes in lifestyle and working practices have sometimes offset these, for example, while changes to the manufacture of domestic and office appliances has made these more energy efficient, rising equipment rates and the introduction of new technologies may result in higher overall energy consumption. Several directives cover this area of energy saving, in particular a Directive on eco-design requirements for energy-using products, a Directive on the energy labelling of domestic appliances and a Regulation on the energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/34](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/96 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
- [Directive 2008/35](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/95 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission

See also

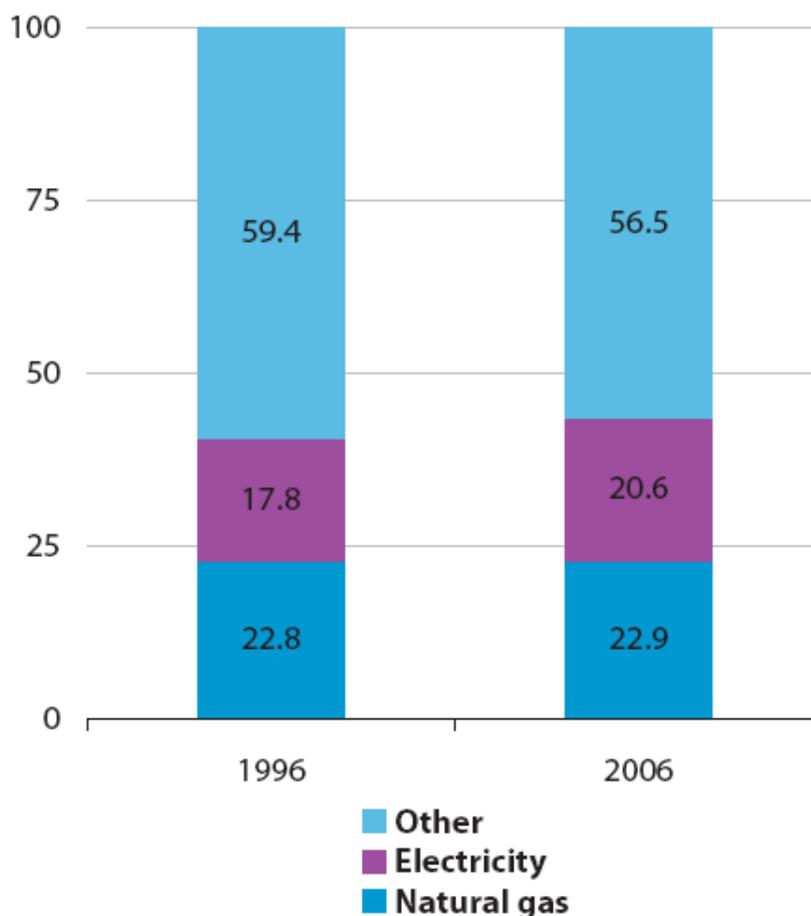
- [Consumption of energy](#)
- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics](#)

Notes

Electricity, gas and steam production and distribution statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the production and distribution of electricity, gas and steam in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 40, and its activities are subdivided into three groups:



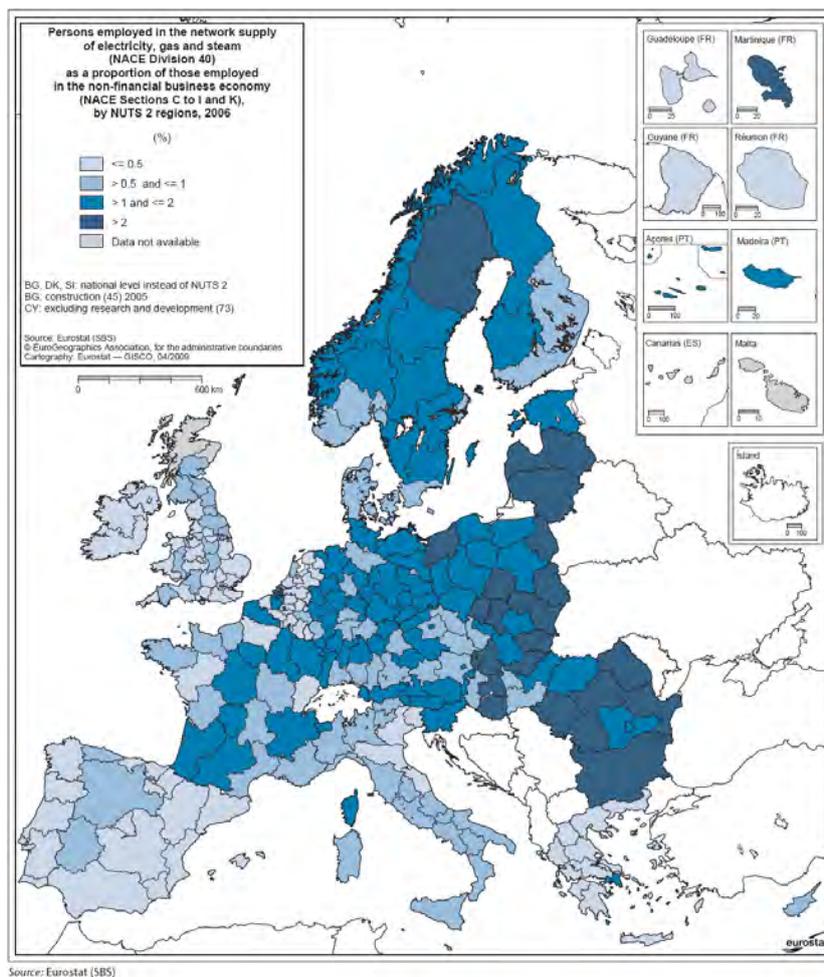
Source: Eurostat (Energy statistics (ES) - quantities)

Figure 1: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Final energy consumption: share of selected network fuels, EU-27 (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	Country	(thousand)	Value added	Persons employed
1	Germany	39 198	Germany	234.7	Slovakia (13.7)	Slovakia (2.7)
2	United Kingdom	30 173	France	159.9	Bulgaria (8.8)	Romania (2.6)
3	France	23 261	Poland	159.4	Czech Republic (6.6)	Bulgaria (2.2)
4	Italy	18 096	United Kingdom	110.6	Romania (6.4)	Poland (2.1)
5	Spain	13 031	Romania	96.0	Poland (6.3)	Lithuania (2.1)

(1) Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Poland, 2005.
 (2) Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
 (3) Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Table 1: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Persons employed in the network supply of electricity, gas and steam (NACE Division 40) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K), 2006

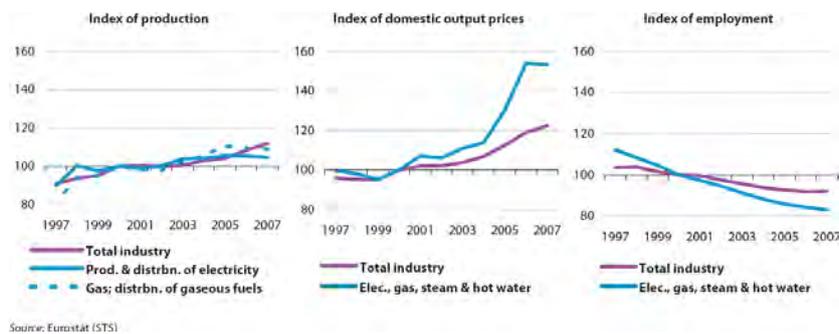


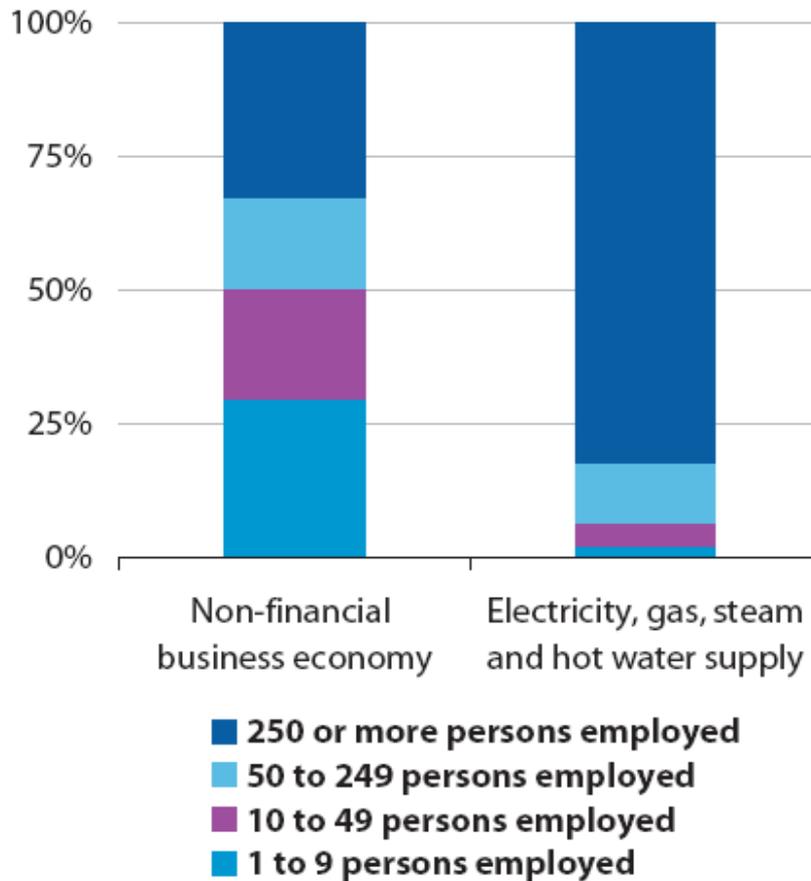
Figure 2: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	Non-financial business economy	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	5.1	29.7	2.2
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	4.4	20.7	4.3
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	10.3	17.0	11.2
250 or more persons employed	42.1	80.2	32.6	82.4

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

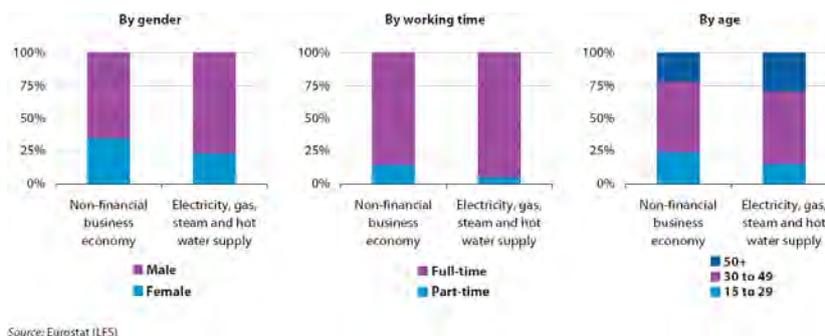
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



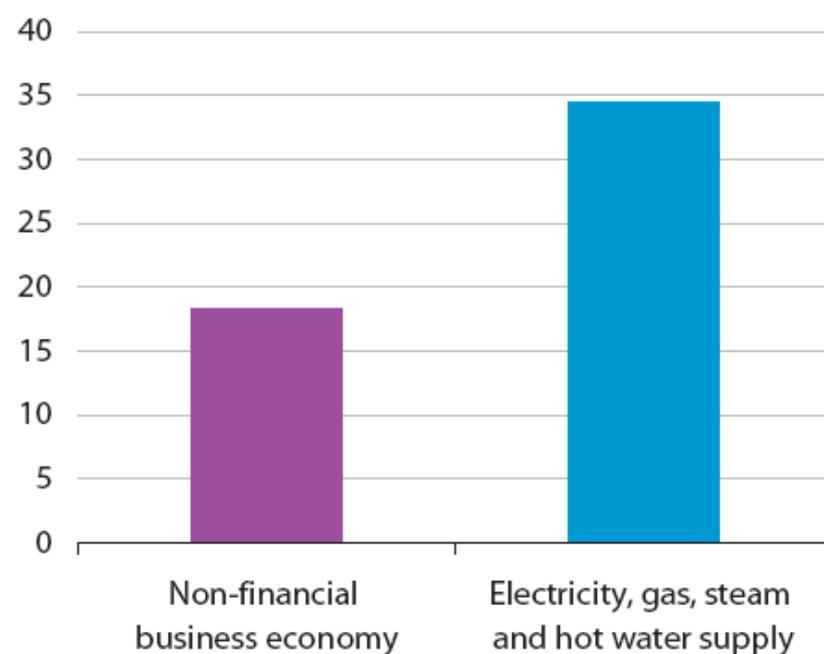
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 3: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



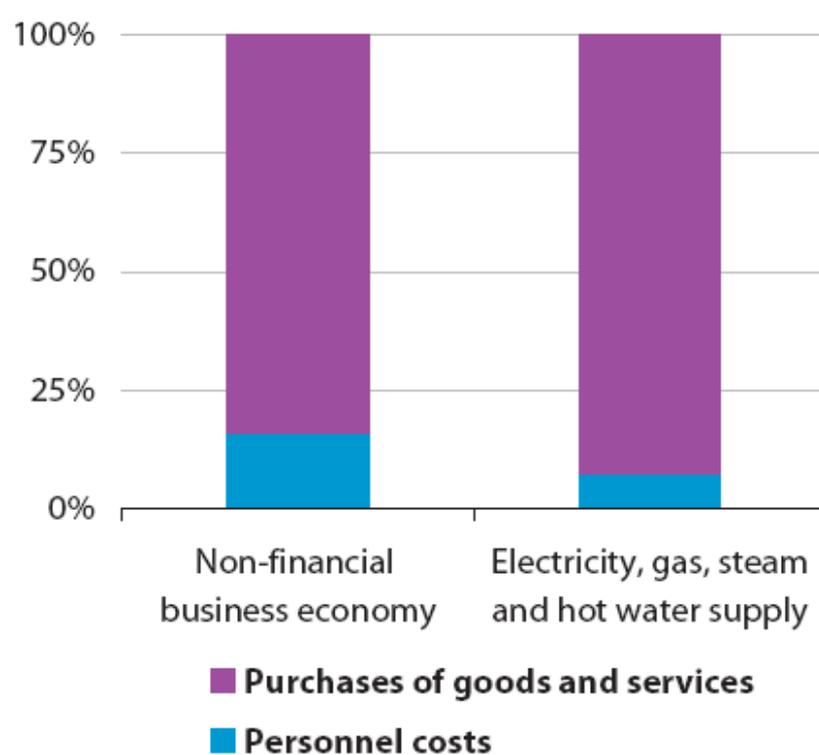
Source: Eurostat (ILFS)

Figure 4: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Employment characteristics, 2007



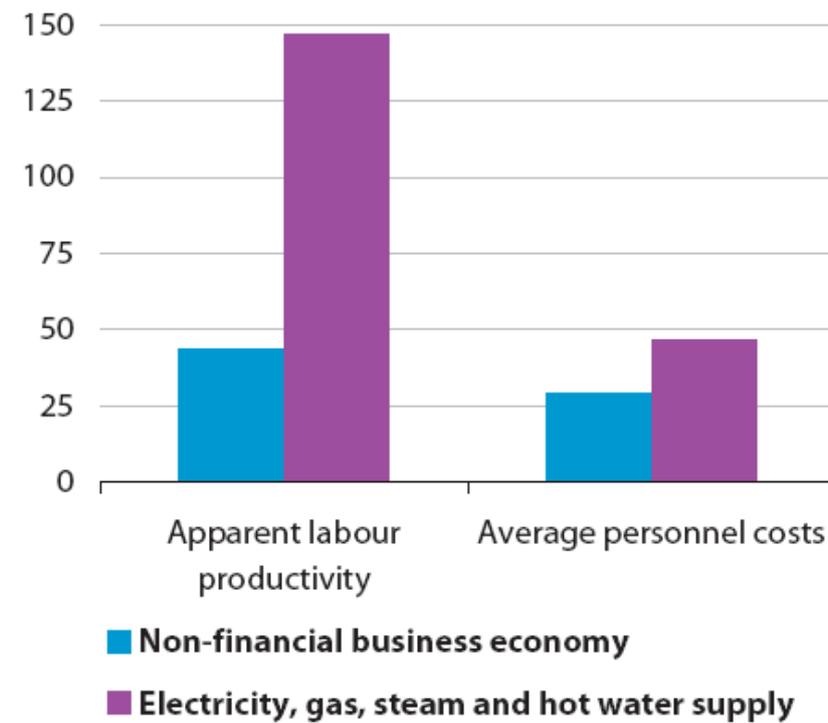
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 5: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)



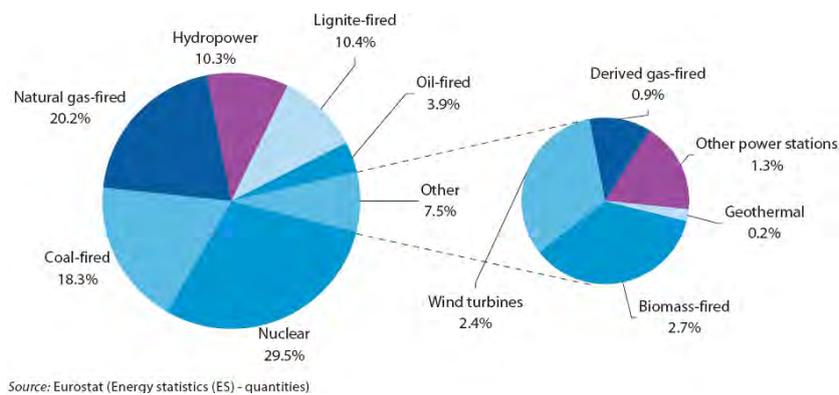
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 6: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Analysis of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%)



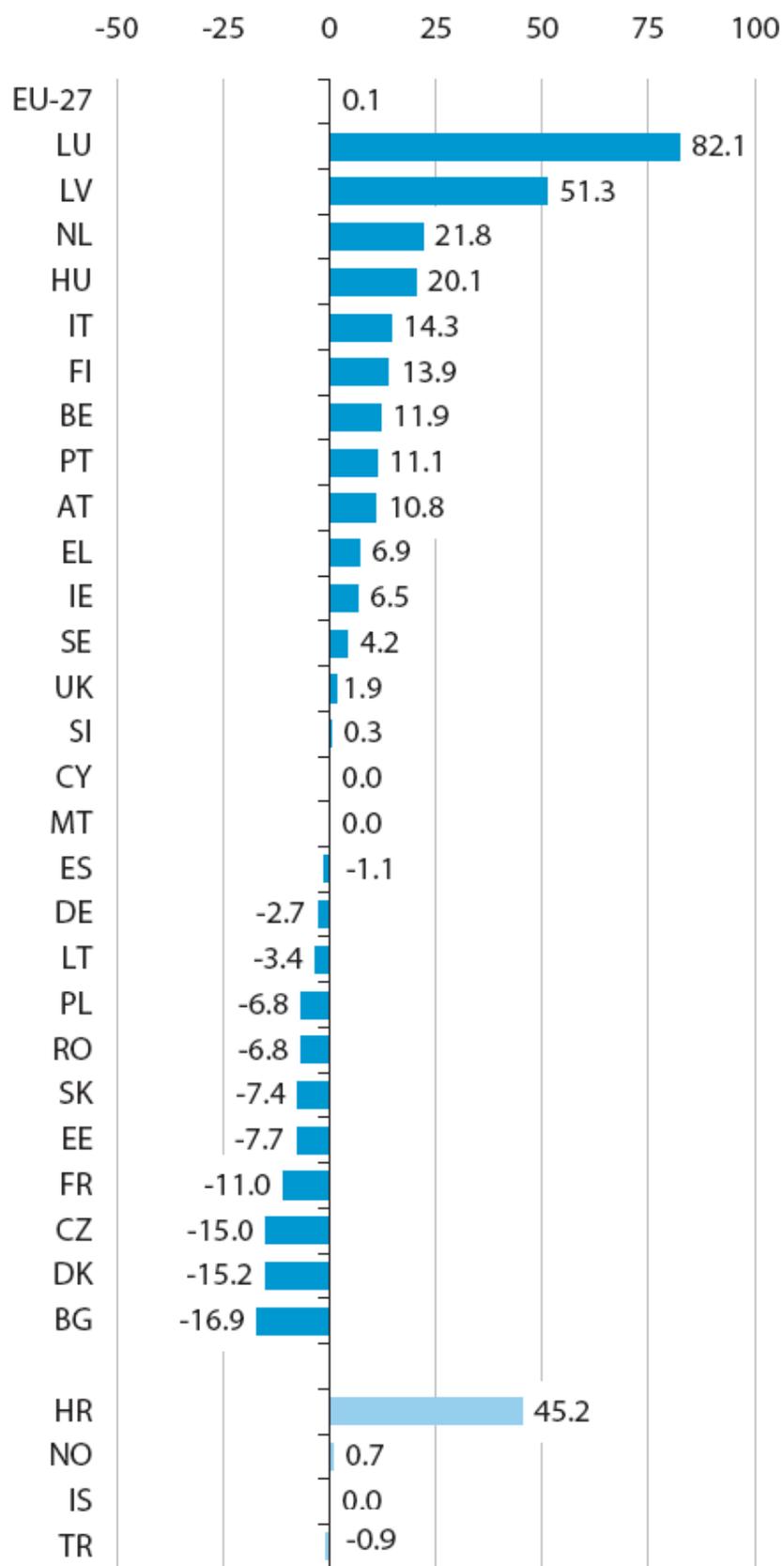
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 7: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)



Source: Eurostat (Energy statistics (ES) - quantities)

Figure 8: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply. Gross electricity generation by type of power plant, EU-27, 2006 (%)



(1) A negative sign indicates net exports.

Source: Eurostat (Energy statistics (ES) - quantities)

Figure 9: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply. Net electricity imports relative to gross electricity generation, 2006 (%) (1)

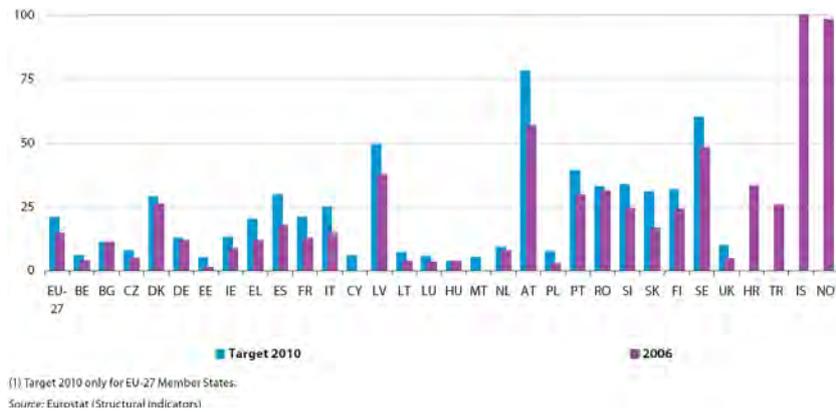


Figure 10: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply. Contribution of electricity from renewables to total electricity consumption, 2006 and target for 2010 (%) (1)

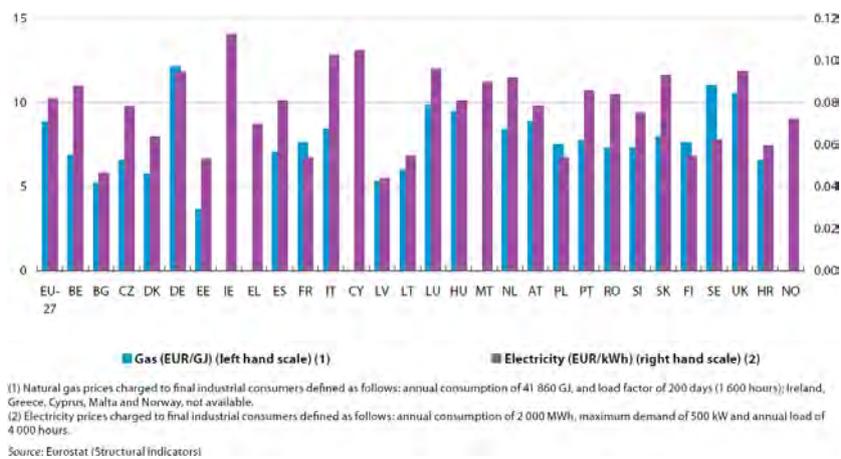


Figure 11: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply. Prices (without taxes) for industrial consumers, 1 January 2007

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.2	..	..	5.2	2.6	1.9	..	0.3	0.2
Persons employed	16.6	38.4	37.1	13.8	234.7	6.7	..	..	39.2	159.9	88.9	..	13.1	19.4
Turnover	34 445	4 456	19 526	18 479	258 608	1 113	..	..	54 659	73 836	138 088	..	1 042	1 873
Production	34 629	2 205	19 776	12 235	259 120	781	..	..	41 162	75 313	107 807	..	831	1 692
Purch. of goods & serv.	29 472	1 626	16 216	13 316	215 345	829	..	..	43 607	52 620	119 873	..	802	1 380
Value added	4 968	985	4 435	3 032	39 198	423	..	..	13 031	23 261	18 096	..	317	574
Personnel costs	1 745	277	658	608	17 374	74	..	..	2 231	10 312	4 491	..	119	197
Average personnel costs	105.6	7.3	18.1	48.2	74.0	11.2	..	..	64.0	64.5	51.8	..	9.1	10.2
Gross operating surplus	3 223	708	3 777	2 424	21 824	349	..	..	10 800	12 949	13 606	..	198	377
Gross investment	1 242	842	1 053	2 462	7 903	232	..	..	7 229	6 957	5 668	..	241	387
Apparent labour prod.	208.9	25.6	119.7	219.6	167.0	63.6	..	..	332.3	145.4	203.5	..	24.3	29.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	283.1	353.2	660.8	455.3	225.6	566.8	..	..	519.5	225.3	393.2	..	266.2	291.0
Gross operating rate	9.4	15.9	19.3	13.1	8.4	31.3	..	..	19.8	17.5	9.9	..	19.0	20.1
Investment rate	25.0	85.4	23.7	81.2	20.2	54.9	..	..	55.5	29.9	31.3	..	76.1	67.4
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.4	..	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9
Persons employed	0.9	32.9	..	21.5	28.8	159.4	10.5	96.0	7.7	25.9	13.8	29.2	110.6	14.5
Turnover	1 859	11 370	..	..	22 252	27 824	11 967	10 070	2 135	7 196	10 737	22 825	101 117	13 609
Production	1 026	4 227	..	..	22 340	18 081	9 336	8 659	1 518	7 204	6 072	15 742	103 478	14 246
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 646	9 847	..	..	16 942	20 611	9 593	8 781	1 614	4 821	8 072	17 493	71 319	7 179
Value added	253	1 704	..	..	5 584	7 732	2 871	1 868	521	2 472	2 959	6 346	30 173	5 385
Personnel costs	73	665	..	..	1 999	2 210	626	875	214	357	714	1 612	6 124	996
Average personnel costs	77.7	20.4	..	..	71.2	14.0	61.9	9.1	28.6	13.8	51.8	59.8	55.5	68.9
Gross operating surplus	180	1 039	..	..	3 585	5 522	2 245	993	307	2 114	2 245	4 644	24 050	4 389
Gross investment	105	854	..	..	1 066	1 650	1 884	405	2 171	286	3 223	968	4 125	1 167
Apparent labour prod.	267.6	51.8	..	..	194.0	48.5	272.8	19.5	67.6	95.5	214.2	217.7	272.8	372.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	344.4	254.0	..	..	272.6	347.4	440.9	213.3	236.3	691.2	413.4	363.9	491.8	540.5
Gross operating rate	9.7	9.1	..	..	16.1	19.8	18.8	9.9	14.4	29.4	20.9	20.3	23.8	32.2
Investment rate	41.5	50.1	..	..	29.6	24.4	14.1	116.2	54.8	130.4	32.7	65.0	28.3	21.7

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 3: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (NACE Division 40). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

- The production and distribution of electricity (corresponding to NACE Group 40.1). This can be generated from [fossil](#) , nuclear or [renewable](#) fuels.
- The production and distribution of gas via mains (NACE Group 40.2). The manufacture of gas includes the manufacture of gas from the carbonisation of coal, from by-products of agriculture or from waste, but does not include the manufacture of refined petroleum products, or of industrial gases. The distribution of gas concerns only distribution through a mains network, and does not include the bulk sale and transport of gaseous fuels, or its distribution in canisters.
- The production and distribution of steam and hot water supply (NACE Group 40.3). This is normally for district heating, also known as city heating. District heating is the distribution of heat through a network to one or several buildings using hot water or steam produced centrally, often from [co-generation](#) plants, from waste heat from industry, or from dedicated heating systems. Large-scale district heating in Europe is commonly found in central and eastern Europe and in the Nordic countries.

Main statistical findings

[Final energy consumption](#) in the EU-27 was 1176 million [tonnes of oil equivalent](#) in 2006, an overall increase of 5.5% compared with the level in 1996. When comparing the situation in 2006 with ten years earlier, the two main network fuels, natural gas and electricity, both witnessed an increase in their share of final energy consumption, particularly electricity.

Structural profile

There were 22.2 thousand [enterprises](#) in the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector (NACE Division 40) across the EU-27 in 2006 which employed 1.2 million persons. Together these enterprises generated EUR 180.4 billion of [value added](#) . This sector clearly benefitted from a very high level of [labour productivity](#) , as it contributed far more to the [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) in terms of value added (3.2%) than in terms of [employment](#) (0.9%).

An analysis of the subsectors is difficult due to generally weak data availability. Nevertheless, the production and distribution of electricity (NACE Group 40.1) was clearly the largest in value added terms, as it contributed approximately four fifths of the sector's value added. The manufacture of gas and distribution of gaseous fuels through mains (NACE Group 40.2) subsector was the next largest, certainly with more than one tenth of the sectoral value added, while the steam and hot water supply subsector (NACE Group 40.3) was the smallest subsector.

In a number of Member States this sector was particularly important in terms of its contribution to value added within the non-financial business economy. In Slovakia the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector contributed 13.7% of non-financial business economy value added in 2006, making this the largest of all the structural business statistics sectors presented in that country. Furthermore, this was the sector where both the Czech Republic and Slovakia recorded their highest levels of specialisation in value added terms. Several of the Member States that were particularly specialised in the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector were net exporters of electricity – while the least specialised Member State³⁴, Luxembourg, was also the biggest net importer (in relative terms).

For reasons of statistical confidentiality the exact regional specialisation data for this sector is rather limited. Nevertheless, the map shows several Hungarian, Polish, Slovak and Romanian regions, one Swedish region as well as Lithuania, Latvia and Bulgaria (which are each considered as a single region at the level of detail in the map) that are specialised in the supply of electricity, gas, steam and hot water in employment terms.

Over the ten years between 1997 and 2007, electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply output in the EU-27 increased more or less in line with that for total industry, but employment fell faster and output prices grew much faster. Over the same period, output from the production and distribution of electricity grew by 1.5% per year on average, while for the manufacture of gas and its distribution through mains growth averaged 2.9% per year: the latter was well above the industrial average of 2.1% per year.

The decrease in employment averaged 3.0% per year in the ten years to 2007 for electricity, gas, steam and hot

³⁴Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

water supply, a rate of decline that was approximately two and a half times as fast as the industrial average.

The most remarkable characteristic of the developments over time for these activities was however the change in prices. Between 2003 and 2006 electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply output prices rose every year, particularly in 2005 and 2006 when double-digit growth was recorded. In 2007 output prices for these activities fell very slightly (-0.4%) while industrial prices as a whole continued to increase (2.8%). Note that output prices are valued at basic prices, therefore excluding taxes on products.

The enterprise size class structure of the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector was very different from that of the non-financial business economy as a whole. The sector was dominated by **large enterprises** (with 250 or more persons employed) that employed more than four fifths of the sector's workforce in the EU-27, some 2.5 times as much as the non-financial business economy average: this was the highest employment share contributed by large enterprises among the structural business statistics sectors. The contribution of the other size classes, in particular **micro** and **small enterprises** with less than 50 persons employed, was extremely low.

Employment characteristics

The EU-27's workforce in the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector contained a particularly high proportion of men, 76.8% in 2007, 6.8 percentage points above the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) average and 11.9 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average. The incidence of full-time employment was also above the industrial and non-financial business economy averages, at 94.5%.

The age profile of the EU-27's electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector was also very different from that for the non-financial business economy. The proportion of the workforce aged less than 30 was particularly low, just 15.6%, the fourth lowest among the industrial NACE divisions. Consequently the proportions of the workforce in the other two age classes were high: the 29.0% of the workforce aged 50 or over was the third highest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2007.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

An analysis of investment and **operating expenditure** indicates the capital-intensive nature of the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector. Gross **tangible investment** in the EU-27 was valued at EUR 62.1 billion in 2006, 6.0% of the non-financial business economy total. This high level of investment was equivalent to 34.4% of value added in this sector, the second highest **investment rate** among the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) NACE divisions. The relatively low labour input in this sector is underlined by the very low share of **personnel costs** in operating expenditure, just 7.4% in the EU-27, less than half the non-financial business economy average and the third lowest among the EU-27's industrial NACE divisions.

Average personnel costs in the EU-27's electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector were EUR 46.7 thousand per employee in 2006, and the apparent **labour productivity** was EUR 147.0 thousand per person employed. Both of these were high in comparison with non-financial business economy averages, particularly the apparent labour productivity which was the fourth highest of all non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006. The resulting **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** was 314.4% indicating that value added per person employed was over three times as high as average personnel costs. In every Member State³⁵ the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector was higher than the non-financial business economy average.

The EU-27 gross operating rate for the electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply sector, calculated as the ratio of the gross operating surplus to turnover, was 14.0% in 2006, also above the non-financial business economy (10.8%) average.

³⁵Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Focus on electricity

Gross electricity generation in the EU-27 in 2006 was 3358 TWh. More than half (53.6%) of this was generated in coal, natural gas, lignite, oil or derived gas-fired thermal power stations and just under three tenths (29.5%) in nuclear power stations. The largest part of the remaining generation was in hydroelectric power plants (10.3%), **biomass**-fired power stations (2.7%) and wind turbines (2.4%).

Within Europe there are some movements of electricity across borders and in fact some smaller Member States and **candidate countries** are particularly dependent on external sources for their electricity supply. For example, in Luxembourg and Latvia, as well as in Croatia, the level of net imports is very high relative to gross electricity generation. Among the Member States, the largest net exporters of electricity in 2006 (in relative terms) were Bulgaria, Denmark, the Czech Republic and France.

In 2001, a target of 21% was set for the share of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases) in electricity consumption by 2010. The contribution to electricity generation from renewables in 2006 in terms of gross national electricity consumption (gross national electricity generation from all fuels plus net electricity imports) for the EU-27 as a whole stood at 14.6%. Several of the Member States recorded a large increase in the contribution of renewables in recent years: notably Denmark and Germany.

Concerns about safety and waste have been issues for nuclear energy for a long time, but the benefits of nuclear fuel have been boosted due to rising concerns about the security of other energy supplies, while at the same time the Member States have committed themselves to reduce emissions. According to the **World Nuclear Association**, as of February 2009, Bulgaria, France, Romania, Slovakia, Finland and Turkey had started construction or planned new nuclear reactors, as had Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine: outside of Europe most of the countries constructing or planning new nuclear reactors were in Asia or North America.

Prices

The price of two types of energy provided to consumers is shown, in this case to industrial consumers, in terms of the price per unit (GJ for gas or kWh for electricity) at the beginning of 2007 across the Member States. Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia recorded the lowest prices for both products. Ireland, Cyprus and Italy had the most expensive electricity prices, and Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom the highest gas prices.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)**, the **Labour force survey (LFS)**, energy statistics (ES) and structural indicators.

Context

The gas and electricity markets in the EU have been changing through the requirements of the second electricity and gas directives adopted in 2003. In September 2007 the European Commission adopted proposals for a third package of legislation (**COM(2007) 530**). This proposed the effective separation of production and transmission/distribution, harmonisation of the powers of national regulators, measures to facilitate and promote cross-border collaboration and trade, as well as investment.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [COM\(2007\) 530 final](#) - Proposal for establishing an Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators

See also

- [Consumption of energy](#)
- [Electricity market indicators](#)
- [Electricity production, consumption and market overview](#)
- [Electricity production and supply statistics](#)
- [Energy price statistics](#)
- [Natural gas market indicators](#)
- [Renewable energy statistics](#)

External links

- [World Nuclear Association](#)

Notes

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the European Union's (EU's) electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector, as covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section D, hereafter referred to as the network energy supply sector. Network energy concerns providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a network (permanent infrastructure) of lines, mains and pipes, but also the generation of electric power and the production of steam, hot or chilled water and cooled air.

The network energy supply sector can be further subdivided into the production, transmission, distribution and trade of electricity (Group 35.1), the manufacture, distribution and trade of gas via mains (Group 35.2) and the supply of steam and air conditioning (Group 35.3).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	39
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 200
Turnover (EUR million)	1 100 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	900 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	60 000
Value added (EUR million)	212 150
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	150 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	0.9
Value added (1)	3.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	180.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	353.6
Gross operating rate (%)	13.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

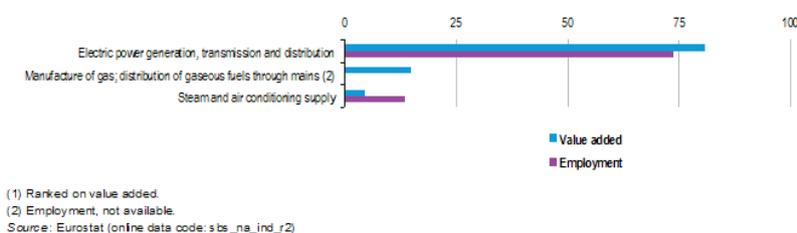


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000 000)		(EUR million)	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38 0	1 200 0	1 100 000	212 150	60 000
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	22 8	804 2	808 495	171 290	47 627
Manufacture of gas, distribution of gaseous fuels through mains (1)	1 3	-	243 903	31 989	7 798
Steam and air conditioning supply	4 7	181 5	32 614	9 230	-

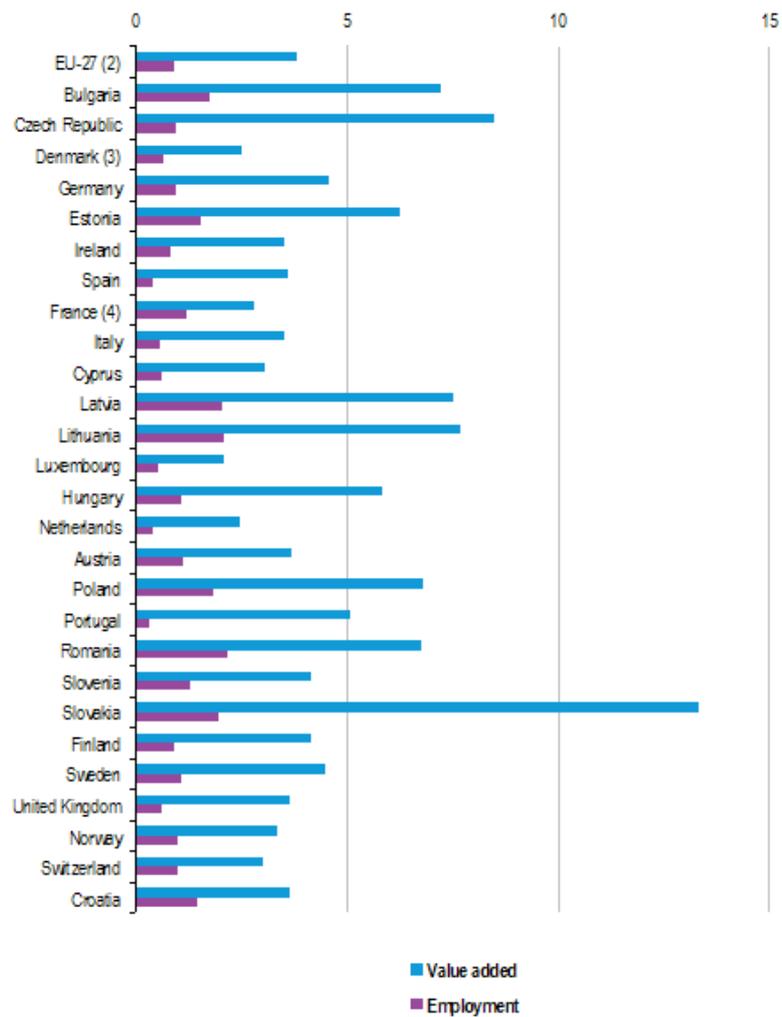
(1) Turnover, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	130 0	50 0	353 8	13 6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	194 0	88 2	280 8	14 0
Manufacture of gas, distribution of gaseous fuels through mains (1)	200 0	-	-	7 8
Steam and air conditioning supply	87 0	-	-	-

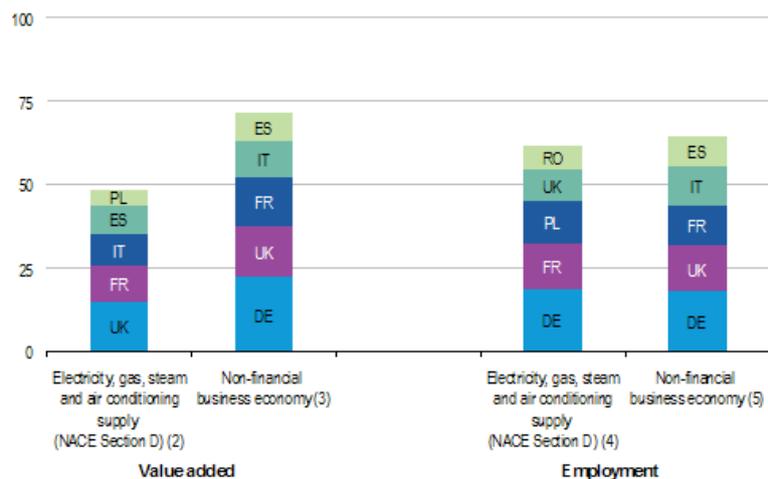
(1) Gross operating rate, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Belgium, Greece and Malta, not available.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.
 (2) Belgium, Germany and Greece, not available.
 (3) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Denmark and Greece, not available.
 (4) Belgium and Greece, not available.
 (5) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Greece, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	United Kingdom	14.9	Slovakia	13.3
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	United Kingdom	14.0	Slovakia	8.1
Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	United Kingdom	24.1	Slovakia	4.3
Steam and air conditioning supply	France	17.1	Lithuania	2.0

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27	39.0	1 200.0	1 100 000	212 150	60 000	
Belgium	0.9	35.6	6 918.6	1 188.9	409.1	1 415.3
Bulgaria	1.6	32.8	35 028.0	6 533.6	777.4	2 260.6
Czech Republic	1.7	13.2	20 410.1	2 981.1	749.0	1 052.7
Denmark (1)	1.7	224.1	380 554.2	-	15 846.1	11 331.3
Germany	0.2	5.9	1 524.9	423.1	101.3	410.9
Estonia	0.1	9.4	6 464.3	3 008.0	989.1	1 823.1
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	12.7	48.1	64 369.6	17 529.6	2 887.4	9 136.5
Spain	6.5	163.9	103 394.6	22 713.3	11 791.8	-
France (2)	2.9	85.4	151 962.1	20 754.2	4 977.6	6 634.4
Italy	0.0	1.5	629.1	264.2	83.6	269.2
Cyprus	0.3	11.3	2 331.5	559.1	154.5	246.8
Latvia	0.2	17.1	2 665.5	679.6	237.9	508.8
Lithuania	0.1	1.2	2 531.1	310.6	94.8	133.0
Luxembourg	0.6	26.5	22 521.5	2 478.0	637.0	908.8
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.7	22.2	45 709.6	7 377.8	1 510.9	1 906.8
Austria	1.5	28.3	28 104.4	5 302.9	2 124.4	1 892.1
Poland	2.1	152.6	39 850.9	10 164.8	2 652.9	3 053.4
Portugal	0.7	10.0	16 374.4	3 772.6	664.9	2 627.2
Romania	0.6	86.0	11 288.3	3 000.5	1 144.6	2 256.5
Slovenia	0.5	8.0	3 627.4	669.7	257.8	419.9
Slovakia	0.2	19.8	10 793.6	2 874.1	427.4	886.2
Finland	0.7	13.1	12 136.0	3 280.9	746.5	1 305.0
Sweden	1.6	30.8	21 626.0	6 780.7	1 723.0	3 555.7
United Kingdom	0.6	113.9	102 616.0	31 808.6	5 541.6	9 696.5
Norway	1.0	14.1	12 389.4	5 360.7	1 117.0	1 793.0
Switzerland	0.4	25.5	24 905.6	6 912.1	1 992.5	2 388.4
Croatia	0.2	16.8	3 375.2	809.1	330.5	351.2

(1) 2008.
(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27	180.0	50.0	353.6	13.6	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	33.7	11.6	289.1	11.4	118.1
Czech Republic	198.1	24.4	814.6	16.4	34.6
Denmark (1)	225.7	60.8	371.5	10.9	35.3
Germany	250.0	70.7	353.5	10.6	20.2
Estonia	72.0	17.4	414.5	21.1	97.1
Ireland	321.6	106.4	302.3	31.2	60.6
Greece	133.8	49.3	271.4	32.6	36.8
Spain	364.5	79.1	460.9	22.7	52.1
France	-	71.9	-	10.6	-
Italy	242.9	60.6	400.9	10.4	33.4
Cyprus	179.4	56.7	316.1	28.7	101.9
Latvia	49.6	13.7	361.8	17.4	44.1
Lithuania	39.7	13.9	285.1	16.4	74.9
Luxembourg	265.4	81.1	327.4	8.5	42.8
Hungary	93.4	24.4	383.3	8.2	36.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	332.6	70.2	473.8	12.8	25.8
Austria	187.5	77.6	241.7	11.3	35.7
Poland	66.6	17.6	378.0	18.9	30.0
Portugal	376.4	69.9	538.6	19.0	69.6
Romania	34.9	13.3	261.2	16.4	75.2
Slovenia	83.5	33.5	249.4	11.4	62.7
Slovakia	145.4	21.7	671.2	22.7	30.8
Finland	249.8	56.9	439.3	20.9	39.8
Sweden	220.0	60.3	364.6	23.4	52.4
United Kingdom	277.6	48.8	569.0	25.4	30.7
Norway	380.8	79.4	479.9	33.4	33.4
Switzerland	271.1	-	-	19.8	34.7
Croatia	48.2	19.9	242.5	14.2	43.4

(1) 2008.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE Section D), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile and sectoral analysis

The network energy supply sector (Section D) in the EU-27 employed 1.2 million persons in 2009 and generated EUR 212150 million of value added . The production, transmission, distribution and trade of electricity subsector (Group 35.1, hereafter referred to as the electricity supply subsector) was by far the largest part of the network energy sector, contributing 80.7% of sectoral value added and 73.7% of the workforce. The manufacture, distribution and trade of gas via mains subsector (Group 35.2, hereafter referred to as the gas supply subsector) was next largest in terms of value added with a 14.9% share, with the supply of steam and air conditioning (Group 35.3) generating the remaining 4.4% share.

The EU-27's network energy supply sector as a whole contributed 0.9% of all persons employed in the non-

financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) in 2009, but accounted for a 3.8% share of non-financial business economy value added. These very different shares indicate a very high apparent labour productivity within the network energy supply sector and reflect its capital-intensive nature.

The workforce of the EU-27's network energy supply sector was the second smallest among the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy in 2009, as only in the mining and quarrying sector were fewer persons employed. However, network energy supply recorded the highest level of **apparent labour productivity** among the NACE sections that compose the non-financial business economy, averaging EUR 180 thousand per person employed in 2009, well above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed. **Average personnel costs** for the network energy supply sector were EUR 50 thousand per employee (again the highest level among NACE sections within the non-financial business economy), and some EUR 20 thousand per employee higher than the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy. The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the exceptionally high productivity and somewhat less elevated average personnel costs the EU-27's network energy supply sector also recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among NACE sections within the non-financial business economy in 2009: 353.6% compared with a non-financial business economy average of 138.8%.

Country analysis

In terms of its contribution to the non-financial business economy the network energy supply sector was generally more important in central and eastern European countries. In value added terms its contribution in 2009 was highest in Slovakia where it accounted for 13.3% of the total and the shares in the Czech Republic (8.5%), Lithuania (7.7%), Latvia (7.5%) and Bulgaria (7.2%) were also well above the EU-27 average (3.8%). In most of the remaining Member States the share ranged from 2.5% in both Denmark (data are for 2008) and the Netherlands to 6.8% in Poland, with Luxembourg (2.1%) below this range. The contribution to non-financial business economy employment reached 2.2% in Romania, 2.1% in Lithuania, and 2.0% in both Latvia and Slovakia, but was less than 0.5% in the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal.

An analysis of the three subsectors shows that the electricity supply subsector was particularly large in Slovakia, where its contribution to non-financial business economy value added was more than double the EU-27 average. Slovakia's specialisation in gas supply was even greater, as this subsector contributed 7.5 times as much to Slovakian non-financial business economy value added as the EU-27 average, while in the Czech Republic this subsector's contribution was 2.6 times the EU-27 average. An analysis of the specialisation in the supply of steam and air conditioning subsector shows a group of very specialised Member States composed mainly of Nordic, Baltic and central European Member States – most notably Lithuania, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Sweden – while there was also a group of countries with very little or no activity in this subsector, including Belgium, Ireland, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom; each of these countries reported value added in this subsector of less than EUR 10 million in 2009.

Data sources and availability

Coverage

The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector, NACE Rev. 2 Section D, referred to in this article as the network energy supply sector, concerns providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a network (permanent infrastructure) of lines, mains and pipes. Apart from transmission and distribution through a network, this activity also includes the generation of electric power and the production of steam, hot or chilled water and cooled air.

The network energy supply sector comprises three NACE groups, as follows:

- the production, transmission, distribution and trade of electricity (Group 35.1), which can be generated from **fossil**, nuclear or **renewable fuels** ;

- the manufacture, distribution and trade of gas via mains (Group 35.2), excluding the (typically long-distance) transport of gas through pipelines, the bulk sale and transport of gaseous fuels or its distribution in canisters, and also the manufacture of refined petroleum products and industrial gases;
- the supply of steam and air conditioning (Group 35.3), including the production, collection and distribution of steam and hot water (for example, for heating and power), cooled air, chilled water for cooling and ice; this network distribution of steam and hot water may be for the purpose of [city heating](#) , also known as district heating.

Data sources

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

The EU's gas and electricity internal markets have been changing through the requirements of the second and [third electricity and gas directives](#) adopted in 2003 and July 2009. The aim of opening up European energy markets to competition has been to provide households and business with greater choice, lower prices, better service and improved security of supply. By 3 March 2011, these gas and electricity directives had to be transposed into national law by Member States and three Regulations (one on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks, one on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity, and one on the establishment of an agency for the cooperation of energy regulators) became applicable on that date.

Policies related to energy and to climate change are particularly important for many parts of the network energy supply sector. The EU aims to become a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy in the coming decades. The integrated energy and climate change policy laid out in December 2008 aims to cut [greenhouse gases](#) by 20%, reduce energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency and to meet 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable sources by 2020 – these goals will have implications on the way network energy suppliers operate.

In March 2010 the [Europe 2020](#) strategy was adopted: this is the EU's strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It is a strategy to enhance the competitiveness of the EU and to create more growth and jobs. A [resource-efficient Europe](#) is one of the flagship initiatives of this strategy that aims to support the shift towards a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy to achieve sustainable growth. Within this broad initiative are several energy related initiatives. The [Energy 2020](#) strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy was adopted in November 2010 by the European Commission. It defines energy priorities through until 2020 and sets out actions to be taken in order to tackle the challenges of saving energy, achieve a market with competitive prices and secure supplies, boost technological leadership, and effectively negotiate with international partners. The [Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond](#) were adopted at the same time and are intended to serve as a blueprint for an integrated European energy network which defines EU priority corridors for the transport of electricity, gas and oil. In March 2011 the European Commission adopted the [Energy Efficiency Plan 2011](#) : energy efficiency is seen as one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants. In April 2011 the European Commission adopted the Communication [Smart Grids: from innovation to deployment](#) which sets out policy directions to stimulate the deployment of electricity networks making use of progress in information and communication technologies to make electricity distribution more efficient and so reduce costs and emissions.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Energy](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Coal](#)
 - [Energy infrastructure](#)
 - [Internal market for gas and electricity](#)
 - [Nuclear energy](#)
 - [Oil](#)
 - [Renewable energy](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Industrial policy](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Industry and technology](#)
 - [Sustainable development](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Industry](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [My rights - energy](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Employment activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the employment activities sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division78](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	65
Number of persons employed (1 000)	3 771
Turnover (EUR million)	121 430
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	35 270
Personnel costs (EUR million)	78 545
Value added (EUR million)	87 456
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	8 911
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.3
Number of persons employed (1)	2.8
Value added (1)	1.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	23.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	21.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	109.0
Gross operating rate (%)	7.3

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, employment activities (NACE Division78), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of employment activities (NACE Division78), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Employment activities	64.8	3 771.0	121 430	87 456	78 545
Activities of employment placement agencies (1)	26.1	444.7	19 011	12 627	10 282
Temporary employment agency activities	32.6	2 981.9	93 118	67 227	60 977
Other human resources provision (1)	0.0	344.4	9 302	7 602	7 286

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, employment activities (NACE Division78), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Employment activities	23.0	21.3	109.0	7.3
Activities of employment placement agencies	28.0	24.3	116.6	12.3
Temporary employment agency activities	23.0	20.8	108.3	6.7
Other human resources provision	22.0	21.5	102.8	3.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, employment activities (NACEDivision78), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Employment activities	United Kingdom	25.8	Belgium	3.5
Activities of employment placement agencies	United Kingdom	34.6	Belgium	1.4
Temporary employment agency activities	United Kingdom	27.1	Netherlands	2.4
Other human resources provision	Germany	55.9	Estonia	0.7

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in employment activities (NACEDivision78), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	64.8	3 771.0	121 430	87 456	78 545	974
Belgium	1.2	155.2	5 493.2	5 687.7	4 659.2	50.2
Bulgaria	0.5	4.9	46.6	29.9	26.3	2.4
Czech Republic	1.6	36.9	709.3	362.0	318.0	11.7
Denmark (2)	1.2	35.5	1 855.5	1 484.9	1 388.7	16.4
Germany	6.7	657.5	17 276.3	14 613.5	13 274.6	156.5
Estonia	0.4	6.0	159.2	88.9	69.5	2.1
Ireland	0.8	21.5	1 223.7	722.4	675.8	4.9
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2.6	154.5	3 111.1	2 682.6	2 635.4	15.0
France (3)	7.1	642.6	22 913.8	19 353.3	19 633.7	-
Italy	1.3	225.2	5 067.6	4 331.8	4 343.8	15.8
Cyprus	0.1	0.3	9.1	5.5	4.4	0.2
Latvia	0.2	2.7	58.1	36.1	23.0	1.9
Lithuania	0.2	3.6	75.4	45.8	42.9	0.5
Luxembourg	0.1	9.6	257.1	236.5	215.5	0.6
Hungary	1.2	42.7	547.7	360.1	344.6	8.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	9.5	596.5	19 950.4	8 460.9	7 382.8	201.4
Austria	1.0	61.9	2 514.4	2 124.2	1 994.1	20.8
Poland	2.5	68.8	894.2	621.0	553.5	14.3
Portugal	0.5	102.8	1 193.2	999.5	963.4	8.1
Romania	1.9	25.7	255.8	154.5	126.9	8.6
Slovenia	0.1	5.2	139.4	82.4	81.2	1.5
Slovakia	0.2	10.7	150.9	115.4	86.3	20.5
Finland	1.3	38.0	1 324.6	1 043.5	969.2	10.3
Sweden	3.1	67.8	2 371.1	1 628.7	1 602.1	19.2
United Kingdom	19.8	802.9	34 296.6	22 572.1	17 448.0	285.1
Norway	1.3	39.6	2 584.2	1 882.1	1 817.8	13.6
Switzerland	0.9	12.7	3 545.7	700.2	638.4	6.9
Croatia	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, employment activities (NACEDivision78), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	23.0	21.3	109.0	7.3	0.9
Belgium	36.7	30.2	121.4	18.7	0.9
Bulgaria	6.2	5.7	107.9	7.9	8.0
Czech Republic	9.8	9.7	101.4	6.2	3.2
Denmark (2)	41.8	39.9	104.8	4.6	1.1
Germany	22.2	20.4	109.1	7.7	1.1
Estonia	16.5	14.9	110.3	6.3	2.1
Ireland	33.6	32.1	104.4	3.8	0.7
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	17.4	17.2	100.7	1.5	0.6
France	.	30.5	.	-1.2	.
Italy	19.2	19.4	99.1	-0.2	0.4
Cyprus	21.8	20.5	106.3	12.1	3.9
Latvia	13.3	8.5	157.0	22.6	5.4
Lithuania	12.7	12.0	105.8	3.9	1.1
Luxembourg	24.6	22.4	109.7	8.2	0.3
Hungary	8.4	8.2	103.3	2.8	2.4
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	14.9	13.1	113.6	5.4	2.4
Austria	34.3	32.6	105.4	5.2	1.0
Poland	9.0	8.8	102.9	7.5	2.3
Portugal	9.7	9.4	103.6	3.0	0.8
Romania	6.0	5.0	120.1	10.8	5.6
Slovenia	15.9	15.8	100.9	0.8	1.8
Slovakia	10.8	8.1	133.5	19.3	17.7
Finland	27.4	25.7	106.7	5.6	1.0
Sweden	24.0	31.7	75.8	1.1	1.2
United Kingdom	28.1	22.0	127.7	14.9	1.3
Norway	47.5	46.1	103.1	2.5	0.7
Switzerland	54.9	.	.	.	1.0
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, employment activities (NACE Division 78), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 65 thousand enterprises operating within the employment activities (Division 78) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 3.71 million persons, equivalent to 2.8% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce and almost one third (31.3%) of the total number of persons employed in administrative and support services (Section N). These enterprises engaged in the EU-27's employment activities sector generated EUR 87456 million of value added in 2009 which was 1.6% of the non-financial business economy total or one quarter (25.0%) of the administrative and support services total.

Many persons employed by employment agencies work either atypical hours, on a part-time basis, or on temporary contracts. For some people this flexibility offers them the possibility to balance work and personal obligations, while for others their recourse to working for an employment agency may be borne out of the necessity to find work, and in this case their employment may be described as being precarious in nature. It is important to note that the statistics presented in this article relate to head counts of persons employed, and as such it is likely that the information presented overstates the volume of labour input, as not all of the persons who are employed by employment agencies are working on a regular, full-time basis. Equally, per head productivity measures such as apparent labour productivity are influenced by the incidence of part-time or temporary work and the low levels of productivity typically observed within this sector should be viewed in this context. The apparent labour productivity ratio stood at EUR 23 thousand of added value per person employed in 2009 for the EU-27's employment activities sector, well below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and some EUR 6 thousand per person employed lower than the average for administrative and support services.

This very low level of apparent labour productivity for the EU-27's employment activities sector – the seventh lowest among any of the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy – was mirrored in lower than average average personnel costs; this is also a ratio calculated on a per head basis and is therefore pulled downwards by higher levels of part-time and temporary work. In 2009, average personnel costs stood at EUR 21.3 thousand per employee in this sector compared with EUR 30.0 thousand per employee for the non-financial business economy as a whole. In contrast, personnel costs were, on average, higher for the EU-27's employment activities sector than their average for administrative and support services (EUR 20.9 thousand per employee).

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which the value added generated by each employed person covers the average personnel costs of each employee.

As this indicator combines two ratios that are calculated on a per head basis the impact of part-time and temporary work is eliminated to a large extent, and so this indicator provides a more comparable basis for analysing productivity in this and other sectors. Very low apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs that were proportionally somewhat closer to the non-financial business economy average, resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's employment activities in 2009 of 109.0%. This was the eighth lowest ratio among the NACE divisions that constitute the non-financial business economy and was considerably below either the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) or the administrative or support services average (139.1%).

The **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) is a measure of operating profitability; it stood at 7.3% for the EU-27's employment activities sector in 2009, which was 2.4 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and less than half the average rate recorded for administrative and support services (15.2%).

Sectoral analysis

Of the three NACE groups that make-up the EU-27's employment activities sector the largest, using any measure of size, was that of temporary employment agency activities (Group78.2). This subsector accounted for just over half (50.3%) of all the enterprises in the EU-27's employment activities sector in 2009. However, its share of sectoral value added (76.7%) and employment (79.1%) was even more pronounced. The next largest subsector concerned the activities of employment placement agencies (Group78.1), which accounted for more than four out of every ten (40.2%) enterprises in 2008, but for much lower shares of sectoral value added (14.4%) and sectoral employment (11.8%) in 2009. The smallest activity (using any of these measures) was that of other human resources provision (Group78.3) which accounted for less than 10% of the sectoral workforce and added value.

The highest apparent labour productivity figure among the three subsectors that make-up the EU-27's employment activities sector was recorded for employment placement agencies, at EUR28 thousand of added value per person employed in 2009. This was EUR5 thousand per person employed higher than for temporary employment agency activities and an additional EUR1 thousand more than the productivity level recorded for other human resources provision.

EU-27 average personnel costs peaked at EUR24.3 thousand per employee for activities of employment placement agencies in 2009, while the remaining two subsectors again reported levels that were somewhat lower and very similar, averaging EUR21.5 thousand per employee for the other human resources provision subsector and EUR20.8 thousand per employee for the temporary employment agency activities subsector. All of these values were well below the non-financial business economy average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios of the subsectors that constitute the employment activities sector were all below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the administrative and support service activities average (139.1%). The highest ratio (116.6%) was recorded for the employment placement agencies subsector, while wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for temporary employment agency activities and other human resources provision were much lower (108.3% and 102.8% respectively).

For the gross operating rate, there was a wider range in values between the three subsectors within the EU-27, peaking in 2009 at 12.3% for activities of employment placement agencies, which was well above the average for the non-financial business economy (9.7%), whereas the gross operating profitability of the other two subsectors was well below the non-financial business economy average, falling to 6.7% for temporary employment agency activities and to 3.4% for other human resources provision.

Country analysis

More than one quarter (25.8%) of the EU-27's value added within the employment activities sector in 2009 was generated in the United Kingdom, while France (22.1%) and Germany (16.7%) also accounted for high shares; the combined contribution made by these three countries was almost two thirds (64.6%) of the EU-27's total added value. The same three Member States also engaged the highest number of persons; note that the data for France relates to employees and not persons employed. The largest workforce within the EU-27's

employment activities sector was registered in the United Kingdom at 802.9 thousand persons in 2009, ahead of Germany (657.5 thousand) and France (642.9 thousand), while the Netherlands also had a large workforce (566.5 thousand) that was considerably larger than in Italy, Spain or Poland. This is perhaps symptomatic of the relatively low level of recourse made to employment activities in southern Europe and in those Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, whereas employment agencies are more developed in the north west of Europe, particularly in the Netherlands.

The 6.5% share of EU-27 value added recorded in this sector for Belgium was the highest share for Belgium in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. As a consequence, in value added terms, Belgium was the most specialised Member State in the employment activities sector in 2009, as some 3.5% of its non-financial business economy value added was generated by this sector. The Netherlands (2.8%), the United Kingdom (2.6%) and France (2.4%) were also relatively specialised, whereas the Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria each reported that employment activities generated less than 0.5% of their non-financial business economy added value.

Across all of the Member States for which data are available in 2009, wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for employment activities were consistently lower than national non-financial business economy averages. There were two countries, Italy and Sweden, where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio fell below 100% – indicating that, on average, the average value added generated per person employed did not cover average personnel costs per employee. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was recorded in Latvia, where the ratio for the employment activities sector was nevertheless more than one tenth lower than the non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the employment activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division78. The activities of employment placement agencies include personnel search, selection referral and placement activities (including executive placement and search activities), as well as activities of casting agencies and bureaus. Temporary employment agency activities include activities of supplying workers to clients' businesses for limited periods of time to supplement or temporarily replace the workforce of the client, where the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service unit. However, units classified here do not provide direct supervision of their employees at the clients' work sites. Other human resources provision includes the activities of providing human resources and human resource management services for client businesses. Providers of these services represent the employer of record for the employees on matters relating to payroll, taxes, and other fiscal and human resource issues, but they are not responsible for the direction or supervision of employees.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- activities of employment placement agencies (Group78.1);
- temporary employment agency activities (Group78.2);
- other human resources provision (Group78.3).

Activities of agents for individual artists are excluded from the statistics covered in this article (see Division74, part of [other professional, scientific and technical activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Employment activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Administrative and support service activities](#)

Energy extraction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) analysing the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the mining and quarrying sector for energy producing materials, which consist of:

- mining of coal and lignite, corresponding to [NACE](#) Division 10;
- extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, corresponding to NACE Division 11;
- mining of uranium and thorium ores, corresponding to NACE Division 12.

Official statistics for the mining of uranium and thorium ores are scarce as the activity does not exist in the vast majority of Member States and is often subject to statistical confidentiality where it does exist.

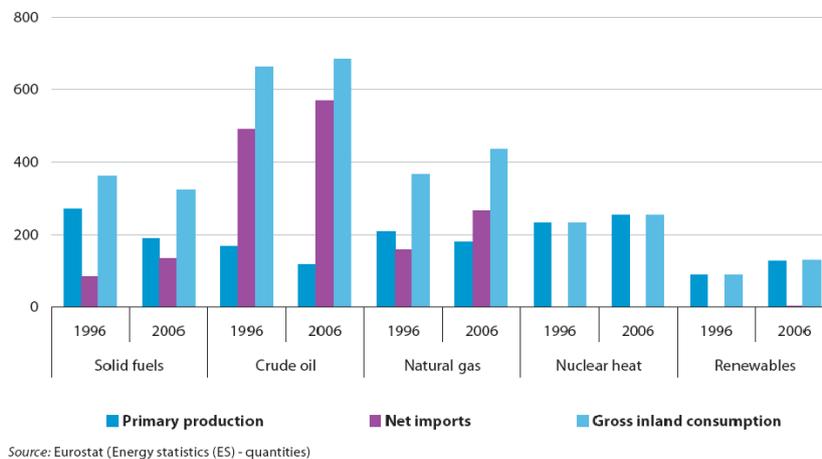


Figure 1: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials. Main indicators for selected products, EU-27 (million toe)

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	2.4	185 492	69 082	444.6	100.0	100.0
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat (2)	1.5	16 540	9 758	305.7	14.8	68.8
Mining and agglomeration of hard coal	0.3	10 754	6 665	214.4	9.6	48.2
Mining and agglomeration of lignite	0.1	4 449	2 653	79.3	3.8	17.8
Extraction and agglomeration of peat (2)	1.1	1 181	412	12.1	0.6	2.7
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying (3)	1.0	168 825	59 223	150.0	85.7	31.5
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (4)	0.3	157 479	51 925	84.3	78.7	19.0
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	0.6	11 347	5 000	50.0	7.2	11.2

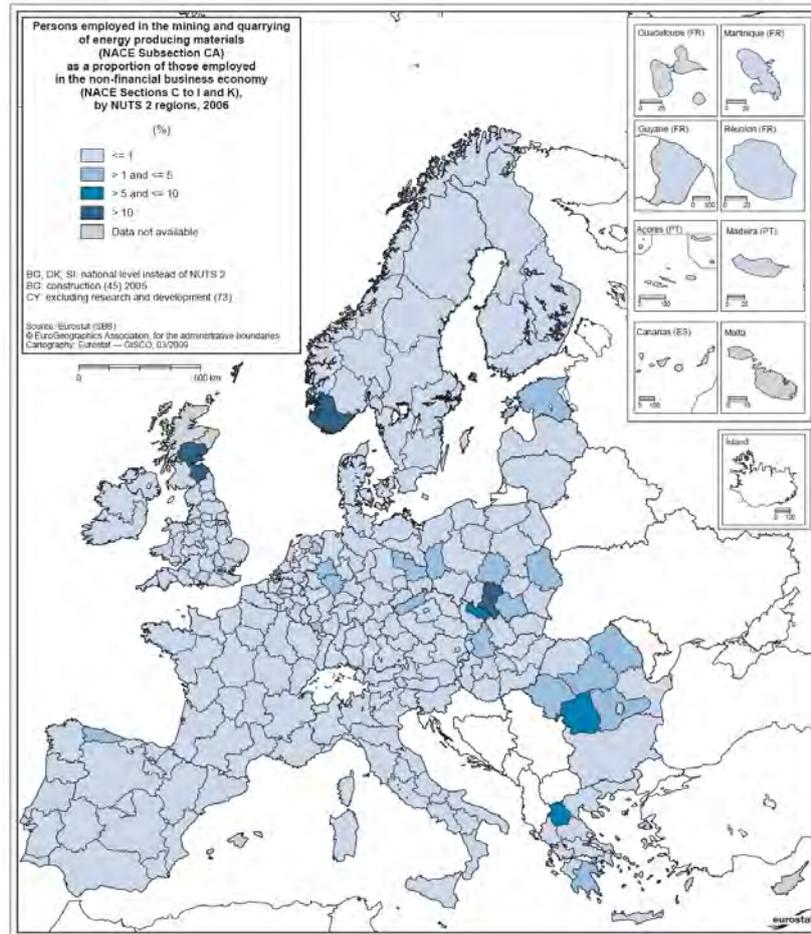
(1) Mining of uranium and thorium ores, not available.
(2) Turnover and value added, 2005.
(3) Number of persons employed, rounded estimate based on non-confidential data, 2005.
(4) Value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 1: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CA). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	Value added (EUR million)	Country	Persons employed (thousand)	Country	Value added (%)
1	United Kingdom	32 464	Poland	152.2	Romania	7.5
2	Denmark	7 589	Romania	106.0	Denmark	6.5
3	Italy	5 471	Germany	53.1	Poland	3.3
4	Netherlands	5 443	Czech Republic	38.0	United Kingdom	3.0
5	Germany	4 148	United Kingdom	36.1	Czech Republic	1.9

(1) Malta, not available; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
(2) Malta and Slovenia, not available; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CA). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CA). Persons employed in the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CA) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)



Source: Energy Information Administration (United States), <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/rbrteM.htm>

Figure 2: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials. Brent spot price FOB (USD/barrel), monthly average

	Production (million barrels/day)	Proved reserves (billion barrels) (2)	R/P ratio (years) (3)
EU and Norway (DK, IT, RO, UK, NO)	4.7	14.2	8.2
Central & Eastern Europe, Eurasia	13.1	129.5	27.1
Middle East	25.2	755.3	82.2
North America	13.7	69.3	13.9
South and Central America	6.6	111.2	45.9
Africa	10.3	117.5	31.2
Asia Pacific	7.9	40.8	14.2
World	81.5	1 237.9	41.6

(1) Oil includes gas condensate and natural gas liquids as well as crude oil.

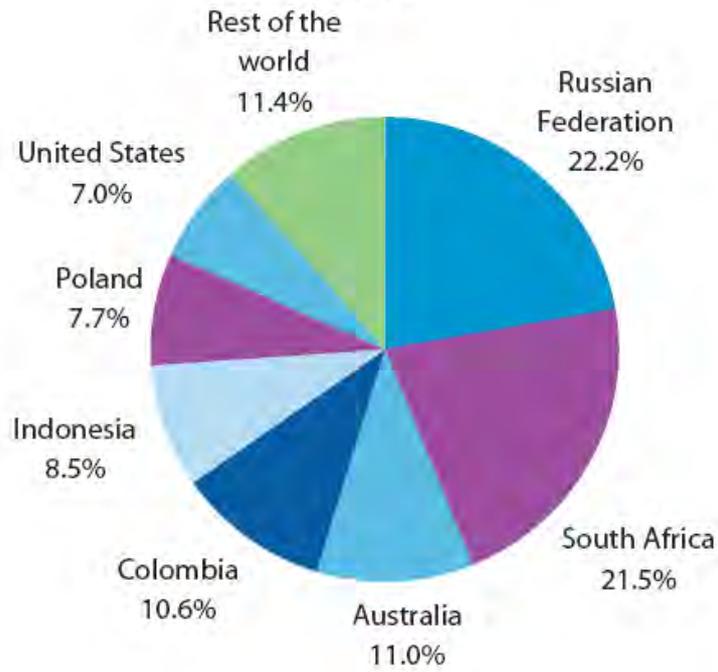
(2) As of end 2007.

(3) Ratio of reserves divided by production.

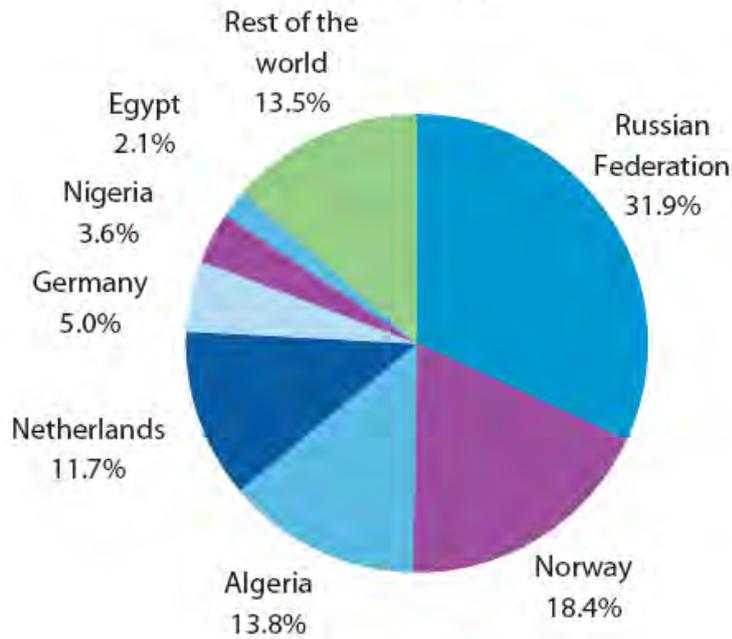
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008

Table 3: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials. Production and proved reserves of oil, 2007

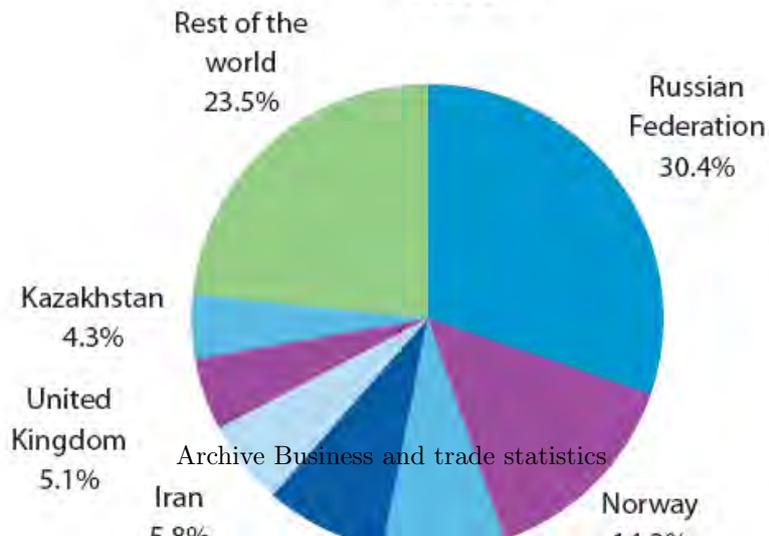
Hard coal



Natural gas



Crude oil



Note that this article covers only extractive activities, and not the [processing of fuel](#) , the [manufacture of non-metallic mineral products](#) , nor the [network supply and distribution of electricity, gas and steam](#) .

Main statistical findings

Eurostat's energy statistics show a decline in the EU-27's [primary production](#) of solid fuels (on average by 3.4% per year between 1996 and 2006), crude petroleum (-3.6% per year) and natural gas (-1.6% per year). During the same period, EU-27 [gross inland consumption](#) increased, on average, by 0.7% per year. This imbalance between supply and demand was resolved through increased primary production of nuclear heat and [renewables](#) , and more significantly, through further reliance on [imports](#) – in particular, those of natural gas. There has been a gradual switch in the EU-27's energy mix during the period from 1996 to 2006, with the consumption of solid fuels falling, that of crude petroleum and nuclear heat increasing slightly, while the relative importance of natural gas and renewables grew at the fastest pace.

Structural profile

The mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials (NACE Subsection CA) was the main activity of 2400 [enterprises](#) in the EU-27 in 2006. Together they generated EUR 69.1 billion of [value added](#) and employed some 444600 persons. In relative terms, the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials sector accounted for 1.2% of the value added in the EU-27's [non-financial business economy](#) , but accounted for just 0.3% of its workforce; relative to mining and quarrying (NACE Section C) the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials accounted for 78.0% of value added and 60.6% of the workforce.

The most important (in value-added terms) subsector was clearly the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Group 11.1), which accounted for 78.7% of the EU-27

total. None of the remaining NACE groups recorded a share in excess of 10%, the next highest being a 9.6% share registered for the mining and agglomeration of hard coal (NACE Group 10.1). In employment terms these figures were reversed, as only 19.0% of the mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials workforce were employed extracting crude petroleum and natural gas, while almost half (48.2%) worked in the mining and agglomeration of hard coal.

In relative terms, Romania (2005) and Denmark were the most specialised Member States, as the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials accounted for 7.5% and 6.5% of the total value added generated within their respective non-financial business economies. However, almost half (47.0%) of the EU-27

's value added for mining and quarrying of energy producing materials was generated in the United Kingdom in 2006, while Denmark had the second highest share of EU-27

output (11.0%); both of these countries were specialised in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas. The leading coal and lignite producers within the EU were Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic.

Together, Poland and Romania employed more than half of the EU-27

's mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials workforce (31.9% and 22.2% respectively in 2005). The map shows a few, often isolated regions, where this sector accounted for a relatively important share of the non-financial business economy workforce. The concentration of energy reserves within particular regions is such that upwards of 10% of the non-financial business economy workforce in Eastern Scotland (the United Kingdom), Śląskie (Poland) and Agder og Rogaland (Norway) were employed within the mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials sector in 2006 (compared with an EU-27

average of 0.3%), while several regions in Romania and the Czech Republic were also particularly specialised in these activities.

EU-27

output from the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials fell on average by 3.2% per year in the

ten years to 2007, while employment fell by 6.8% per year; this continued a pattern of steadily falling output and steeper reductions in employment. The decline in output was particularly marked for the mining of coal and lignite (4.9% peryear in the ten years to 2007), while the corresponding figure for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas was -2.8% per year.

In contrast, the development of domestic output prices in the EU was less stable, particularly for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas for which prices increased strongly in 1999 and 2000, fell slightly for two years, and then increased rapidly through to 2007. Indeed, the increase in the output price for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas since 2000 was the second highest recorded among all the NACE divisions within the industrial economy, as prices almost doubled in this seven-year period, rising on average by 10.0% per year. Output prices for the mining and quarrying of coal and lignite followed a similar path, although changes were less volatile and often occurred a year after those witnessed for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (possibly reflecting a substitution effect); the average increase was 5.5% peryear between 2000 and 2007.

Focus on crude petroleum prices and reserves

As noted above, one of the most visible characteristics of the energy-producing sector is the volatility in the price of oil, which rose from USD 18.7 in December 2001 to a high of more than USD 130 per barrel (of Brent crude) in July 2008. At the time of writing up this analysis, the price had dropped dramatically to around USD 40 a barrel by December 2008. High oil prices have an impact on the price of substitutes, notably natural gas, and also feed into the price of other products that either use considerable amounts of energy or energy products as raw materials in their manufacturing processes.

The BP Statistical Review of World Energy notes that 'proved reserves are generally taken to be those quantities that geological and engineering information indicates with reasonable certainty can be recovered in the future from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions'. The ratio of reserves to production provides confirmation of the dwindling stock of oil reserves in the EU and Norway, which – under current conditions – are likely to dry up by approximately 2015. The estimates suggest that by 2050, on a global level, unless there is a dramatic reduction in the rate at which crude petroleum is consumed, there will be little or no oil left, (unless fresh reserves are discovered and exploited).

Expenditure and productivity

The mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials is a particularly capital-intensive activity, accounting for 1.6% of the EU-27

's non-financial business economy investment in 2006 (compared with its 0.3% share of the workforce). Personnel costs accounted for a 10.9% share of total operating expenditure, compared with an average of 16.1% for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

The mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials sector recorded, by far, the highest level of **labour productivity** among any of the NACE subsections within the non-financial business economy, as each person employed generated an average of EUR 155400 of value added. In contrast, average personnel costs were EUR 31900 per **employee**, which was only 10.8% above the non-financial business economy average. The resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 486.5% was also the highest of all industrial NACE subsections – and was more than twice the next highest ratio, recorded for the mining and quarrying of non-energy-producing materials (see [Non-energy mining and quarrying statistics](#)). The highly capital-intensive and productive nature of this sector can be wholly attributed to the performance of the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas subsector, where apparent labour productivity reached EUR 370000 per person employed in 2005 and the investment rate was 25.1% in 2006. In contrast, both the apparent labour productivity (EUR 300000 per person employed) and investment rate (16.7%) of the mining of coal and lignite subsector were below the non-financial business economy average in 2005.

Almost half (49.7%) of the EU-27

's investment within the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials sector in 2006 was accounted for by the United Kingdom. In Slovakia, the mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials sector accounted for 6.3% of all investment made within the non-financial business economy in 2006. This relative share was somewhat higher than in the United Kingdom (5.3%), while Romania, Denmark and Poland also recorded

a particularly high propensity to invest in these activities.

Focus on imports of energy products

With increasing demand on imports from non-member countries, the Russian Federation has gradually become the most important supplier of a range of energy products to the EU. In 2006, the Russian Federation provided 31.9% of natural gas imports, 30.4% of crude petroleum imports and 22.2% of hard coal imports; all figures are in volume terms (as measured by tonnes of oil equivalents). Aside from the Russian Federation, which is endowed with a full range of energy resources, the origin of imports is generally quite diverse. For example, more than one fifth of the coal imported by the Member States originated from South Africa, while large volumes of coal were also imported from as far as Australia, Colombia or Indonesia. Around one fifth of the imports of crude petroleum that are made by the Member States originated from the North Sea reserves that are shared between Norway and the United Kingdom, while a fairly large proportion of EU imports come from [OPEC](#) countries (that include Libya, Saudi Arabia and Iran).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics](#) , the [Energy Information Administration](#) (United States) and the [BP Statistical Review of World Energy](#) .

Context

The global mining and quarrying sector is characterised by a relatively small number of international enterprise groups, that operate across the continents – sometimes with only their head office in the EU or another developed economy. These large scale producers are complemented by a large number of smaller enterprises, typically serving a local market in low-value, widely-available products, often for use in construction. The location of mining and quarrying activity generally reflects the spatial distribution of mineral deposits. However, there can be considerable cost differences between mines, for example, in relation to the depth at which deposits are found, or whether they are on land or at sea. Aside from geographical and geological cost differences, the decision of whether or not to (re-)open a mine may also depend, among others, on global, commodity prices, as well as regulations concerning the environmental impact of mining or the disposal of its waste.

The EU aims to become a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy in the coming years. The integrated energy and climate change policy laid out in December 2008 aims to cut [greenhouse gases](#) by 20%, reduce energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency and to meet 20% of the EU's energy needs from [renewable sources](#) by 2020 – these goals will have implications on the way extractive activities operate. Another important aspect in relation to this sector concerns the security of supply for downstream activities. Aside from well-publicised geo-political disputes which have threatened the supply of crude petroleum or natural gas to European markets, there are also a large number of non-energy related minerals, which are often essential for downstream manufacturing activities. There is no indigenous supply for many of these, with the extraction of construction materials being one of the few areas where the EU is largely self-sufficient.

The vast majority of hard coal and lignite that is extracted within the EU is consumed as a transformation input, mostly in conventional thermal power stations, or alternatively transformed in coke oven plants. Crude petroleum is also used as a transformation input, principally in power stations or refineries (see the article on [fuel processing and chemicals production statistics](#) for more details of fuel processing activities).

The EU's coal-mining activity has been in decline for over two decades (aside from breaks in series resulting from German reunification or the adhesion of some Member States). The extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas has also seen a downturn in activity since its production peaked in 1999. This pattern of falling production reflects, at least to some degree, the running down of natural reserves and higher costs associated with extracting increasingly scarce supplies. This may have been accelerated through continued competition from cheaper imports and the substitution of fossil fuels within the energy mix by renewables and cleaner tech-

nologies that promote reduced emissions. On the other hand, the significant increases in global prices for oil and gas in recent years are likely to have improved the economic viability of existing (and potentially new) gas, oil and coal fields, although prices have since fallen considerably since their peak levels in 2008.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics on mining and quarrying (NACE Rev.1.1 C) (sbs_na_2a_mi)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Energy introduced](#)
- [Energy production and imports](#)

Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

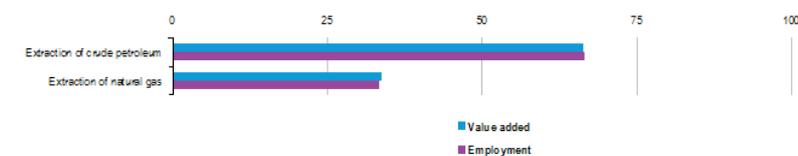
This article presents an overview of statistics for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in the European Union (EU) , covering NACE Rev.2 Division06.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	288
Number of persons employed	75 700
Turnover (EUR million)	124 239
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	76 182
Personnel costs (EUR million)	4 832
Value added (EUR million)	43 036
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	38 203
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.1
Value added (1)	0.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	569.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	65.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	875.6
Gross operating rate (%)	30.8

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), EU-27, 2009(1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	288	75 700	124 239	43 036	4 832
Extraction of crude petroleum	214	50 400	53 026	28 530	2 895
Extraction of natural gas	74	25 300	71 214	14 505	1 937

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	569.0	65.0	875.6	30.8
Extraction of crude petroleum	567.0	59.0	861.0	48.3
Extraction of natural gas	573.0	76.6	747.9	17.7

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	United Kingdom	49.3	Denmark	6.8
Extraction of crude petroleum	Denmark	16.3	Denmark	6.8
Extraction of natural gas	Hungary	0.3	Hungary	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from available data; for more details refer to the data set online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), 2009(1)- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	288	75 700	124 239	43 036	4 632	12 636
Belgium	0	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9	-	-	6.9	3.1	-
Czech Republic	6	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark (2)	10	444	9 239.9	8 192.5	56.7	444.7
Germany	4	3 696	2 939.4	1 101.4	461.3	369.9
Estonia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	4	231	77.2	26.5	19.3	17.4
France (3)	51	665	686.1	324.1	83.4	-
Italy	3	12 769	32 797.2	3 869.5	1 092.6	1 196.6
Cyprus	0	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4	304	47.4	26.3	9.6	5.0
Luxembourg	0	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	10	66	74.0	36.9	4.0	43.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	43	3 133	34 618.0	8 592.7	318.2	1 328.6
Austria	2	-	-	-	-	-
Poland (4)	19	35	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.4
Portugal	0	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	11	35 475	3 807.5	-	-	-
Slovenia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom (5)	83	13 405	41 940.4	21 213.2	1 907.3	6 473.2
Norway	69	22 432	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	7	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Extraction of natural gas (NACE Group 062) only.

(5) Number of persons employed and investment, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	569.0	65.0	875.6	30.8	19.8
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark (2)	18 451.6	127.7	14 452.3	88.1	5.4
Germany	298.0	124.8	238.8	21.8	33.6
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	123.5	83.5	147.8	12.0	61.1
France	-	84.1	-	35.4	-
Italy	303.0	85.6	354.1	8.5	30.9
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	86.7	31.6	273.8	35.3	19.0
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	559.8	64.9	862.7	44.6	117.6
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2 742.6	101.8	2 693.7	23.9	15.5
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Poland (3)	12.6	5.5	229.0	17.4	82.7
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom (4)	2 878.9	138.7	2 076.3	46.0	16.8
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Extraction of natural gas (NACE Group 062) only.
(4) 2008, except gross operating rate.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division06), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were approximately 290 enterprises operating with the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division06) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 76 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.1% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 11.8% of those working in mining and quarrying (SectionB). These enterprises generated EUR43036 million of value added which was 0.8% of the non-financial business economy total, or 59.8% of the mining and quarrying total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector in 2009 was EUR569 thousand per person employed, more than 13 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and five times the mining and quarrying average (EUR112 thousand per person employed). average personnel costs within the EU-27's extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector were also high, but not to the same degree, averaging EUR65 thousand per employee compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the extremely high labour productivity and somewhat less elevated average personnel costs the EU-27's extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in 2009 had a very high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, reaching 875.6%; this was the highest such ratio among all NACE groups in the non-financial business economy, and more than six times as high as the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) stood at 30.8% for the EU-27's extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector in 2009, a little more than three times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) – and the fifth highest level of profitability (using this measure) among the 68 NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy for which data are available. It should be noted that this measure does not take account of depreciation or financial expenditure, which are typically higher in capital-intensive activities.

Sectoral analysis

The extraction of crude petroleum (Group06.1) accounted for two thirds of value added and employment in the EU-27's extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector, with the extraction of natural gas (Group06.2) responsible for the remaining one third. The relative importance of the two subsectors was quite different in terms of turnover, as the extraction of natural gas accounted for more than half (57.3%) of the sectoral turnover in 2009.

In terms of personnel costs and productivity there was not a great difference between these two subsectors. Both recorded apparent labour productivity around the EUR569 thousand per person employed average of the sector as a whole, with the value for natural gas extraction marginally higher. There was a larger spread in relation to average personnel costs which were as high as EUR76.6 thousand per employee for natural gas extraction compared with EUR59.0 thousand per employee for crude petroleum extraction; both of these values were, nevertheless, well above the averages recorded for the non-financial business economy and for mining and quarrying. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio reached 961.0% for crude petroleum in 2009 which was nearly three times the average for mining and quarrying, while the ratio for natural gas extraction was 747.9%, around 2.3 times as high as the mining and quarrying average.

For the gross operating rate there was a much more substantial difference between the two subsectors, ranging from 17.7% for natural gas extraction to 48.3% for crude oil extraction; the latter was the third highest among 218 NACE groups within the non-financial business economy with data available. This relatively large difference in operating profit rates was the result of the compounding effect of higher average personnel costs for natural gas extraction bringing down the gross operating surplus combined with relatively high turnover in this subsector. Nevertheless, the gross operating rate of the natural gas extraction subsector was well above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), although it was below the mining and quarrying average (26.6%).

Country analysis

As for several other mining and quarrying activities, a small number of Member States accounted for a very large share of EU-27 value added and employment in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector. This situation results from the uneven geographical distribution of gas and petroleum deposits.

The United Kingdom recorded the highest share (49.3%) of EU-27 value added within the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector in 2009. The Netherlands and Denmark (2008 data) were the next largest producers with shares close to 20% of the total, while the fourth largest contribution was made by Italy (around 9%). Romania had the largest workforce in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, with 35.5thousand persons employed, although it should be noted that recent employment data is not available for the United Kingdom for this sector. Among the non-member countries shown in Tables 4a and 4b Norway had a large crude petroleum and natural gas extraction sector, with 22.4thousand persons employed in 2009, equivalent to 29.6% of the EU-27 total.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector in the EU, covering NACE Rev. 2 Division 06. This division includes the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands and the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. Included are the operation and/or development of oil and gas field properties. Such activities may include drilling, completing and equipping wells as well as other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up

to the point of shipment from the producing property.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the extraction of crude petroleum (Group06.1);
- the extraction of natural gas (Group06.2).

Excluded are: oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil and gas well exploration, test drilling and boring (all classified to Division09, [mining support services](#)), refining of petroleum products (Division19, the [manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products](#)), the manufacture of industrial gases (Division20, [chemical manufacturing](#)), the operation of pipelines (Division49, [land transport and pipelines](#)) and geophysical, geologic and seismic surveying (Division71, [architectural and engineering activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Internal market for gas and electricity](#)
 - [Oil](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Energy: Oil](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Energy](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Mining and quarrying](#)

Fabricated metal product manufacturing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the manufacture of miscellaneous fabricated metal products, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1](#) Groups 28.6 and 28.7, which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. Miscellaneous fabricated metal products are finished products for use in other industrial and construction activities, as well as final consumer markets. This article covers the manufacture of:

- cutlery, tools and general hardware, such as locks and hinges (NACE Group 28.6);
- other fabricated metal products, such as metal drums, light metal packaging, wire products, fasteners, baths and sinks, and household articles (NACE Group 28.7).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	106.3	141 004	49 677	1 113.0	100.0	100.0
Cutlery, tools and general hardware	44.3	45 004	18 677	404.0	37.6	36.3
Cutlery (2)	1.9	2 227	1 062	24.0	2.1	2.2
Tools	15.2	22 467	10 055	200.0	20.2	18.0
Locks and hinges	27.0	20 309	7 560	172.9	15.2	15.5
Other fabricated metal products	62.0	96 000	31 000	709.0	62.4	63.7
Steel drums and similar containers	1.2	3 460	973	20.6	2.0	1.9
Light metal packaging	1.1	15 180	3 709	67.2	7.5	6.0
Other fabricated metal products n.e.c. (2)	50.5	50 000	17 000	432.5	34.2	38.9
Wire products	3.9	13 075	3 288	73.3	6.6	6.6
Fasteners, screw machine products, chain and springs	5.1	15 788	5 864	118.3	11.8	10.6

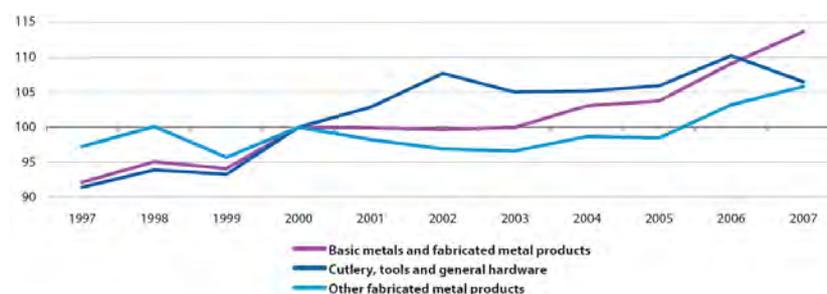
(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware; manufacture of other fabricated metal products (NACE Groups 28.6 and 28.7). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware; manufacture of other fabricated metal products (NACE Groups 28.6 and 28.7). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume
Base metal mountings, fittings & similar articles suitable for buildings (excluding hinges, castors, locks, keys, spy holes fitted with optical elements & key operated door bolts)	28.63.14.40	4 160	20	752	kg
Welded grill, netting & fencing manufactured from wire of a diameter of ≥ 3 mm, with mesh size of ≥ 100 cm ² including with a backing of paper as used in cementing & plastering	28.73.13.20	3 078	-	5 155	kg
Cans used for preserving food & drink of iron or steel, < 50 l, food cans	28.72.11.33	3 053	-	36 735	units
Aluminium articles: inspection traps, gutters & gutter spouts, ladders & steps, thimbles, venetian blinds, cigarette cases, cosmetic/powder boxes & cases excluding of cast aluminium	28.75.27.55	3 000	300	576	kg
Pressing, stamping or punching tools for working metal (excluding work & tool holders for machines or hand tools)	28.62.50.33	2 954	-	202	kg
Closed-die forged	28.75.27.45	2 112	-	96 421	kg
Base metal mountings, fittings & similar articles suitable for furniture (excluding hinges, castors, locks & keys)	28.63.14.50	2 045	-	606	kg

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 2 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 28.63.14.40, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 20 million of the reported value).
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM).

Table 2: Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (CPA Groups 28.6 and 28.7). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (2)	31 341	92 074	5 584	44.6	30.9
Cutlery, tools and general hardware (2)	12 341	26 674	2 084	46.2	33.4
Cutlery (3)	682	1 197	322	45.0	34.1
Tools	6 831	12 414	1 141	50.3	34.2
Locks and hinges	4 829	13 063	874	43.7	31.6
Other fabricated metal products	19 000	65 400	3 899	43.7	29.5
Steel drums and similar containers	569	2 534	144	47.2	29.3
Light metal packaging	2 433	11 515	623	55.2	36.6
Other fabricated metal products n.e.c. (4)	10 000	31 000	1 900	38.1	27.3
Wire products (2)	2 015	9 942	369	44.9	29.2
Fasteners, screw machine products, chain and springs	3 807	10 047	794	49.6	33.4

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.
(3) Investment in tangible goods and apparent labour productivity, 2005.
(4) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 3: Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware; manufacture of other fabricated metal products (NACE Groups 28.6 and 28.7). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

There were 106.3 thousand enterprises in the Member States for whom one of the miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing activities (NACE Groups 28.6 and 28.7) was their main activity in 2006. These enterprises provided employment to 1.1 million persons in the EU-27, corresponding to just over one fifth (21.9%) of all persons working in the metals and metal products manufacturing (NACE Subsection DJ) sector in 2006. The added value of EUR 49.7 billion generated by the EU-27's miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector also contributed about one fifth (20.3%) of the total value added within the metals and metal products manufacturing sector in 2006.

Looking in more detail, the manufacture of other miscellaneous fabricated metal products (NACE Group 28.7) subsector generated EUR 31.0 billion of value added in the EU-27 in 2006, about two thirds more than the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware (NACE Group 28.6).

Miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing activities in Germany created EUR 16.9 billion of value added, corresponding to about one third (34.0%) of the value added generated in the EU-27 in 2006. The second highest level of activity was in Italy, although it generated less than half of the value added created in Germany. As a proportion of non-financial business economy value added, however, the miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector contributed its highest share (2.6%) in Slovenia, three times the average across the EU-27³⁶. The Czech Republic was also relatively specialised in this activity in value added terms, as the contribution made by this sector was almost exactly double the EU-27 average.

³⁶Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Denmark, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

The development in the EU-27's production indices for the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware (NACE Group 28.6) and the manufacture of other miscellaneous fabricated metal products (NACE Group 28.7) were quite different from those recorded for metals and metal products as a whole – although, in the case of the former, differences were restricted to the period after 2000. In contrast to a relatively unchanged level of [output](#) for metals and metal products manufacturing between 2000 and 2003, the output of cutlery, tools and general hardware continued to increase sharply through until 2002 before a contraction in 2003 and a couple of years of relative stability, just as the output of metals and metal products manufacturing began to grow steadily again. Although, the output of cutlery, tools and general hardware rose sharply in 2006, this was almost completely overturned in 2007, when output fell back to beneath its index level of 2002. Over the ten years through to 2007, the EU-27's output of cutlery, tools and general hardware grew by an average 1.5% per year.

In broad terms, the output of other miscellaneous fabricated metal products was relatively stable (rising and falling within a narrow 5% band) between 1997 and 2005. Output within the EU-27 grew on average by 0.8% per year over the ten years through to 2007 with the overall growth almost entirely due to the expansion in activity in 2006 and 2007.

Expenditure and productivity

[Tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector was EUR 5.6 billion in 2005, representing one fifth of the tangible investment made across metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole in the same year. In comparison to the value added generated by this sector in 2005, this corresponded to an [investment rate](#) of 11.7%, a little lower than the corresponding rate (12.2%) for metals and metal products manufacturing.

Despite average [personnel costs](#) of EUR 30.9 thousand per employee in the EU-27's miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector in 2006 being about 4% lower than the average across metals and metal products manufacturing, the proportion of [operating expenditure](#) accounted for by personnel costs was higher in the miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector (25.4% in comparison with 19.2%), underlining the relatively labour-intensive nature of these activities.

The EU-27's miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector generated an average EUR 44.6 thousand of value added per person employed in 2006, which was 7.2% less than the average for all metals and metal products manufacturing activities. This difference in apparent [labour productivity](#) was narrowed when taking account of the lower average personnel costs in this sector, resulting in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for the EU-27's miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector of 144.3% in 2006 (in comparison with a ratio of 149.3% for all metals and metal products manufacturing activities). In the majority of the Member States, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of the miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing sector was lower than the ratio for metals and metal products as a whole (particularly so in Slovakia) but there were a few Member States, namely Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Poland (2005), Sweden and the United Kingdom, where it was higher.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\) 771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)).

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#) . Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on [integrated pollution prevention and control \(IPPC\)](#) and [REACH](#) . A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals](#) - Statistics in focus 48/2009

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [SEC\(2007\) 771](#) - Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU
- [COM\(2008\) 30 final](#) - Europe's climate change opportunity
- [COM\(2008\) 108 final](#) - A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy
- [COM\(2008\) 699 final](#) - The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Fee and contract wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers fee and contract [wholesale trade](#), corresponding to NACE Group 51.1, which is part of the [wholesale trade](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- agents trading on behalf and on account of others;
- agents involved in bringing sellers and buyers together;
- agents undertaking commercial transactions on behalf of a principal.

It does not include financial intermediaries such as insurance or real estate agents, nor retail sale by agents.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	548.9	221 550	39 509	975.2	100.0	100.0
Agric. raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials & semi-finished goods	14.8	6 587	1 310	33.4	3.3	3.4
Other intermediate goods	45.0	29 147	4 567	96.6	11.6	9.9
Machinery, equipment, ships and aircraft	32.7	16 000	-	84	-	8.6
Household goods, textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-	-	5 674	152	14.4	15.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	58.0	60 000	-	120	-	12.3
Other products (specialised)	140.0	-	8 200	220	20.8	22.6
Variety of goods	167.3	69 364	8 686	272	22.0	27.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Wholesale on a fee or contract basis (NACE Group 51.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Italy	12 537	31.7	Italy	309.8	31.8	Slovenia	2.5
2	France	6 084	15.4	France	101.5	10.4	Italy	2.0
3	United Kingdom	5 425	13.7	Spain	81.1	8.3	Slovakia	1.8
4	Germany	3 246	8.2	United Kingdom	79.8	8.2	Greece	1.6
5	Spain	2 995	7.6	Germany	54.2	5.6	Romania	1.2

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Wholesale on a fee or contract basis (NACE Group 51.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

The EU-27's wholesale on a fee or contract basis (NACE Group 51.1) consisted of 548.9 thousand [enterprises](#) in 2006, more than three tenths of all wholesale trade (NACE Division 51) enterprises. On average these enterprises were very small, as collectively they generated EUR 221.6 billion of [turnover](#), resulting in EUR 39.5 billion of [value added](#), equivalent to just 4.8% and 7.6% of the wholesale trade (NACE Division 51) total. The large difference between these two output shares reflects the fact that this type of wholesaling differs from the own-account wholesale activities, in that the turnover generated reflects only the service provided, and not the cost and margin of the goods purchased and resold. This sector's contribution to the wholesale trade workforce was higher than its contribution to output, but far from its share of the enterprise population: the

975.2 thousand persons [employed](#) represented nearly one tenth (9.4%) of the wholesale trade total. It is likely that a high proportion of persons work part-time in this activity and this could account, in part, account for the relatively low level of apparent [labour productivity](#) implied by the high employment and low value added shares.

Italy accounted for slightly less than one third of the EU-27's value added and employment in this sector in 2006. Unsurprisingly, with such a large contribution to the EU-27 total, Italian wholesaling was very concentrated in this form of wholesaling, as this sector generated 2.0% of Italian [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added in 2006; this share was higher still in Slovenia, where wholesale on a fee or contract basis accounted for 2.5% of non-financial business economy value added.

Expenditure and productivity

Although not a typical wholesale trade activity, wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis recorded a pattern of operating and [tangible investment](#) expenditure close to the wholesale trade average. The [investment rate](#) was 10.2%, the same as for the wholesale trade sector, while [personnel costs](#) accounted for 7.8% of operating expenditure for wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis, slightly higher than the 6.5% average for wholesale trade. Average personnel costs for wholesale on a fee or contract basis were EUR 30.4 thousand per employee, and therefore close to the wholesale trade average of EUR 32.6 thousand per employee.

In contrast this sector's [productivity](#) level was particularly low, EUR 40.5 thousand per person employed, just over three quarters of the wholesale trade average. As a result, this sector recorded the lowest [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of any of the wholesale trade activities, just 133.1%, some 26.7 percentage points below the wholesale trade average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that [concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles](#): the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a fee or contract basis as agents (as covered by this article) or for their own account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised ([agricultural products](#), [consumer goods](#), [intermediate goods](#), [machinery and equipment](#)), while specialised wholesalers of other products are included in [non-specialised wholesalers](#).

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Financial and insurance sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the financial and insurance sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Divisions 65 to 67, and its activities are treated in more depth in four further articles:

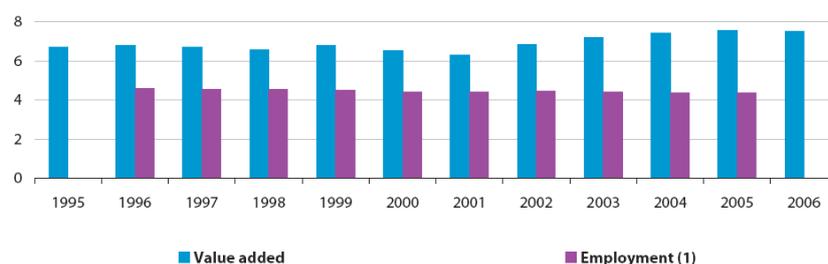
- [Financial intermediation](#) (NACE Division 65), which includes financial and insurance services encompass financial intermediation as offered by credit institutions, financial leasing and other credit granting enterprises, and financial intermediaries such as securities and derivatives dealers;
- [Funds and similar financial entities](#) ;
- [Insurance and pension funding services](#) (NACE Division 66);
- [Activities providing financial auxiliary services](#) (NACE Division 67), such as the administration of financial markets, security brokering, fund management and the various activities of brokers and agents for financial products.

	Value	Share of business economy
Value added (EUR million; %)	588 348	7.5
Number of persons employed (thousands; %) (1)	5 976	4.3

(1) EU average based on available data, excluding Malta and Romania, 2005 data for the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

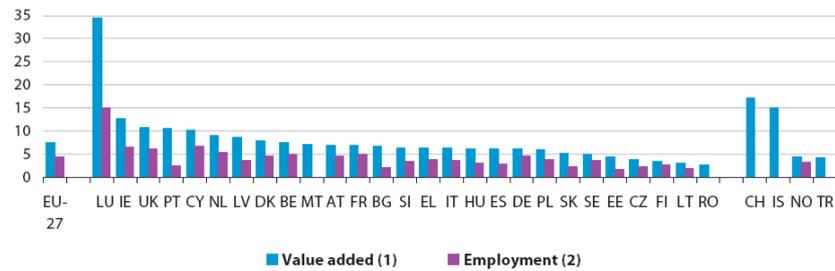
Table 1: Financial and insurance services (NACE Section J). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006



(1) EU average based on available data, excluding Greece, Malta and Romania; 1995 and 2006, not available.

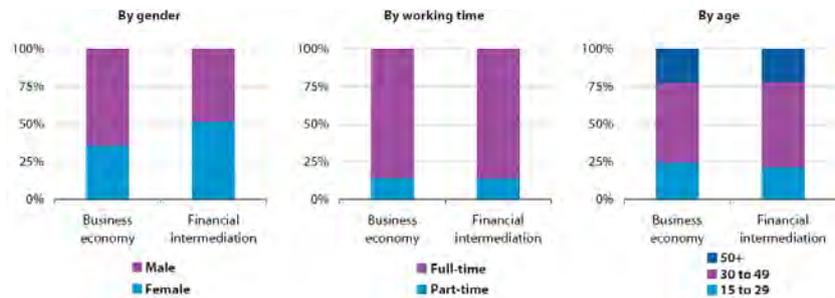
Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 1: Financial and insurance services (NACE Section J). Share of value added and employment in the business economy (NACE Sections C to K), EU-27 (%)



(1) Greece, Portugal and Sweden, 2004; Bulgaria, 2000.
 (2) EU average based on available data for 2005; Greece and Sweden, 2004; Romania, 2002; Bulgaria and Malta, 2000; Portugal, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 2: Financial and insurance services (NACE Section J). Share of value added and employment in the business economy (NACE Sections C to K), 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 3: Financial and insurance services (NACE Section J). Employment characteristics, 2007

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	109	34	54	164	1966	23	62	352	842	785	312	27	78	
Persons employed	67.0	23.1	37.1	679.8	679.8	62.1	261.9	411.1	343.1	10.8	12.0	8.6		
Production	14996	1038	4644	12593	129839	514	10744	51469	105997	82666	1794	939	611	
Purch. of goods & serv.	5905	386	1378	3471	43152	147	2205	13742	41734	32111	241	284	209	
Value added	9091	652	3266	9122	86687	367	8539	37727	64263	50535	1553	655	402	
Personnel costs	4805	199	1026	3552	42363	119	3130	16018	30369	23526	543	204	139	
Average personnel costs	71.9	8.7	27.6	62.3	62.3	61.2	73.9	49.7	17.0	16.1				
Gross operating surplus	4286	454	2240	5570	44324	249	5409	21709	33804	27029	1009	451	264	
Gross investment	414	120	137	412	1842	11	5115	888	33997	57	29			
Apparent labour prod.	135.8	28.3	88.0	127.5	127.5	117.5	144.1	156.3	147.3	143.2	54.8	46.6		
Wage adj. labour prod.	185.9	324.0	318.3	204.6	204.6	235.5	211.6	287.8	321.7	290.1				
Investment rate	4.6	18.4	4.2	4.5	2.1	3.0	13.6	1.4	67.2	8.7	7.1			

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	156	215	89	803	652	183	171	25	24	363	195	394	212	
Persons employed	24.8	38.3	125.1	76.1	156.9	55.4	54.5	11.6	20.9	24.6	453.0	24.8		
Production	11282	4736	31766	14995	10057	10695	3832	1122	1681	4946	12210	175487	10598	
Purch. of goods & serv.	3470	1509	13553	5579	2963	3107	1816	317	592	1567	4515	59854	4324	
Value added	7812	3228	18213	9416	7094	7589	2016	811	1090	3379	7695	115634	6274	
Personnel costs	2154	1062	8649	5232	2758	3017	862	339	370	1120	3594	48359	2188	
Average personnel costs	87.0	28.1	69.1	68.8	17.6	34.6	15.9	29.5	19.2	46.1	106.7	88.2		
Gross operating surplus	5658	2166	9564	4184	4336	4572	1154	472	720	2259	4101	67275	4087	
Gross investment	0	214	3044	959	372	201	332	74	367	7273				
Apparent labour prod.	315.6	84.4	145.5	123.8	45.2	136.9	37.0	69.6	52.1	137.6	255.2	253.1		
Wage adj. labour prod.	362.7	300.1	210.6	180.0	257.2	250.9	232.1	235.8	271.5	298.8	239.1	286.8		
Investment rate	0.0	6.6	16.7	10.2	5.2	2.6	16.5	9.2	4.8	6.3				

(1) Belgium, provisional; Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Slovenia and Finland, 2005; Cyprus and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg, NACE Class 65.22 only; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises are given in units; number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Credit institutions (NACE Class 65.12 and Group 65.2). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	23	15	4	64	5	5	16	86	71	3	5	8		
Persons employed	823	1 190	452	3 75	387	1 644	3 428	4 518	41	241	423			
Gross premiums written	3 626	95	246	12 101	104	1 240	14 056	60 510	105	34	132			
Purch. of goods & serv.	9	812	8	221	4 248	10 264								
Value added	78	7 833	4	4 248	31	197	293	1	3	7				
Personnel costs	57	6	12	4	31	197	293	1	3	7				
Gross operating surplus	72	20 887.5	4 217											
Apparent labour prod.	65.2	2 583.8												
Gross operating rate	75.4	340.2												
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	53	7	71	5	32	15	10	5	15	42				11
Persons employed	1 754	643	4 800	6 816	824	994	431	771	5 570					
Gross premiums written	11 575	682	25 758	985	5 418	6 235	247	116	3 095	18 339	7 464			
Purch. of goods & serv.	112	4 618	125											
Value added	35	5 452	428											
Personnel costs	129	21	1 957	11	117	45	15	5	69	192	266			
Gross operating surplus	14	3 495	383											
Apparent labour prod.	54.9	1 135.8	519.7											
Gross operating rate	2.1	13.6	6.1											

(1) Cyprus, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in units; apparent labour productivity is given in EUR thousand per person; gross operating rate is expressed as a percentage.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 3: Life insurance (NACE Class 66.01). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	62.0	21.0	23.0	109.0	9.0	13.0	155.0	82.0	21.0	11.0	15.0			
Persons employed	6 009	4 316	672	10 391	1 748	767	18 421	10 224	929	3 178	4 502			
Gross premiums written	4 124	542	171	6 008	200	222	13 431	11 529	274	260	287			
Purch. of goods & serv.	129	135	49	45	5 218									
Value added	181	63	81											
Personnel costs	458	26	18	21	19	914	847	28	34	46				
Gross operating surplus	156													
Apparent labour prod.	42.0	6.0	106.0											
Gross operating rate	28.7		27.9											
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	27.0	7.0	244.0	18.0	35.0	23.0	29.0	5.0	111.0	123.0	78.0			
Persons employed	1 073	321	40 600	22 624	4 596	14 200	172	7 933	14 460					
Gross premiums written	1 372	60	20 033	2 471	4 216	2 269	1 374	27	3 163	10 770	4 491			
Purch. of goods & serv.	29	3 627	281											
Value added	9	6 437	602											
Personnel costs	91	9	2 637	68	235	192	132	4	356	1 157	426			
Gross operating surplus	0	3 800	410											
Apparent labour prod.	28.0	158.5	130.9											
Gross operating rate	-0.7	19.0	18.1											

(1) Cyprus, the Netherlands and Sweden, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in units; apparent labour productivity is given in EUR thousand per person; gross operating rate is expressed as a percentage.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 4: Non-life insurance (NACE Class 66.03). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	262	8	10		15			1 117	433				6	30
Persons employed	27	0	469		0								48	0
Turnover	873	54	1 190		156			17 209	5	21	140			
Production	53	4	186		11			3 846			23		9	
Purch. of goods & serv.	51	4	39		6			955			2		9	
Value added	0	147	5		2 891						21		0	
Personnel costs	2	0	12		0			0			1		0	
Gross operating surplus	0	135	5		2 891						21		0	
Gross investment	0	20	0		106						0		0	
Apparent labour prod.		313.0									439.6			
Gross operating rate	0.0	11.4	3.3		16.8						100.0			0.0
Investment rate			13.7		0.0			3.7			0.0			
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	88	768	20	5	227	4	9	78						121
Persons employed	565	59 000	347	51 597	67	9 808	108							130
Turnover	1 530	27 455	931	45	1 758	96	734	62			73 711			1 743
Production	70	55 989	87	65	2 300	29	19							784
Purch. of goods & serv.	55	606	30	0	70	3	36	4						54
Value added	15	55 383	56	65	2 230	26	-17	221						730
Personnel costs	15	331	20	0	3	9	2							13
Gross operating surplus	0	55 052	36	65	23	-26	219							717
Gross investment		-964	1	0	0	1	0							-144
Apparent labour prod.	26.4	938.7	162.5	1.3	392.5	-1.7	204.3							5 613.8
Gross operating rate	0.0	200.5	3.9	145.3	24.2	-3.5	353.2							41.1
Investment rate			-1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.5	0.0					20.6

(1) Belgium, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in units; apparent labour productivity is given in EUR thousand per person; gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 5: Autonomous pension funding (NACE Class 66.02). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Note that within the other structural business statistics sectors, the benchmark used for comparison is the [non-financial business economy](#), which by definition excludes the activities that are covered in this article. To show the relative importance of financial and insurance services within the business economy as a whole, sources other than structural business statistics are used here, namely [national accounts](#) and the [Labour force survey](#).

According to national accounts, the contribution of financial and insurance services (NACE Section J) to [employment](#) within the business economy (NACE Sections C to K) was around 4.3% in the EU³⁷ in 2006, and the level of employment was around 6.0 million persons. According to results from the Labour force survey for 2007 just over three fifths (63.1%) of the persons employed in financial and insurance services were employed in financial intermediation activities other than insurance and pension funding (NACE Division 65), with the remainder split almost equally between insurance and pension funding activities (NACE Division 66) and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (NACE Division 67).

The EU-27's financial and insurance services generated EUR 588.3 billion of [value added](#) in 2006 according to national accounts: with this sector's contribution to business economy value added falling from a high of 6.8% in 1996 to a low of 6.3% in 2001, before increasing its share in four consecutive years to 7.6% by 2005 and dropping back to 7.5% in 2006.

In value added terms, the largest Member State in the financial and insurance services sector was the United Kingdom, which generated one quarter (24.5%) of the EU-27's value added in 2005, ahead of Germany (16.9%) in 2006. The contribution of this sector to value added within the business economy in 2006 was particularly high in Luxembourg (34.5%), and this sector also contributed more than 10% of business economy value added in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Cyprus. Its contribution was lowest in Romania, Lithuania, Finland, the Czech Republic and Estonia where the financial and insurance services sector accounted for less than 5% of value added. The contribution of financial and insurance services to the business economy was greater in value added terms than in employment terms in every Member State.

Employment characteristics

Only in terms of the gender breakdown did the characteristics of the workforce in this sector differ significantly from those displayed by the business economy (NACE Sections C to K). The proportion of the financial and insurance services sector's workforce that was female was 52.0%, well above the 35.9% share recorded for the whole of the business economy. In all Member States the female proportion of the financial and insurance services workforce was above the non-financial business economy average. In three fifths of the Member States more than half of the financial and insurance services workforce was female; the share of women rose to its highest levels in Latvia (74.7%) and Estonia (73.4%), while it was at its lowest in Italy (40.5%).

The lowest rate of female employment among the three NACE divisions within the EU-27's financial and insurance services was recorded for activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (NACE Division 67), where 46.3% of the workforce were women. A majority of the workforce was female in the two other activities, namely insurance and pension funding (NACE Division 66) and financial intermediation activities other than insurance and pension funding (NACE Division 65).

Unlike other sectors where female employment was high (such as retail trade or hotels and restaurants), the rate of full-time employment in the EU-27's financial and insurance services sector was also relatively high in 2007, as 86.0% of those employed worked on a full-time basis, almost the same as the 85.7% average for the business economy. Among the three NACE divisions covered in this sector the highest full-time employment rate was recorded for financial intermediation activities other than insurance and pension funding (87.1%), whereas the proportion of persons working full-time was just above 84% in the other two activities.

The age structure of the EU-27's workforce in financial and insurance services displayed a relatively low proportion of younger workers (less than 30 years of age) compensated by a slightly larger share of workers aged between 30 and 49. In 2007 some 21.4% of the workforce was aged less than 30, which was 2.8 percentage points lower than the business economy average; 57.0% were aged between 30 and 49, which was 3.1 percentage points above the business economy average. In all three financial and insurance services' NACE divisions the proportion of workers aged less than 30 was below the business economy average, but it was particularly low in

³⁷EU average, 2006; excluding Malta and Romania; 2005 data for the United Kingdom.

insurance and pension funding activities at 19.2%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the Labour force survey (LFS) and Eurostat economy and finance statistics.

Context

Financial and intermediation services provide instruments to businesses and households in the form of products that are essentially savings or loans, or products to transfer and pool risk. Changes in financing techniques have increased the possibilities open to business to fund investment, while consumers have a wider array of choices for credit, savings and payment methods. At the time of writing this sector is the focus of worldwide attention due to the financial crisis widely experienced across the globe and the impact that this has had on other parts of the economy. This crisis has led to national governments taking over some financial institutions, and providing massive amounts of financial support to others. The crisis has provoked widespread calls for reforms to regulatory bodies and new ways for overseeing the operations and practices of this sector.

There has been considerable EU legislative activity in the sphere of financial and insurance services centred upon the creation of an internal market for financial and insurance services. This work has been conducted through the Financial services action plan (FSAP), which was published by the [European Commission](#) in 1999 and the legislative phase completed in 2006.

The absence of cross-border consolidation within the financial and insurance services sector has drawn attention and in September 2007 a Directive of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) was adopted ([COM\(2007\) 44](#)) that would tighten the procedures that Member States' supervisory authorities have to follow when assessing proposed mergers and acquisitions in banking, insurance and securities activities. The directive aims to clarify the criteria against which supervisors should assess possible mergers and acquisitions in order to improve clarity and transparency in supervisory assessment and help to ensure a consistent handling of mergers and acquisitions requests across the EU.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2007/44](#) of 5 September 2007 on procedural rules and evaluation criteria for the prudential assessment of acquisitions and increase of holdings in the financial sector

See also

- [Exchange rates and interest rates](#)
- [Government finance statistics](#)
- [Structure of government debt](#)

Notes

Financial auxiliaries statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers financial auxiliaries statistics, corresponding to NACE Rev 1.1 Division 67, which is part of the [financial and insurance](#) sector.

Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation have a supporting function in capital markets, performing a complementary role to banking and insurance activities. They include the provision of services involved in or closely related to financial intermediation, but not themselves involving financial intermediation. Activities included are:

- the administration of financial markets, securities and mortgage broking, and fund management (NACE Group 67.1);
- activities of insurance brokers and agents (NACE Group 67.2).

Exchange		Market capitalisation	Electronic order book transactions	Negotiated deals	Total value of equity trading
Total of available data		10 640 950	13 452 031	6 911 993	20 401 024
Bulgarian Stock Exchange	BG	14 821	3 984	657	4 641
Prague Stock Exchange	CZ	47 987	35 954	628	36 581
Deutsche Börse	DE	1 439 955	2 442 977	701 173	3 144 150
Irish Stock Exchange	IE	98 451	16 879	82 671	99 550
Athens Exchange	EL	181 233	94 846	27 518	122 365
Spanish Exchanges (BME)	ES	1 231 086	1 665 762	494 559	2 160 321
Borsa Italiana	IT	733 614	1 574 593	105 607	1 680 200
Cyprus Stock Exchange	CY	20 160	3 729	291	4 019
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	LU	113 597	176	.	176
Budapest Stock Exchange	HU	31 528	34 403	207	34 610
Malta Stock Exchange	MT	3 854	65	0	65
Euronext		2 888 313	3 289 384	797 427	4 086 811
Wiener Börse	AT	161 731	94 489	.	94 489
Warsaw Stock Exchange	PL	144 323	61 152	2 724	63 876
Bucharest Stock Exchange	RO	21 524	1 683	307	1 990
Ljubljana Stock Exchange	SI	19 740	1 952	1 430	3 382
Bratislava Stock Exchange	SK	4 555	11	11	22
OMX Nordic exchange (Copenhagen, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Helsinki, Stockholm, Iceland)		849 923	1 036 516	285 291	1 321 807
London Stock Exchange	UK	2 634 577	3 133 479	4 411 492	7 544 970

Source: Federation of European Securities Exchange

Table 1: Financial auxiliaries. Capitalisation (year end) and domestic equity trading, 2007 (EUR million)

Exchange		Electronic order book transactions	Negotiated deals	Total
Total of available data		276 578	9 220 162	9 496 741
Bulgarian Stock Exchange	BG	191	12	203
Prague Stock Exchange	CZ	4	18 371	18 375
Deutsche Börse	DE	30	229 442	229 472
Irish Stock Exchange	IE	:	26 075	26 075
Athens Exchange	EL	13	0	13
Spanish Exchanges (BME)	ES	91 797	4 170 242	4 262 039
Borsa Italiana	IT	149 766	n/a	149 766
Cyprus Stock Exchange	CY	6	0	6
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	LU	448	:	448
Budapest Stock Exchange	HU	818	22	840
Malta Stock Exchange	MT	393	0	393
Euronext		10 171	129 613	139 784
Wiener Börse	AT	570	:	570
Warsaw Stock Exchange	PL	430	31	462
Bucharest Stock Exchange	RO	82	60	142
Ljubljana Stock Exchange	SI	109	326	435
Bratislava Stock Exchange	SK	104	10 258	10 362
OMX Nordic exchange (Copenhagen, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Helsinki, Stockholm, Iceland)		21 646	2 012 509	2 034 155
London Stock Exchange	UK	:	2 623 202	2 623 202

Source: Federation of European Securities Exchanges

Table 2: Financial auxiliaries. Bond turnover, 2007 (EUR million)

Main statistical findings

Employment

According to the results of the [Labour force survey](#), employment in the EU-27's financial auxiliaries sector (NACE Division 67) covered 1.2 million persons in 2007. This sector was dominated by the United Kingdom and Germany, with workforces of 420.0 thousand and 248.8 thousand persons employed respectively, accounting for more than one third and more than one fifth of the EU-27's workforce: Italy (12.2%) was the only other Member State with a double digit share of the EU-27

's financial auxiliaries' employment. Although in the EU-27

as a whole this sector contributed 18.4% of financial and insurance services (NACE Section J) employment, in most Member States³⁸ this sector's contribution was less than 15% and the relatively high EU-27

average was influenced by the dominance of the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy where this sector contributed 32.9%, 18.9% and 22.1% of financial and insurance services employment respectively. The financial auxiliaries sector contributed 2.6% of the business economy's workforce in Luxembourg and 2.2% in the United Kingdom, with the next highest share being around half this level.

Focus on exchanges

In recent years, European exchanges have undergone a period of consolidation, most notably with the creation of Euronext (equity exchanges in Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon and Paris and a derivatives exchange in London) and OMX (which has exchanges in Copenhagen, Helsinki, Riga, Stockholm, Tallinn, Vilnius and Iceland) and the takeover of the Borsa Italiana by the London stock exchange in 2007. However, this period of consolidation has extended to include trans-Atlantic consolidation, with the completion in 2007 of the New York Stock Exchange's merger with Euronext and Nasdaq's purchase of OMX which was completed in 2008.

According to the [Federation of European Securities Exchanges \(FESE\)](#), the main equity exchanges in the EU in 2007 in terms of capitalisation and trading were London, Euronext, the Deutsche Börse and the Spanish exchanges (BME, which include Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid and Valencia).

In turnover terms, the Spanish exchanges, London and OMX had the largest bond markets in the EU: together these exchanges accounted for 94% of bond-trading among the exchanges listed.

³⁸Portugal, 2006; Bulgaria, Lithuania and Malta, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [Federation of European Securities Exchanges \(FESE\)](#) .

Context

Financial and intermediation services provide instruments to businesses and households in the form of products that are essentially savings or loans, or products to transfer and pool risk. Changes in financing techniques have increased the possibilities open to business to fund investment, while consumers have a wider array of choices for credit, savings and payment methods. At the time of writing this sector is the focus of worldwide attention due to the financial crisis widely experienced across the globe and the impact that this has had on other parts of the economy. This crisis has led to national governments taking over some financial institutions, and providing massive amounts of financial support to others. The crisis has provoked widespread calls for reforms to regulatory bodies and new ways for overseeing the operations and practices of this sector.

There has been considerable EU legislative activity in the sphere of financial and insurance services centred upon the creation of an internal market for financial and insurance services. This work has been conducted through the Financial services action plan (FSAP), which was published by the [European Commission](#) in 1999 and the legislative phase completed in 2006.

The absence of cross-border consolidation within the financial and insurance services sector has drawn attention and in September 2007 a Directive of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) was adopted ([COM \(2007\) 44](#)) that would tighten the procedures that Member States' supervisory authorities have to follow when assessing proposed mergers and acquisitions in banking, insurance and securities activities. The directive aims to clarify the criteria against which supervisors should assess possible mergers and acquisitions in order to improve clarity and transparency in supervisory assessment and help to ensure a consistent handling of mergers and acquisitions requests across the EU.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2007/44](#) of 5 September 2007 on procedural rules and evaluation criteria for the prudential assessment of acquisitions and increase of holdings in the financial sector

External links

- [Federation of European Securities Exchanges \(FESE\)](#)

See also

- [Exchange rates and interest rates](#)
- [Financial credit and leasing sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Funds and asset management statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Insurance and pension funds statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Financial credit and leasing sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers financial credit and leasing sector statistics, corresponding to NACE Division 65, which is part of the [financial and insurance](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include:

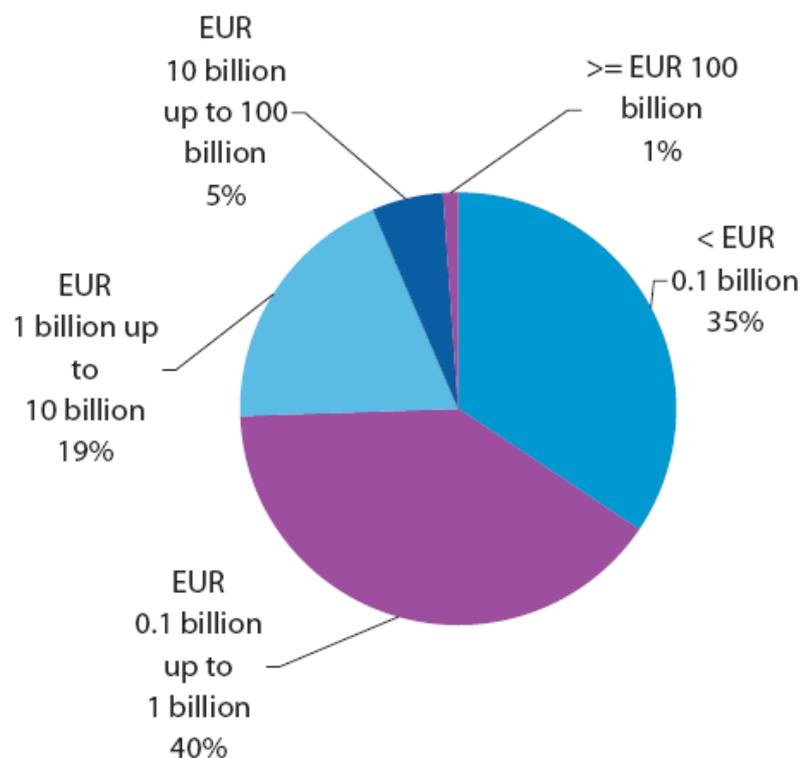
- monetary financial intermediation (NACE Group 65.1);
- non-monetary financial intermediation (NACE Group 65.2).

In particular, it includes credit institutions and financial leasing.

	All individuals		Individuals who used the Internet	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
EU-27	25	29	44	47
BE	35	:	52	:
BG	2	1	5	3
CZ	12	14	24	25
DK	57	61	70	73
DE	35	38	49	51
EE	53	55	83	84
IE	24	:	42	:
EL	4	5	12	13
ES	16	20	31	35
FR	32	40	51	59
IT	12	13	31	32
CY	12	11	31	30
LV	28	39	50	64
LT	21	27	43	51
LU	46	48	58	60
HU	12	:	23	:
MT	22	25	48	52
NL	65	69	77	79
AT	30	34	44	47
PL	13	17	29	35
PT	12	14	29	32
RO	2	2	7	7
SI	19	21	36	38
SK	15	24	27	37
FI	66	72	84	87
SE	57	65	71	73
UK	32	38	45	49
IS	72	:	80	:
NO	71	75	83	84

Source: Eurostat (Information society statistics)

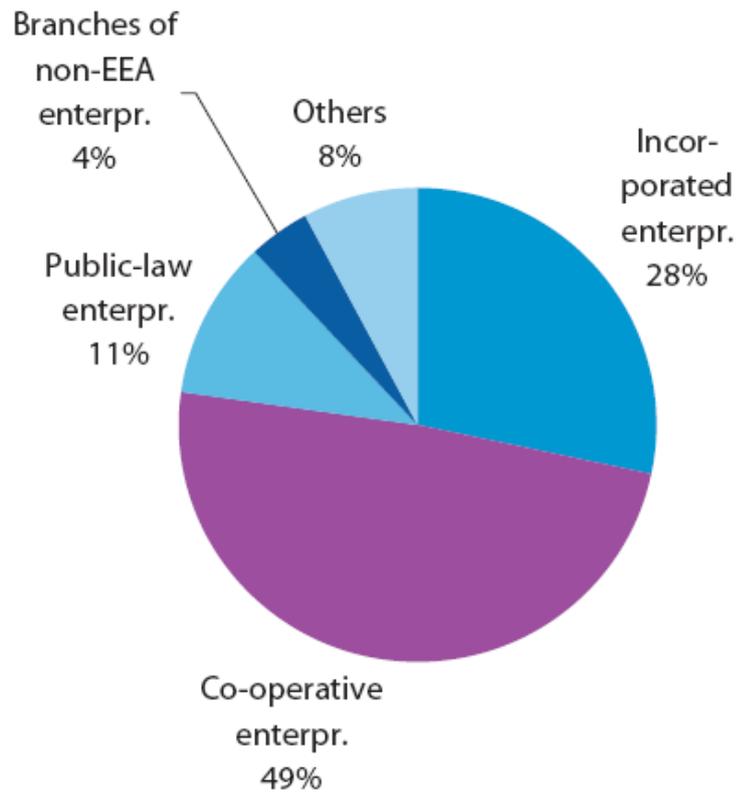
Table 1: Financial intermediation. Proportion of individuals (aged 16 to 74) who used Internet banking in the three months prior to the survey (%)



(1) EU average based on available data for 2006; Bulgaria, Italy and Finland, 2005; Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg NACE Class 65.22 only; excluding Ireland, Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Financial intermediation. Breakdown of number of credit institutions by balance sheet total, EU average, 2006 (%) (1)



(1) EU average based on available data for 2006; Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Finland, 2005; Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg NACE Class 65.22 only; excluding Ireland, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Financial intermediation. Breakdown of number of credit institutions by legal status, EU average, 2006 (%) (1)

	Number of local units	Number of ATMs	Ratio of ATMs to local units
BE	3 129	7 268	2.3
BG	1 706	4 631	2.7
CZ	1 256	2 572	2.0
DK	2 181	3 092	1.4
DE	42 350	53 361	1.3
EE	256	918	3.6
IE	:	:	:
EL	3 637	6 667	1.8
ES	43 691	57 804	1.3
FR	39 492	29 953	0.8
IT	31 502	37 541	1.2
CY	941	613	0.7
LV	382	952	2.5
LT	902	1 127	1.2
LU	500	379	0.8
HU	3 162	3 531	1.1
MT	:	:	:
NL	4 309	8 235	1.9
AT	5 062	3 186	0.6
PL	10 067	9 049	0.9
PT	5 722	14 688	2.6
RO	4 058	6 257	1.5
SI	755	1 490	2.0
SK	715	1 553	2.2
FI	1 807	4 713	2.6
SE	2 003	2 910	1.5
UK	13 453	32 136	2.4
NO	1 162	:	:
CH	3 164	5 736	1.8

(1) Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Slovenia and Finland, 2005; the Netherlands and Portugal, provisional; Cyprus and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg NACE Class 65.22 only.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Financial intermediation. Credit institutions network access, 2006 (units) (1)

Rank	Value added (EUR million)	Employment (units) (2)
1	United Kingdom (115 634)	Germany (679 779)
2	Germany (86 687)	United Kingdom (453 045)
3	France (64 263)	France (411 126)
4	Italy (50 555)	Italy (343 138)
5	Spain (37 727)	Spain (261 891)

(1) Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Slovenia and Finland, 2005; Cyprus and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg, NACE Class 65.22 only; Ireland and Malta, not available.

(2) Denmark, also 2005; Estonia and Sweden, also not available.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Financial intermediation. Credit institutions: structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006 (1)

	Net income		Balance sheet items		
	Net interest and similar income	Net commissions	Loans and advances to customers	Amounts owed to customers	Total of capital and reserves
BE	7 942	2 791	:	472 743	:
BG	696	222	9 397	11 680	1 973
CZ	2 559	1 163	49 959	71 062	8 078
DK	6 563	2 351	477 252	175 123	45 941
DE	65 497	26 683	3 351 295	2 820 205	259 546
EE	288	121	11 362	7 860	1 761
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	7 543	1 524	187 498	205 735	19 629
ES	28 696	12 543	1 592 202	1 303 943	180 143
FR	26 131	22 134	1 655 391	1 250 397	266 047
IT	32 788	19 870	1 309 228	838 721	276 623
CY	1 213	320	31 582	43 566	7 382
LV	492	192	15 452	11 069	1 989
LT	343	146	12 193	9 598	1 562
LU	3 625	3 684	162 250	296 803	35 207
HU	2 856	919	47 204	41 587	7 853
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	14 559	5 585	1 046 155	696 088	138 241
AT	7 076	3 828	351 216	224 529	56 602
PL	5 322	2 348	90 426	116 387	18 115
PT	5 421	2 191	230 903	174 535	33 849
RO	1 555	858	26 431	29 642	5 191
SI	593	284	16 002	16 112	2 663
SK	929	301	17 293	24 861	:
FI	2 856	879	121 158	84 561	21 363
SE	5 447	2 979	398 103	171 235	68 969
UK	59 142	37 645	4 502 288	6 063 742	532 742
NO	5 237	1 375	313 462	174 420	27 419
CH	610	12 558	594 790	476 895	87 482

(1) Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Slovenia and Finland, 2005; Cyprus and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg, NACE Class 65.22 only.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Financial intermediation. Credit institutions: selected net income and balance sheet items, 2006 (EUR million) (1)

	New production		Outstandings	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
BE Association Belge des Entreprises de Leasing	3 963	4 406	9 666	10 368
BE RENTA (2)	2 236	3 120	4 589	4 251
BG Bulgarian Leasing Association	818	1 311	1 186	1 926
CZ Czech Leasing and Finance Association - CLFA	4 147	4 849	8 648	9 356
DK Finans og Leasing	4 359	4 699	9 391	9 696
DE Bundesverband Deutscher Leasing-Unternehmen e.V.	46 539	49 250	133 466	132 500
EE Estonian Leasing Association	1 262	1 453	2 164	2 589
EL Greek Car Rental Companies Association	23	24	-	-
ES Asociación Española de Leasing - AEL	18 673	21 545	39 015	44 513
ES Asociación Española de Renting	3 150	3 691	-	7 340
FR Association Française des Sociétés Financières - ASF	30 023	32 565	75 150	79 125
FR Fédération Nationale des Loueurs de Véhicules	6 076	7 215	-	-
IT Associazione Italiana Leasing - ASSILEA	48 109	48 660	112 170	123 172
LV Latvian Leasing and Factoring Association	1 280	1 808	-	2 460
LT Lithuanian Leasing Association	1 799	2 278	2 166	2 670
HU Hungarian Leasing Association	3 983	4 848	10 528	11 219
NL Nederlandse Vereniging van Leasemaatschappijen - NVL	4 930	6 101	9 687	10 000
NL Vereniging van Nederlandse Autoleasemaatschappijen	4 523	5 742	-	-
AT Verband Österreichischer Leasing-Gesellschaften - VÖL	6 408	7 321	21 093	22 572
PL Association of Leasing Companies in Poland	5 560	6 628	7 700	9 914
PT Associação Portuguesa de Leasing e Factoring - ALF	5 676	6 870	12 544	16 034
RO Romanian Leasing and Non Banking Financial Services Association	2 284	3 748	2 295	4 494
SI Leasing Committee of the Banking Association of Slovenia	1 722	1 786	2 464	3 273
SK Association of Leasing Companies of the Slovak Republic	1 593	1 805	4 075	4 675
FI FKL	1 146	1 487	2 249	3 807
SE AFINA - Association of Swedish Finance Houses (3)	5 218	5 926	12 880	14 393
UK Finance and Leasing Association - FLA	19 979	17 645	51 950	53 469

(1) The data shown here are provided by Leaseurope's member associations in the course of annual statistical enquiries.

(2) Figures for 2007 do not take into account truck leasing figures whereas these were reflected in 2006.

(3) Changes to data collection may imply that outstanding figures for 2006 are not comparable with those shown for 2007.

Source: Leaseurope, www.leaseurope.org.

Table 5: Financial intermediation. Financial leasing: value of new contracts for leased assets (new production) and outstandings (EUR million) (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	109	34	54	164	1 966	23	-	62	352	842	785	312	27	78
Persons employed	67.0	23.1	37.1	-	679.8	-	-	62.1	261.9	411.1	343.1	10.8	12.0	8.6
Production	14 996	1 018	4 644	12 593	129 839	514	-	10 744	51 469	105 997	82 666	1 794	999	611
Purch. of goods & serv.	5 905	386	1 378	3 471	43 152	147	-	2 205	13 742	41 734	32 111	241	284	209
Value added	9 091	652	3 266	9 122	86 687	367	-	8 539	37 727	64 263	50 535	1 553	655	402
Personnel costs	4 805	199	1 026	3 552	42 363	119	-	3 130	16 018	30 369	23 526	543	204	139
Average personnel costs	71.9	8.7	27.6	-	62.3	-	-	61.2	73.9	-	49.7	17.0	16.1	-
Gross operating surplus	4 286	454	2 240	5 570	44 324	249	-	5 409	21 709	33 804	27 029	1 009	451	264
Gross investment	414	120	137	412	1 842	11	-	5 115	868	33 997	-	57	29	-
Apparent labour prod.	135.8	28.3	88.0	-	127.5	-	-	117.5	144.1	156.3	147.3	143.2	54.8	46.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	188.9	324.0	318.3	-	204.6	-	-	235.5	211.6	-	287.8	321.7	290.1	-
Investment rate	4.6	18.4	4.2	4.5	2.1	3.0	-	13.6	1.4	67.2	-	8.7	7.1	-

(1) Belgium, provisional; Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Slovenia and Finland, 2005; Cyprus and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg, NACE Class 65.22 only; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises are given in units; number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (158).

Table 6: Credit institutions (NACE Class 65.12 and Group 65.2). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Focus on Internet financial services

One particular characteristic of the development of the Internet has been the use of e-banking. Results from Eurostat's information society statistics indicate the use of the Internet for financial services, notably e-banking and share purchasing. In 2008, close to three tenths (29%) of all persons (aged 16 to 74) in the EU-27 used the Internet for banking, a share that was close to one half (47%) when limited to Internet users. In nearly all Member States, even those with already high Internet banking usage, the proportion of persons using the Internet for financial services grew between 2007 and 2008, the exceptions being Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania.

Employment in financial intermediation

According to [Labour force survey](#) data, the number of persons employed in the EU-27's sector for financial intermediation excluding insurance and pension funding (NACE Division 65) was 4.1 million in 2007. This equated to 63.1% of those employed in the financial and insurance services (NACE Section J) sector as a whole. Germany and the United Kingdom dominated this sector in [employment](#) terms, each with just under one fifth of the EU-27's workforce. In employment terms, the most specialised Member State in this sector was, by far, Luxembourg, where 13.8% of those employed within the business economy were working in financial intermediation excluding insurance and pension funding. The next highest share was 6.0% in Cyprus, while the lowest shares were 1.3% in Estonia and 1.4% in Bulgaria and Romania.

Credit institutions

Credit institutions are defined in the first indent of Article 1 of Council directive 77/780/EEC: 'credit institution means an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account'. In terms of the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification, credit institutions mainly correspond to NACE Class 65.12 (other monetary intermediation). However, due to the different implementation of the EU directives into national law, in some Member States credit institutions might also comprise a number of enterprises whose main activity should be classified under NACE Class 65.22 (other credit granting).

An analysis of the number of credit institutions according to the size of their balance sheets in 2006 indicates that on average approximately 1% had a balance sheet total that was EUR 100 billion or more, while around three quarters of credit institutions reported a balance sheet total of less than EUR 1 billion. An analysis of the legal status of credit institutions in 2006 shows that the most common legal form was a co-operative enterprise, followed by incorporated enterprises.

Access to the retail banking network has changed, with a move away from services provided in branches to services provided through automatic teller machines (ATMs), phone and Internet banking. There were about 294.6 thousand ATMs in the EU-27 by 2006, and that in only five of the 25 Member States with data available were there less ATMs than local units. Estonia, Bulgaria, Finland and Portugal reported the highest ratios of ATMs to local units, while the lowest ratios were in Cyprus and Austria.

Looking at the output of credit institutions, the United Kingdom and Germany recorded the highest [value added](#) in the EU-27 in 2006, with EUR 115.6 billion and EUR 86.7 billion respectively. These two same Member States also reported the largest credit institutions workforces, with the German workforce of 679.8 thousand persons employed clearly dominant.

There was a high degree of importance for the United Kingdom in the credit institutions sector: for example, capital and reserves in British credit institutions were valued at EUR 532.7 billion in 2006, whereas capital and reserves in the next largest Member States, namely Italy (2005), Germany and France ranged between EUR 259.5 billion and EUR 276.6 billion. The combined net income (income less payments) of interest and commissions was particularly low relative to equity (capital and reserves) in Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, France and the United Kingdom (18% or lower), whereas it was highest in Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and the Czech Republic (45% or more). In all Member States net income from interest (essentially income from lending) was higher than net income from commissions (fee based business) except in Luxembourg where these values were almost the same; Greece and Cyprus reported the highest ratios of net interest to net commissions. For the Member States for which data are available the total value of loans to customers was around 7.0% higher than the value of amounts owed to customers. By far the highest ratios of loans to amounts owed were recorded in Denmark and Sweden.

Financial leasing

Financial leasing is classified under NACE Class 65.21 and covers leasing where the term of the lease approximately covers the expected life of the asset and the lessee acquires substantially all the benefits of its use and takes all the risks associated with its ownership: the asset may or may not eventually be transferred to the lessee. No structural business statistics are available for this activity, but [Leaseurope](#) provide information on the value of newly leased assets and on outstanding leases. The largest markets in 2007 in terms outstanding leases were Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom, while for new leasing a similar order was observed,

except that the Spanish market had over taken that in the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include Eurostat information society statistics and Leaseurope.

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Financial and intermediation services provide instruments to businesses and households in the form of products that are essentially savings or loans, or products to transfer and pool risk. Changes in financing techniques have increased the possibilities open to business to fund investment, while consumers have a wider array of choices for credit, savings and payment methods. At the time of writing this sector is the focus of worldwide attention due to the financial crisis widely experienced across the globe and the impact that this has had on other parts of the economy. This crisis has led to national governments taking over some financial institutions, and providing massive amounts of financial support to others. The crisis has provoked widespread calls for reforms to regulatory bodies and new ways for overseeing the operations and practices of this sector.

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In response to the financial crisis that started in 2007 and intensified throughout 2008, the European Commission adopted in October 2008 a proposal ([COM\(2008\) 602](#)) to amend the so-called capital requirements Directive. The aims of the proposal are to reinforce stability in the financial system, reduce exposure to risk and improve supervision of banks operating across borders.

In November 2007, a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council ([COM\(2007\) 64](#)) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market was adopted to create a new legal framework for payments, with the objectives to make payments quicker and easier, to guarantee fair and open access to payments markets, and to increase and standardise consumer protection. Although wider in scope this Directive also provided the legal basis for the [single euro payments area \(SEPA\)](#) : SEPA credit transfers were launched in January 2008, with direct debits expected by November 2009.

In April 2008, a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on credit agreements for consumers ([COM\(2008\) 48](#)) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers was adopted. The Directive covers consumer credit (not mortgages) of up to EUR 75.0 thousand and aims to introduce a harmonised method for calculating the cost of credit and to establish a set of rights for all borrowers.

In December 2007, the European Commission published a White paper on the integration of EU mortgage credit markets ([COM\(2007\) 807](#)). This paper proposes to improve the competitiveness and efficiency of mortgage markets by facilitating the cross-border supply and funding of mortgage credit as well as by increasing the diversity of products available.

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- [Directive 2007/44](#) of 5 September 2007 on procedural rules and evaluation criteria for the prudential assessment of acquisitions and increase of holdings in the financial sector
- [COM\(2008\) 602](#) of 1 October 2008 on banks affiliated to central institutions, certain own funds items, large exposures, supervisory arrangements, and crisis management
- [Directive 2007/64](#) of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market
- [Directive 2008/48](#) of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers
- [COM\(2007\) 807](#) of 18 December 2007: White paper on the integration of EU mortgage credit markets

External links

- [Leaseurope \(European Federation of Leasing Company Associations\)](#)

See also

- [Exchange rates and interest rates](#)
- [Financial auxiliaries statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Funds and asset management statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Insurance and pension funds statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Fish production and processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers fish production and processing, corresponding to NACE Group 15.2, which is part of the [food, beverages and tobacco - NACE Rev.1.1](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the preparation and preservation of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (be they fresh, frozen, smoked, salted or canned);
- the manufacture of prepared fish and seafood dishes.

It should be noted that this article excludes the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 01 and 05).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Spain	788	19.9	Spain	22.4	17.3	Latvia	0.4
2	France	631	15.9	United Kingdom	16.5	12.8	Lithuania	0.3
3	United Kingdom	623	15.7	France	15.4	11.9	Estonia	0.3
4	Germany	392	9.9	Poland	15.1	11.7	Denmark	0.2
5	Denmark	268	6.8	Germany	9.7	7.5	Portugal	0.2

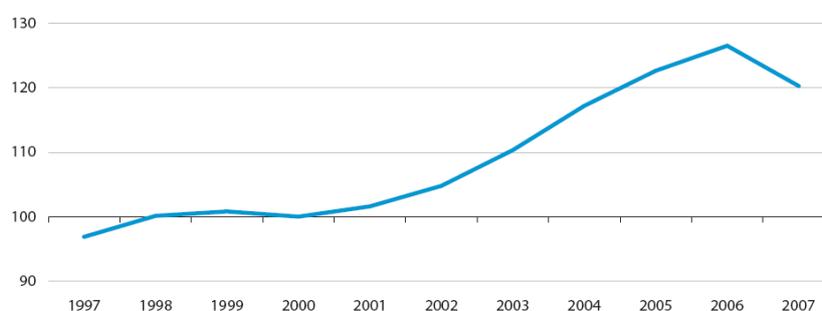
(1) The Czech Republic, Italy, Cyprus and Malta, not available; Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria and Poland, 2005.
 (2) The Czech Republic, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, Poland and Romania, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Processing and preserving of fish and fish products (NACE Group 15.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006.

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The processing and preserving of fish and fish products (NACE Group 15.2, hereafter termed the fish processing sector) is relatively small. In 2006, it consisted of an estimated 4.0 thousand [enterprises](#) across the whole of the [EU-27](#) , employing 129.4 thousand persons, and generated EUR 4.0 billion of [value added](#) (equivalent to 2.0% of the value added generated across the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector).



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Processing and preserving of fish and fish products (NACE Group 15.2). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

The fish processing sectors of Spain, France and the United Kingdom generated more than half (51.6%) of the total value added in the EU-27 in 2006. They also had the largest workforces in these activities (a combined 42.0% of the fish processing workforce), while there was also a relatively sizeable fish processing workforce in Poland (11.7% of the EU-27 total in 2005).

In terms of the relative contribution of fish processing to [non-financial business economy](#) value added, Lithuania and Latvia were by far the most specialised Member States. Although fish processing contributed no more than 0.4% of value added within their respective non financial business economies, this share was, nevertheless, about five times as high as the EU-27 average. Estonia, Denmark, Portugal and Spain were also relatively specialised in fish processing activities in 2006.

The [output](#) of the EU-27's fish processing sector in 2007 was down sharply (4.9%) on the level for 2006, the first significant cut-back in production since 1997. This downturn in output came after a period of sustained growth, despite concerns that several important fish stocks have been on the verge of collapse. The fish processing sector recorded an average rate of growth between 2000 and 2006 that was equivalent to 4.0% per year, one of the highest rates among any of the food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing subsectors. It is likely that this growth in the activity of fish processing has been underpinned by a relatively high increase in fish imports from areas outside of the EU.

Expenditure and productivity

[Personnel costs](#) in the fish processing sector accounted for 12.0% of total operating costs in 2006, a slightly lower proportion than the average for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. This characteristic was common to almost all of the Member States for which data are available. The relative importance of personnel costs as a share of total operating costs was particularly low in Denmark (9.7% compared with an average of 15.7% for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector), as well as in Portugal and the United Kingdom. In part, this reflects relatively low average personnel costs, which stood at EUR 20.8 thousand per employee for the EU-27 in 2006 – the lowest level among the ten NACE groups that are covered by the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector – and about 20% below the average for all of these activities.

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of the fish processing sector in the EU-27 was EUR 30.6 thousand per person employed in 2006; this was the second lowest level among the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing subsectors. Despite relatively low average personnel costs, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the fish processing sector in the EU-27 was, at 146.6%, beneath the average for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in 2006. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the fish processing sectors of Hungary, Poland and Ireland were particularly low.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade

agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector ([Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)), developments in [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament and the Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers ([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

The [European Commission](#) is reviewing its [Common Fisheries Policy](#) , in order to try to make it more efficient in ensuring the economic viability of European [fishing fleets](#) , conserving fish stocks, integrating it with Maritime Policy and providing good quality food to consumers. A review was launched at an informal Council meeting on 29 September 2008. Indeed, conservation policies have dominated recent legislative developments in this area: a series of long-term stock plans were launched in 2008, such as for [cod](#) , [herring](#) and [bluefin tuna](#) , as well as regulations on mesh size and the thickness of twine to be used in fishing nets. There have also been new rules on the control, monitoring and enforcement of fishing activities, as well as structural measures regarding the fishing fleet. These regulations have an impact on supplies to and costs of the EU fish processing sector.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [Proposal for a Regulation \(COM\(2008\) 40 final\)](#) on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Regulation 517/2008](#) of 10 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation 850/98 as regards the determination of the mesh size and assessing the thickness of twine of fishing nets
- [Regulation 530/2008](#) of 12 June 2008 establishing emergency measures as regards purse seiners fishing for bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, east of longitude 45 °W, and in the Mediterranean Sea
- [Regulation 1300/2008](#) of 18 December 2008 establishing a multi-annual plan for the stock of herring distributed to the west of Scotland and the fisheries exploiting that stock
- [Regulation 1342/2008](#) of 18 December 2008 establishing a long-term plan for cod stocks and the fisheries exploiting those stocks and repealing Regulation 423/2004

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Developing fishery statistics at Eurostat](#)
- [Fishery statistics](#)

Food and beverage services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

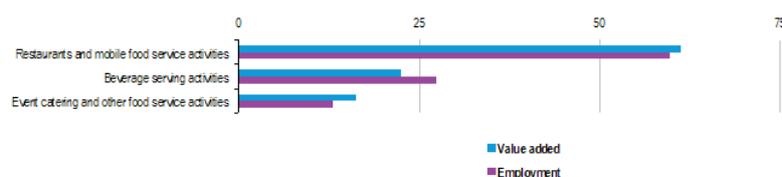
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the food and beverage services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division56](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 489
Number of persons employed (1 000)	7 638
Turnover (EUR million)	316 144
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	185 392
Personnel costs (EUR million)	89 866
Value added (EUR million)	125 028
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	35 161
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	7.2
Number of persons employed (1)	5.7
Value added (1)	2.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	16.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	14.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	112.1
Gross operating rate (%)	11.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Food and beverage service activities	1 489.3	7 638.0	316 144	125 028	89 866
Restaurants and mobile food service activities	820.0	4 556.2	191 569	75 600	55 183
Event catering and other food service activities	64.9	986.1	44 823	20 303	16 715
Beverage serving activities	604.4	2 083.7	79 752	29 124	17 969

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Food and beverage service activities	16.0	14.6	112.1	11.1
Restaurants and mobile food service activities	17.0	14.7	114.1	11.2
Event catering and other food service activities	20.0	17.9	113.9	8.0
Beverage serving activities	13.0	12.2	110.6	12.7

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Food and beverage service activities	France	18.5	Cyprus	5.8
Restaurants and mobile food service activities	France	21.6	Cyprus	4.0
Event catering and other food service activities	Germany	19.4	Finland	0.5
Beverage serving activities	United Kingdom	25.7	Cyprus	1.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	1 489.3	7 638.0	318 144	125 028	89 868	12 868
Belgium	42.0	129.3	8 969.5	3 180.8	1 732.2	1 542.7
Bulgaria	22.5	103.2	896.6	248.0	185.9	94.2
Czech Republic	50.3	131.7	3 703.9	906.1	576.0	194.8
Denmark (2)	12.0	107.7	4 363.0	1 826.6	1 383.0	178.9
Germany	170.4	1 379.3	42 043.7	20 178.9	12 894.2	1 113.2
Estonia	1.3	12.3	276.5	85.8	80.1	11.4
Ireland	13.0	100.7	5 824.5	2 165.8	1 728.3	165.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	261.3	969.2	42 012.5	16 802.8	11 989.3	1 031.7
France (3)	185.8	659.9	53 862.5	23 096.0	18 525.8	-
Italy	247.0	975.7	43 383.6	14 929.3	10 434.7	1 055.5
Cyprus	6.1	26.4	1 083.5	507.4	325.3	77.0
Latvia	2.4	20.5	306.9	94.4	82.9	14.8
Lithuania	2.8	30.5	352.7	107.9	109.2	15.5
Luxembourg	2.5	12.5	880.0	400.1	296.6	11.2
Hungary	29.4	101.6	2 036.3	448.1	412.8	68.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	32.4	296.4	13 857.2	5 678.8	3 566.6	420.1
Austria	29.2	154.6	7 501.2	3 366.7	2 224.4	273.8
Poland	41.7	180.9	3 572.0	898.8	600.1	256.6
Portugal	75.2	223.0	7 211.7	2 227.7	1 801.0	459.5
Romania	20.9	98.4	1 471.4	398.2	255.8	186.4
Slovenia	7.0	24.1	920.7	307.3	233.2	55.1
Slovakia	1.9	17.2	494.3	144.1	114.9	26.7
Finland	9.9	52.0	3 975.2	1 449.1	1 145.5	99.9
Sweden	22.7	106.6	9 188.2	2 400.2	1 690.5	277.5
United Kingdom	114.0	1 480.3	54 233.0	21 310.9	15 911.2	2 217.8
Norway	7.7	59.9	3 891.3	1 631.7	1 370.4	103.0
Switzerland	15.2	145.0	9 106.6	5 031.7	3 883.7	291.0
Croatia	17.7	63.3	1 114.0	410.8	312.2	413.6

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	16.0	14.6	112.1	11.1	10.1
Belgium	24.6	19.0	129.6	16.2	46.5
Bulgaria	2.4	2.1	112.0	6.9	38.0
Czech Republic	6.9	6.4	107.8	8.9	21.5
Denmark (2)	17.0	14.5	117.4	10.2	9.7
Germany	14.6	11.0	133.5	17.1	5.5
Estonia	7.0	6.6	105.6	2.1	13.3
Ireland	21.5	19.8	108.8	7.5	7.6
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	17.3	17.5	99.1	11.5	6.1
France	.	28.1	.	8.5	.
Italy	15.3	18.7	81.7	10.4	7.1
Cyprus	19.2	15.1	127.7	16.8	15.2
Latvia	4.6	4.1	113.5	3.8	15.7
Lithuania	3.5	3.7	95.0	-0.3	14.3
Luxembourg	32.1	25.6	125.4	11.7	2.8
Hungary	4.4	4.9	89.9	1.7	15.2
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	19.2	14.2	135.2	15.5	7.4
Austria	21.8	17.8	122.0	15.2	8.1
Poland	4.9	4.7	104.8	8.0	28.9
Portugal	10.0	8.6	116.3	5.9	20.6
Romania	4.0	2.7	149.4	9.7	46.8
Slovenia	12.8	12.0	106.1	8.0	17.9
Slovakia	8.4	7.0	120.3	5.9	18.5
Finland	27.9	25.2	110.4	7.6	6.9
Sweden	22.5	21.7	103.6	8.2	11.6
United Kingdom	14.6	11.7	124.3	10.0	10.4
Norway	27.3	24.3	112.3	6.7	6.3
Switzerland	34.7	.	.	12.6	5.8
Croatia	6.5	6.5	99.3	8.8	100.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, food and beverage service activities (NACE Division 56), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were almost 1.5 million enterprises that reported having food and beverage services (Division 56) as their principal activity in the EU-27 in 2009. They employed 7.6 million persons, equivalent to 5.7% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and just over three quarters (76.8%) of those employed within accommodation and food services (Section I). The food and beverage services sector generated EUR125028 million of value added which was 2.2% of the non-financial business economy total or two thirds (66.9%) of the accommodation and food services total.

With a higher share of the non-financial business economy workforce than of its value added, the apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's food and beverage services sector in 2009 was, at EUR16 thousand per person employed, considerably below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed. Indeed, this was the lowest level of apparent labour productivity among any of the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy. Note that this indicator is based on a head count of employment and that there is a relatively high propensity to employ persons on a part-time basis within the food and beverage services sector – as such, a simple count of employment is likely to over-state labour input, resulting in a comparatively low apparent labour productivity ratio.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's food and beverage services sector were also very low when compared with other activities: EUR14.6 thousand per employee for food and beverage services compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy. As such, food and beverage services recorded the second lowest level of average personnel costs per employee across those NACE divisions that constitute the non-financial business economy, higher only than wearing apparel manufacturing (Division 14).

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Given that this indicator is based on expenditure rather than a headcount of labour input, it is more relevant for comparisons across activities or countries where there are different incidences of part-time employment or self-employment. Nevertheless, the EU-27's food and beverage services sector reported a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 112.1% in 2009, compared with the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%. Indeed, this was the ninth lowest value for wage-adjusted labour productivity across the NACE divisions that compose the non-financial business economy.

The **gross operating rate** shows the relationship between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**). The gross operating rate for the EU-27's food and beverage services sector in 2009 was 11.1%, which was slightly higher than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

More than half (55.1%) of all the enterprises within the EU-27's food and beverage services sector were classified as belonging to the restaurants and mobile food services (Group56.1) subsector. Beverage serving activities (Group56.3) accounted for the vast majority of the remaining enterprises (40.6%), while the event catering and other food services (Group56.2) subsector had a share of food and beverage services enterprises that was below 5%.

In output terms, the relative importance of restaurants and mobile food services was even greater, accounting for 61.3% of sectoral value added, almost three times as high as the share for beverage serving activities (22.5%), while the share for event catering and other food services was 16.2%. The distribution of employment between the three different subsectors showed that restaurants and mobile food services accounted for 59.7% of the sectoral workforce, while 27.3% of the workforce were engaged within beverage serving activities and some 13.1% within event catering and other food services.

The low apparent labour productivity for the whole of the food and beverage services sector was pulled downwards, in particular, by beverage serving activities, where EU-27 apparent labour productivity was EUR13 thousand per person employed in 2009. This low level of apparent labour productivity was less than one third of the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) and resulted in beverage serving activities recording the second lowest level of productivity (using this measure) across any of the NACE groups that compose the non-financial business economy.

Average personnel costs per employee reached EUR17.9 thousand per employee for the EU-27's event catering and other food service activities subsector in 2009, EUR14.7 thousand per employee for restaurants and mobile food service activities and EUR12.2 thousand per employee for beverage serving activities. As such, beverage serving activities recorded the lowest level of average personnel costs among any of the NACE groups in the non-financial business economy. All three food and beverage services subsectors were ranked within the bottom 15 NACE groups, as restaurants and mobile food service activities occupied the sixth lowest position and event catering and other food service activities the fourteenth lowest position.

The food and beverage services sector reported a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009 and this was repeated across each of the three subsectors. Furthermore, the individual ratios were within a relatively narrow range, from 114.1% for the EU-27's restaurants and mobile food services subsector to 110.6% for beverage serving activities. All three ratios were considerably below the average wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the non-financial business economy (138.8%).

For the gross operating rate, there were two food and beverage services subsectors that reported rates above the EU-27 non-financial business economy average (9.7%) in 2009. This was the case for beverage serving activities (12.7%) and for restaurants and mobile food service activities (11.2%), while the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for event catering and other food service activities (8.0%) was some 1.7 percentage points less than the non-financial business economy average.

Country analysis

France had the highest level of value added among the Member States for the food and beverage services sector in 2009, accounting for an 18.5% share of the EU-27 total. The United Kingdom (17.0%), Germany (16.1%), Spain (13.4%) and Italy (11.9%) all reported double-digit shares of EU-27 value added, while the next highest share was recorded by the Netherlands (4.5%).

The relatively high share of EU-27 value added for France in the food and beverage services sector could be attributed to the restaurants and mobile food service activities subsector, where France accounted for more than one fifth (21.6%) of the EU-27's added value in 2009. For event catering and other food service activities, the highest share of EU-27 value added was recorded in Germany (19.4%), while more than one quarter (25.7%)

of the EU-27's value added for beverage serving activities was registered in the United Kingdom.

In terms of relative specialisation, the food and beverage services sector accounted for as much as 5.8% of national non-financial business economy value added in Cyprus in 2009, this was almost three times as high as the EU-27 average. At the other end of the range, the food and beverage services sector accounted for 0.6% of non-financial business economy added value in Poland and its share was also below 1% in Slovakia and Romania. Within beverage serving activities the highest degrees of specialisation were recorded in Cyprus, Spain and Ireland, where the contribution to non-financial business economy was at least twice as high as the EU-27 average. No recent data are available for Malta and this Member State is known to be specialised in the food and beverage services sector.

Most Member States reported low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for food and beverage services in 2009, with the highest ratio being registered for Romania (149.4%). There were four Member States that recorded ratios below 100%, namely Spain, Lithuania, Hungary and Italy, where the lowest ratio was registered (81.7%) – as such, apparent labour productivity in these countries did not cover average personnel costs.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the food and beverage services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division56. This division includes food and beverage serving activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service establishments, or take-away restaurants, whether as permanent or temporary stands, with or without seating. The most important factor used to determine whether an enterprise should be classified under this heading is that meals that are produced are fit for immediate consumption, rather than any selection being made upon the basis of the kind of facility producing them.

Restaurants and mobile food service activities include restaurants, cafeterias, fast-food restaurants, food delivery services (such as pizza), take-out eating places, ice cream van vendors, mobile food carts, food preparation in market stalls, restaurant and bar activities connected to transportation (for example, on boats or trains), when carried out separately from the provision of transport services.

Event catering activities include the provision of food services based on contractual arrangements with the customer, at the location specified by the customer, for a specific event. Other food services include industrial catering, in other words the provision of food services based on contractual arrangements with the customer, for a specific period of time; examples are the operation of canteens or cafeterias in factories, offices, hospitals or schools, as well as the operation of food concessions at sports and similar facilities.

Beverage serving activities include preparing and serving beverages for immediate consumption on the premises. Included are bars, taverns, cocktail lounges, coffee shops, fruit juice bars, mobile beverage vendors.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- restaurants and mobile food service activities (Group56.1);
- event catering and other food service activities (Group56.2);
- beverage serving activities (Group56.3).

The information presented in this article excludes the production of meals not fit for immediate consumption or not planned to be consumed immediately, as well as prepared food which is not considered to be a meal

(these activities are covered within Divisions 10 and 11, and are included within the NACE as part of the [manufacture of food products](#) and the [manufacture of beverages](#)). The sale of not self-manufactured food which is not considered to be a meal, as well as the sale of meals which are not fit for immediate consumption are also excluded from the statistics that are presented in this article. These activities are classified as part of the reselling of packaged/prepared beverages and the retail sale of food or beverages through vending machines: these are classified to Divisions 46 and 47 ([wholesale](#) and [retail](#) trade).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Food and beverage services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Accommodation and food service activities](#)

Food, beverages and tobacco statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the food, beverages and tobacco sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Divisions 15 and 16, and its activities are treated in more depth in seven specific articles, divided by product:

- [Meat](#) ;
- [Fish](#) ;
- [Dairy products](#) ;
- [Bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products](#) ;
- [Miscellaneous food products](#) ;
- [Beverages](#) ;
- [Tobacco](#) .

	Country	Main products	Food sales (EUR billion)
Nestlé	CH	Multi-product	58.5
Unilever	NL/UK	Multi-product	21.4
Diageo	UK	Alcoholic beverages	14.3
Danone	FR	Dairy products; multi-product	14.1
InBev	BE	Beer	13.4
Cadbury Schweppes	UK	Beverages, confectionery	10.9
Heineken	NL	Beer	8.7
Lactalis	FR	Dairy products	7.5
Associated British Foods	UK	Sugar, starches, prepared foods	8.8

Source: CIAA, <http://www.ciaa.be>

Table 1: Food products, beverages and tobacco. Largest European agro-food enterprises-groups ranked by world sales in food and drinks products, 2006.PNG

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Food products, beverages & tobacco	308.6	100.0	942.435	100.0	196.666	100.0	4.700.0	100.0
Food products and beverages	308.3	99.9	875.983	92.9	188.417	95.8	4.644.9	98.8
Meat and meat products (2)	44.0	14.3	175.613	19.1	30.000	15.3	1.000.0	21.3
Processed and preserved fish and fish products	4.0	1.3	22.833	2.4	3.955	2.0	129.4	2.8
Dairy products (3)	13.0	4.2	120.000	12.7	17.700	8.9	400.0	8.5
Bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products	192.4	62.3	233.013	24.7	71.951	36.6	2.059.0	43.8
Miscellaneous food products (4)	32.3	10.5	172.517	18.8	29.409	14.8	603.3	12.8
Beverages	22.0	7.1	133.000	14.1	34.000	17.3	460.0	9.8
Tobacco products (5)	0.3	0.1	66.452	7.1	8.250	4.2	64.0	1.4

(1) All data, except for tobacco products, rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Turnover, 2005.

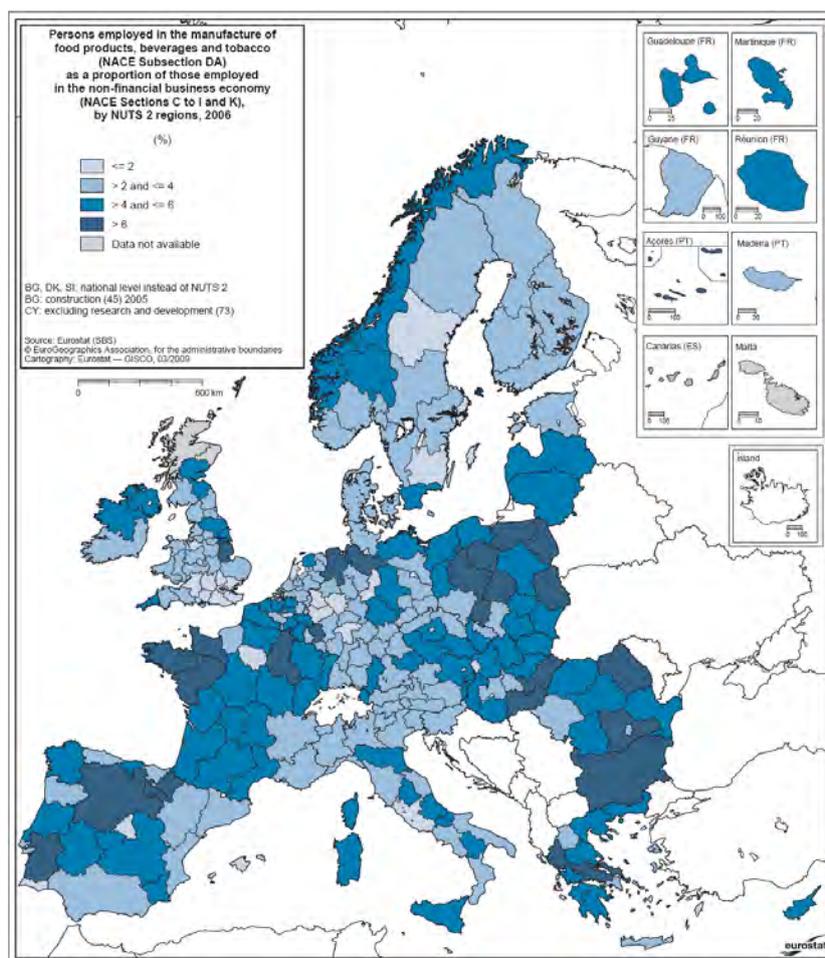
(3) Value added, 2005.

(4) Turnover and value added, 2005.

(5) Persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Persons employed in the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (3)	Persons employed (4)
1	Germany	34 787	17.7	Germany	833.2	17.7	Poland (9.2)	Bulgaria (6.3)
2	United Kingdom	32 375	16.5	France	630.9	13.4	Ireland (7.0)	Cyprus (6.1)
3	France	29 899	15.2	Italy	464.6	9.9	Bulgaria (5.7)	Poland (5.9)
4	Spain	19 247	9.8	Poland	445.7	9.5	Cyprus (5.2)	Latvia (5.5)
5	Italy	18 975	9.6	United Kingdom	445.2	9.5	Greece (5.0)	Romania (5.1)

(1) Latvia, Lithuania and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Lithuania and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(3) Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(4) Lithuania and Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006

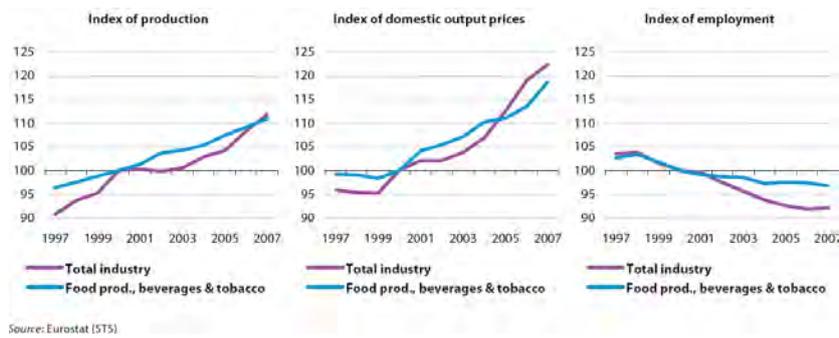


Figure 1: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Food prod., beverages & tobacco	Non-financial business economy	Food prod., beverages & tobacco
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	8.2	29.7	16.3
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	14.8	20.7	21.2
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	22.6	17.0	25.0
250 or more persons employed	42.1	54.5	32.6	37.5

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Figure 2: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Food products, beverages and tobacco (1)	112 207	700 973	35 301	41.8	26.0	163.0	9.0
Food products and beverages	109 449	681 207	34 608	40.6	25.3	160.5	9.0
Meat and meat products (2)	21 000	150 000	4 900	30.0	22.2	134.1	4.9
Processed and preserved fish and fish products	2 610	19 157	720	30.6	20.8	146.6	5.9
Dairy products (3)	11 000	100 000	4 000	44.3	30.0	150.0	5.8
Bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products	41 755	160 132	10 164	34.9	22.5	155.6	13.0
Miscellaneous food products (4)	16 306	-	6 495	48.2	28.7	-	7.3
Beverages	16 000	90 000	8 300	73.9	36.4	203.3	13.3
Tobacco products (5)	2 759	19 766	693	170.0	-	-	8.3

(1) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, 2005.
(2) Average personnel costs, wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, 2005.
(3) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data: personnel costs, apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs per employee and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.
(4) Apparent labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2005.
(5) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBSI)

Table 5: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

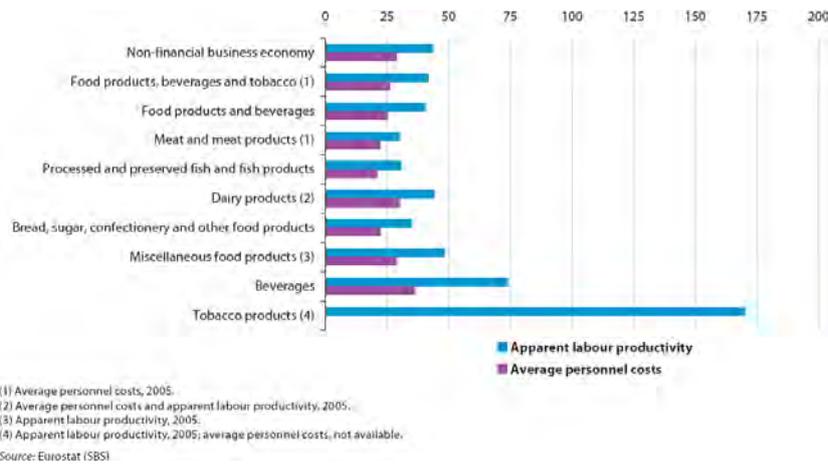
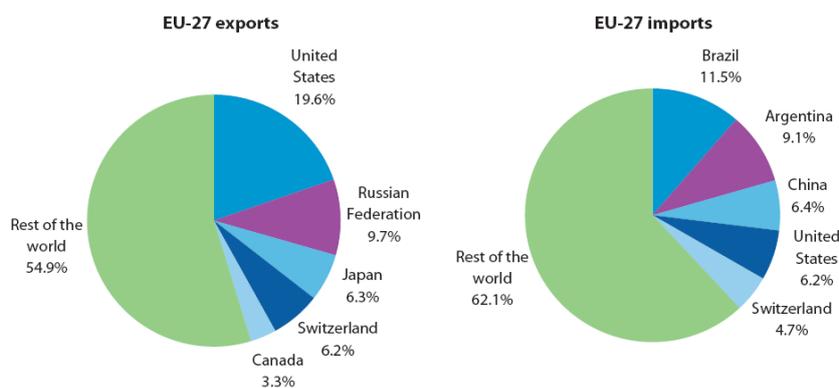


Figure 3: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA). Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Food products, beverages and tobacco	56 912	52 811	4 101	4.9	4.0
Food products and beverages	55 150	52 511	2 639	4.7	3.9
Meat	5 297	6 160	-863	0.5	0.5
Fish	2 206	13 907	-11 701	0.2	1.0
Dairy products and ice cream	6 452	899	5 553	0.6	0.1
Bread, sugar, confectionery and other food products	13 687	7 279	6 409	1.2	0.5
Miscellaneous food products	9 566	19 135	-9 570	0.8	1.4
Beverages	17 943	5 131	12 811	1.5	0.4
Tobacco products	1 762	300	1 462	0.2	0.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6: Food products, beverages and tobacco (CPA Subsection DA). External trade, EU-27, 2007



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 4: Food products, beverages and tobacco (CPA Subsection DA). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports-imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	7.5	5.6	6.2	1.8	31.7	0.4	15.7	29.0	67.3	1.0	0.7	1.3		
Persons employed	96.3	109.6			821.7	17.2	85.7	390.1			12.7	35.2	51.4	
Turnover	31 949	3 192			155 920	1 211	11 119	90 303			1 269	1 566	2 459	
Production	30 582	2 831			143 293	1 080	10 584	84 696			1 130	1 499	2 382	
Purch. of goods & serv.	25 898	2 824			120 231	994	8 501	73 558			915	1 197	2 012	
Value added	5 954	528			33 299	233	3 297	18 897			343	377	530	
Personnel costs	3 527	228			21 494	141	1 782	10 174			224	175	281	
Average personnel costs	46.1	2.2			27.6	8.3	25.4	27.5			18.2	5.0	5.5	
Gross operating surplus	2 427	309			11 805	91	1 516	8 724			119	202	249	
Gross investment	1 430	391			4 660	90	577	5 045			71	174	159	
Apparent labour prod.	61.9	4.8			40.5	13.6	36.5	48.4			27.1	10.7	10.3	
Wage adj. labour prod.	154.3	222.7			146.9	164.1	151.1	176.4			148.5	214.9	186.0	
Gross operating rate	7.6	9.4			7.6	7.5	13.6	9.7			9.4	12.9	10.1	
Investment rate	24.0	74.0			14.0	38.5	17.5	26.7			26.7	46.2	29.9	
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.2	6.8		4.6	4.1	17.0	10.7	10.6	0.9	1.8	3.3	7.0	2.0	
Persons employed		121.8		124.4	75.9	438.8	107.1	205.9	19.5			440.6	49.5	
Turnover		9 729		12 994	34 502	12 044	8 443	2 046				106 775		
Production		8 448		11 884	30 993	10 925	7 662	1 763				98 126		
Purch. of goods & serv.		7 560		9 310	26 896	9 848	7 743	1 546				71 660		
Value added		1 901		3 715	8 391	2 476	1 601	475				30 691		
Personnel costs		1 062		2 335	2 827	1 450	744	334				16 180		
Average personnel costs		9.0		32.3	6.8	14.0	3.6	17.6				37.2		
Gross operating surplus		839		1 380	5 564	1 026	858	142				14 511		
Gross investment		517		1 570	541	1 647	468	1 242	123			3 658		
Apparent labour prod.		15.6		48.9	19.1	23.1	7.8	24.4				69.7		
Wage adj. labour prod.		173.1		151.4	280.5	164.9	213.2	138.9				187.5		
Gross operating rate		8.6		10.6	16.1	8.5	10.2	6.9				13.6		
Investment rate		27.2		14.6	19.6	18.9	77.6	25.9				11.9		

1) Cyprus, Hungary and Poland, 2005; Austria, 2005 except for number of enterprises; Netherlands, number of enterprises, number of persons employed and gross investment, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 7: Manufacture of food products and beverages (NACE Division 15). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	1.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Turnover	1 352	781	0.0	0.0	20 849	0.0	0.0	541	875	0.0	0.0	142	0.0	0.0
Production	1 300	760	0.0	0.0	14 994	0.0	0.0	525	834	0.0	0.0	141	0.0	0.0
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 116	186	0.0	0.0	8 421	0.0	0.0	357	521	0.0	0.0	33	0.0	0.0
Value added	238	75	0.0	0.0	1 488	0.0	0.0	204	350	0.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0
Personnel costs	84	44	0.0	0.0	798	0.0	0.0	113	224	0.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
Average personnel costs	46.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	0.0	0.0	44.6	49.5	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0
Gross operating surplus	154	31	0.0	0.0	690	0.0	0.0	91	126	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0
Gross investment	15	15	0.0	0.0	180	0.0	0.0	12	15	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Apparent labour prod.	127.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	128.9	0.0	0.0	80.7	76.8	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	273.3	169.0	0.0	0.0	185.9	0.0	0.0	180.9	155.2	0.0	0.0	187.5	0.0	0.0
Gross operating rate	11.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	16.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Investment rate	6.5	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.8	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.3
Turnover	0.0	1 079	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 497	449	916	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13 444	0.0
Production	0.0	883	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 457	454	921	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12 754	0.0
Purch. of goods & serv.	0.0	314	0.0	0.0	0.0	650	206	285	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 464	0.0
Value added	0.0	88	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 845	206	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 684	0.0
Personnel costs	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	111	62	33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	391	0.0
Average personnel costs	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	54.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.0
Gross operating surplus	0.0	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 734	144	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 293	0.0
Gross investment	0.0	15	0.0	30	0.0	64	13	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	0.0
Apparent labour prod.	0.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.3	180.6	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.1	0.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	0.0	183.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 560.4	330.3	181.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	430.6	0.0
Gross operating rate	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2	32.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0
Investment rate	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.1	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0

[1] Cyprus, Hungary and Poland, 2005; Austria, 2005 except for number of enterprises; Netherlands, number of enterprises, number of persons employed and gross investment, 2005; Slovenia, number of enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 8: Manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division 16). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

It should be noted that this article does not cover the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 1 and 5). A number of products, such as wine, olive oil, eggs or cheese are also sold directly by [agricultural holdings](#). As such, their weight is likely to be under-reported in this article, as part of their production is recorded as an agricultural activity.

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The [EU-27](#)

's food, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA) manufacturing sector comprised 308.6 thousand [enterprises](#) in 2006 and employed 4.7 million persons (the equivalent of 3.6% of the [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) workforce). This sector generated EUR 197 billion of [value added](#) in 2006, which was equivalent to 3.5% of the value added generated across the non-financial business economy. The largest activity (at the NACE group level of detail) within the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector was the manufacture of bread, sugar, confectionary and other food products (NACE Group 15.8); it contributed almost EUR 72.0 billion of value added (36.6% of sectoral value added) and employed 2.1 million persons (43.8% of sectoral [employment](#)).

The second and third largest subsectors, in terms of employment, were meat processing (NACE Group 15.1) and beverages manufacturing (NACE Group 15.9), together employing a combined 1.5 million persons in 2006 and individually accounting for 21.3% and 9.8% of sectoral employment, as well as a third of sectoral value added (15.3% and 17.3% respectively).

The remaining third of sectoral value added and quarter of sectoral employment was shared among the remaining food and tobacco subsectors, of which the manufacture of dairy products (NACE Group 15.5) was the next largest (accounting for 8.9% of sectoral value added in 2005 and 8.5% of sectoral employment in 2006).

Around one half (49.4%) of the value added generated by the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector within the [EU-27](#)

in 2006 came from just three Member States; these were Germany (17.7%), the United Kingdom (16.5%) and France (15.2%). In each of these countries, the contribution made by this sector to total value added within

the non-financial business economy was broadly in line with the EU-27

average of 3.5%. Among the remaining Member States for which information is available³⁹, relative specialisation was highest in Poland (2005) and Ireland, where these activities accounted for 9.2% and 7.0% respectively of total value added within the non-financial business economy.

In terms of employment, the two most specialised regions (at the NUTS 2 level of detail shown in the map) for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing were Bretagne (France) and Podlaskie (Poland). In both of these, about one in nine persons employed in the non-financial business economy was working in the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. The figures for both of these regions were synonymous with wider trends, as several regions in France and Poland reported a relatively high degree of employment specialisation for these activities.

There was a slow and relatively steady increase in the level of **output** of food, beverages and tobacco across the EU-27

during the ten years through to 2007. The production index rose by an average of 1.4% per year, which was less than the average for total industry (2.3% per year). The uniform nature of the evolution of output reflects a relatively constant level of demand across the EU for food and beverages, whereby many products are protected from broader **economic cycles** as people continue to eat more or less the same amount of food during periods of rapid expansion or recession.

With the exception of 1998, there was a relatively steady decline in the level of employment within the EU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector between 1997 and 2007. The average rate of decline (0.6% per year) was about half that noted across the whole of the industrial economy.

In the ten years up until 2007, there were production increases in the EU-27

for eight of the ten NACE groups that make up the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. The principal exception was the output of tobacco manufacturing (NACE Division 16) where production decreased, on average, by 3.4% per year, in part reflecting health concerns and associated Community legislation. The other decline was for vegetable and animal oils and fats manufacturing (-0.3% per year). In contrast, the strongest rates of increase were recorded for the processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables subsector (NACE Group 15.3), where **production** expanded by 2.2% per year, and for the processing and preserving of fish and fish products (NACE Group 15.2), despite a relatively sharp fall in output in 2007 (-4.9%).

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) generated a relatively low proportion of EU-27

value added (45.5%) within the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in 2006 when compared with the non-financial business economy as a whole (57.9%). Much of this difference concerned the relative contributions of **micro-enterprises** (those employing less than ten persons); they contributed just over a fifth (21.0% in 2005) of total value added within the non-financial business economy, but only 8.2% of the added value within the food, beverages and tobacco sector. It is possible that the relative weight of micro-enterprises is understated, as some small agricultural holdings choose to process and sell their own-production directly (and it is therefore likely that their output is not included within the statistics for Division 15).

There was less difference in terms of employment structures, as SMEs within the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in 2006 accounted for 62.5% of the workforce, compared with an average of 67.4% for the non-financial business economy. When combining these relative shares (for value added and employment), the resulting apparent labour productivity ratio for SMEs in the EU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco sector stood at EUR 30500 of value added per person employed, significantly lower than the average for SMEs in the whole of the non-financial business economy (EUR 37.8 thousand per person employed).

Among the Member States for which size-class data are available, it was only in Slovakia that the contribution of SMEs (57.5% of value added in 2005) to the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector far

³⁹Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

exceeded the corresponding contribution of SMEs to the total non financial business economy (44.5% in 2005). The relative importance of SMEs in terms of their contribution to sectoral value added was particularly low in the United Kingdom (22.7% in 2006), which was less than half the average (50.7%) for the total non-financial business economy.

Employment characteristic

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector is atypical in terms of the number of women who are employed in this activity. The female share of the EU-27

workforce was 42.4% in 2007, which was well above the non-financial business economy average of 35.1%. This characteristic was apparent for the majority of the Member States in 2007, the exceptions being Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom⁴⁰. Indeed, women represented at least 50% of the workforce in the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in Germany, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Latvia, and almost two thirds (63.9%) of the total workforce in Estonia.

While there is often a link between female and part-time employment rates, the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector reported a relatively low proportion of persons employed on a part-time basis in 2007 (11.2% of the workforce compared with 14.3% for the EU-27's non-financial business economy). This distinction was most apparent in the United Kingdom (12.1% compared with 21.4%), but was also notable in Ireland and the Netherlands. Indeed, it was only in Latvia, Germany and Hungary that the proportion of part-time workers in the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector was at the same level or above the average of the non-financial business economy.

The age profile of those working in the EU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector was very similar to that across the broader non-financial business economy in 2007; a little under one quarter (23.9%) of all persons employed in this sector were under the age of 30, while more than one fifth (21.1%) were aged over 50, leaving the majority (55.1%) aged between 30 and 49. In Sweden and Finland, the proportion of younger workers (under the age of 30) in the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector was notably higher than the averages recorded for each of their respective non-financial business economies in 2007 (by 5 to 6 percentage points). In contrast, the share of younger workers was relatively low in each of the **Baltic Member States** (by about 6 to 7 percentage points) when compared with non-financial business economy averages.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The share of total operating expenditure accounted for by personnel costs within the EU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco sector was 13.8% in 2006, which was a little less than the averages for total industry (16.4%) or the non-financial business economy (16.1%). At a more detailed level, there were some notable differences; the relative share of **personnel costs** at the NACE group level⁴¹ ranged from a low of 5.3% for the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats to a high of 20.7% for the manufacture of bread, sugar, confectionary and other food products.

Tangible investment within the EU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco sector accounted for 3.4% of the total within the non-financial business economy in 2006, which was a similar share to that recorded for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing in terms of value added (3.5% of the non-financial business economy total). The relative importance of tangible investment within these activities was highest in Cyprus (7.7% of the non-financial business economy total in 2005) and in Poland (7.2% in 2005).

The **investment rate**, which corresponds to the ratio of tangible investment compared with value added, was 17.9% in 2006 for the EU-27

⁴⁰Malta not available.

⁴¹Manufacture of dairy products, 2005; manufacture of prepared animal feeds, 2004.

's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. This was a similar rate to that recorded for the whole of the non-financial business economy (18.4%). The investment rate of the manufacture of beverages (NACE Group15.9), the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (NACE Group15.4), as well as the manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products (NACE Group15.6) stood, in each case, at just under 25%. Among the Member States, the highest investment rates for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector were recorded in the two Member States that joined the EU in 2007; namely, Romania (76.7%) and Bulgaria (67.3%). In contrast, the lowest investment rate was registered in Ireland (7.3%).

The apparent **labour productivity** of theEU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector was EUR 41.8 thousand per person employed in 2006, a similar level to the average for the non-financial business economy. However, average personnel costs (EUR 26.0 thousand per employee in 2005) were about 10% below the non-financial business economy average. As a result, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (163.0%) of the EU-27's food, beverages and tobacco sector in 2006 was higher than the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (146.5%). At a more detailed level, the highest wage adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded for tobacco manufacturing (364.5% in 2004) and for beverages manufacturing (203.3%), while the lowest ratio was registered for the production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products (134.1% in 2005). Among the Member States, the highest wage adjusted productivity ratios for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector were recorded in Poland (361.7% in 2005) and Ireland (332.5%).

As an indicator of profitability, the **gross operating rate** of theEU-27

's food, beverages and tobacco sector in the EU-27 was 9.0% in 2006, below the average recorded for the whole of the non-financial business economy (10.8%). This characteristic was repeated in almost all of the Member States (the main exceptions being Romania and Luxembourg). Among those countries for which data are available⁴², the gross operating rate of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector was highest in Poland (21.8% in 2005) and Ireland (18.4%), and lowest in France, Slovakia and Slovenia (all between 6% and 7%). Gross operating rates (for theEU-27

) were particularly low for the manufacture of vegetable and animal fats and oils (4.6%), as well as for the production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products (4.9% in 2005); while they were highest for the manufacture of beverages (13.3%).

External trade

TheEU-27

Member States had a combined **trade surplus** of EUR 5.7 billion for food products, beverages and tobacco (CPA Subsection DA) in 2007, **exporting** goods that were valued at EUR 238.9 billion and **importing** goods to the value of EUR 233.2 billion. Almost three quarters of the trade (76.2% based on export values) conducted in these goods in 2007 was carried out within theEU-27

(**intra-EU** -27 trade), a much higher proportion than the average for all industrial products (67.6% for CPA Sections C to E).

Nevertheless, the lion's share (EUR 4.1 billion) of theEU-27

's trade surplus for food, beverages and tobacco products came from trade with the rest of the world (**extra-EU** -27 trade). The positive trade situation resulted from EU-27 exports of EUR 56.9 billion (a 4.9% share of all industrial exports) and imports of food products, beverages and tobacco to the value of EUR 52.8 billion (4.0%). The trade surplus narrowed significantly in 2007 (falling by 27.4%), perhaps reflecting a steep increase in the price of many raw and/or semi-processed food items.

At a more detailed level (CPA groups), the largestEU-27

⁴²The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Lithuania, 2004; Latvia and Malta, not available.

trade surplus (EUR 12.8 billion) was recorded for beverages (CPA Group 15.9). Indeed, the surplus for beverages was more than the combined surpluses of the next two largest contributors – bread, sugar, confectionary and other food products (CPA Group 15.8) and dairy products (CPA Group 15.5). In contrast, there was a considerable trade deficit in the EU-27

for fish and fish products (CPA Group 15.2), valued at EUR 11.7 billion.

The value of EU-27

exports and imports of food, beverages and tobacco products grew strongly in 2007 (up by 5.0% and 8.8% respectively on 2006), maintaining the growth in the trade of these products with non-EU countries that has been in evidence since 2003. During the five-year period through until 2007, the main structural change in exports concerned the increase in the relative importance of beverages, whose share of total exports rose by almost two percentage points to 31.5% in 2007 (mainly at the expense of meat and meat products and tobacco). As regards imports, the main change between 2002 and 2007 was the growth in the relative importance of vegetable and animal oils and fats (up 2.6 percentage points), which was mainly at the expense of fish and fish products and prepared animal feed.

As a proportion of total industrial exports, food, beverage and tobacco products were particularly important for Denmark (accounting for 17.6% in 2007) and Greece (14.7%). In terms of imports, these products were also important in Denmark (10.4%) and Malta (10.3%).

The United States, Russia, Japan and Switzerland were key export markets for EU-27

food, beverage and tobacco products in 2007, although the relative share of exports to the United States declined from 21.2% in 2006 to 19.6% in 2007. Russia accounted for 9.7% of all EU-27

exports of food, beverage and tobacco products, which was higher than the Russian share of all EU-27 industrial exports (7.2%). The share of imports of food, beverages and tobacco products into the EU-27

from Brazil and Argentina continued to grow, accounting for a little over one fifth (20.6%) of the total in 2007.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) , the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade, and the [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#) .

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the [food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector](#) , developments in [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers ([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe

on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [COM\(2008\) 40 final](#) - Proposal for a Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)

Notes

Foreign affiliates statistics - FATS

Foreign-owned multinationals play an increasingly important role in the economies of many developed and developing countries, with the level of [foreign direct investment](#) increasing consistently over the past few decades.

There is competition among countries to attract affiliates of foreign multinationals as they contribute to the welfare of the host economy. Foreign affiliates of European companies also play a very important role in the global economy.

[Foreign affiliates statistics \(FATS\)](#) describe the activities of an economy's affiliates based abroad ([outward FATS](#)) and the contribution made by foreign affiliates resident in that economy ([inward FATS](#)).

This article considers data on the role of European-controlled foreign affiliates - outward FATS - and examines the contribution made by European-controlled affiliates both within and outside the [European Union \(EU\)](#) .

FATS measure the commercial presence, as clarified by the [General Agreement on Trade in Services \(GATS\)](#) , through affiliates in foreign markets. This article discusses statistics on the number of people employed and the turnover for foreign affiliates.

Main statistical findings

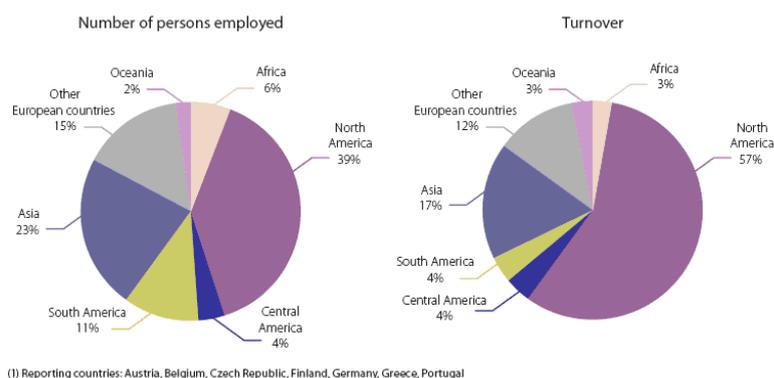


Figure 1: Number of persons employed and turnover in foreign affiliates located outside the EU-27, 2004, shares by region (%) (1)

The scale of activities of European-controlled foreign affiliates was bigger within the EU than outside it in the year 2004. The intra-EU share of the number of people employed by European-controlled foreign affiliates was 57.7%, with figures ranging from 34.5% for Portugal to 81.2% for Austria. The share of turnover was 54.5%, ranging from 50.9% for Germany to 89.8% for the Czech Republic. The only exception was in relation to the number of people employed in Portuguese-controlled foreign affiliates, where the extra-EU share was 65.5% (see Figure 1).

Foreign affiliates were most active in neighbouring countries (France for Belgium, Slovakia for the Czech Republic, Cyprus for Greece, Germany for Austria, Spain for Portugal, and Sweden for Finland). However, the United States was the principal destination in terms of both turnover and number of people employed for German foreign affiliates. The activity of European affiliates outside the EU was highest in North America, with shares of 38.6% for the number of persons employed and 57% for turnover (the USA accounted for 91% of the total).

In terms of turnover, the services sector was the main field of activity for EU affiliates in 2004, with 54.7% of total, followed by manufacturing with 40.9%. Only in Finland did manufacturing take a higher share of total turnover than services. However, in terms of the number of people employed in foreign affiliates, the manufacturing sector accounted for 54.8% of the total, compared with 41% for services.

Among the activity categories of the services sector, 'Trade and repairs' had the biggest share in terms of

both number of people employed and turnover (47.6% and 67.2% respectively). However, this share differed from country to country, ranging from 10.4% in Greece to 62.5% in Finland for the number of people employed. For turnover, the share ranged from 12.9% in Greece to 88.3% in the Czech Republic. 'Trade and repairs' was followed by 'Transport and communication' in terms of the number of workers employed and by 'Financial intermediation' in terms of turnover.

The impact of foreign affiliates on the labour market differs significantly from country to country, being substantial in some countries and almost negligible in others. While German affiliates were by far the biggest employer abroad, Finland had the highest proportion of people employed by foreign affiliates, accounting for 13.9% of total employment in the country. It was followed by Austria and Germany, both with a ratio of about 11% of people employed by foreign affiliates to total employment. At the other end of the scale, the ratio for the Czech Republic was only 0.3% and for Portugal 0.6%. Taking only affiliates outside the EU into account, these figures ranged from 5% for Finland and Germany to 0.1% for the Czech Republic and 0.4% for Portugal.

Data sources and availability

Foreign direct investment (FDI) and FATS reflect two different aspects of the role of multinationals in the global economy. While FDI provides data on the monetary value of investment flows and stocks, FATS describe the economic activity of companies receiving the investment.

FATS focus on affiliates that are majority-owned by a single investor or group of associated investors acting in concert and owning more than 50% of ordinary shares or voting power. However, other criteria may also be relevant for defining foreign control, and thus other cases (multiple minority ownership and joint ventures, for example) should be covered when considering assessment of control. Control is defined in this context as the ability to determine the general policy of an enterprise by choosing appropriate directors, if necessary. However, control is often difficult to determine and, in practice, the share of ownership is often used as a proxy for control.

FATS encompass inward and outward FATS data. Similarly, FDI contains inward and outward investment.

Inward FATS describe the overall activity of foreign affiliates resident in the compiling economy. A foreign affiliate within the terms of inward FATS is an enterprise resident in the compiling country over which an institutional unit not resident in the compiling country has control. In simpler terms, inward FATS describe how many jobs, how much turnover, etc. are generated by foreign investors in a given EU host economy. While FDI statistics give an idea of the total amount of capital invested by foreigners in the EU economy, FATS add to that information by providing insight into the economic impact those investments have in the EU in terms of job creation, etc.

Outward FATS describe the activity of foreign affiliates abroad controlled by the compiling country. A foreign affiliate within the terms of outward FATS is an enterprise not resident in the compiling country over which an institutional unit resident in the compiling country has control. In simpler terms, outward FATS data describe, for example, how many employees work for affiliates of EU enterprises based abroad. In this case, outward FATS give an idea of the economic impact of EU investments abroad (e.g. how many employees work for affiliates of German enterprises in China, what the exports of affiliates of British firms based in India are, etc.).

FDI versus FATS

FDI and (outward) FATS are closely related statistical domains. Their subject of interest is the same – businesses investing abroad in other business units, existing ones and/or newly founded ones. This similarity in substance is also expressed in compilation practice, as outward FDI stock and outward FATS data are often compiled with the help of the same survey. Yet, despite all these similarities, there are a number of important methodological differences between them. These differences limit the scope of comparability between the two datasets. The most important methodological differences are:

50% (FATS) rule versus 10% (FDI) rule

FATS comprise all affiliates that are foreign-controlled (where foreign investors have more than 50% of the

voting rights) while FDI statistics include all foreign interests amounting to 10% or more of the voting power. Broadly speaking, it could be said that the outward FATS population is a sub-group of the population of foreign direct investments relevant for FDI statistics.

The principle of the Ultimate Controlling Institution (UCI) versus immediate counterparty country

FATS are based on the concept of control when assigning statistical values to institutional units. According to Eurostat's FATS recommendations manual, control is defined as "the ability to determine the general policy of an enterprise by choosing appropriate directors, if necessary". Typically, equity ownership is taken as a proxy to determine control and, while cases of minority ownership are also acknowledged, the ownership of more than 50% of the voting power or of the shares (directly or indirectly) is generally taken as an indication of effective control over another institutional unit. As control and ownership chains often extend across a number of institutional units, FATS statistics according to the 'FATS Recommendations Manual' are always assigned to the Ultimate Controlling Institution (UCI), which is colloquially (although less accurately) referred to as the 'parent company'. The core FDI statistics, on the other hand, are based on the immediate counterparty country principle. FDI flows and positions are attributed to the country of the immediate investor or recipient of the investment, even if the capital may be passing through to a third country.

Context

The EU is one of the world's biggest investors and foreign affiliates of European companies play a very important role in the global economy. Therefore, outward Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS), which can be defined as statistics describing the activity of foreign affiliates abroad controlled by the compiling economy, are increasingly relevant to the formulation of the EU's economic policies as they provide information on the role that European capital plays in the world's economy, especially in terms of sales and employment.

Reporting of outward FATS data in Europe still takes place on a voluntary basis only, and for most countries the variables covered are turnover and number of people employed. For 2004, which is the most recent year for which figures are available, seven Member States provided data.

In 1994, the United Nations Statistical Commission established a task force to develop a 'Manual on statistics of international trade in services' (MSITS) that would provide guidelines for definitions, classification and coverage for statistics in this area. It also provides guidance and assistance to countries in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the manual, with particular emphasis on the compilation of statistics on foreign affiliates trade in services. The manual was revised in 2010 in order to incorporate important changes in related international standards (BPM6, BD4). MSITS 2010 is available [online](#). The task force comprises Eurostat, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Trade Organization (WTO), with the OECD as chair and secretariat.

Further Eurostat information

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#), see:

Foreign controlled EU enterprises - inward FATS (fats)

Foreign affiliates of EU enterprises - outward FATS (fats_out)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#), see:

Foreign-controlled enterprises

Methodology / Metadata

- [European Union Foreign Affiliates Statistics \(Outward FATS\)](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_fats_esms)
- [FATS Recommendations Manual](#) - 3rd edition, 2012
- [Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services \(MSITS 2010\)](#)
- [OECD handbook of economic globalization indicators \(HEGI\)](#) (via [OECD Book shop](#))

External links

- [International Monetary Fund](#)
- [OECD](#)
- [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development](#)
- [United Nations Statistical Division](#)
- [World Trade Organization General Agreement on Trade in Services \(GATS\)](#)

See also

- [Foreign direct investment statistics](#)
- [Global value chains - international sourcing to China and India](#)

Foreign-controlled enterprises

Statistics on the structure and activity of [foreign affiliates \(FATS\)](#) provide information that can be used to assess the impact of foreign-controlled [enterprises](#) on the economy of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . The data may also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the [internal market](#) and the gradual integration of economies within the context of globalisation.

Main findings

- In general, foreign-controlled enterprises are few in number, but due to their larger than average [size](#) they have a significant economic impact.
- In all countries participating, foreign-controlled enterprises accounted on average for less than 1% of the total enterprise population within the [non-financial business economy](#) in 2006, but usually generated more than 15% of [value added](#) and contributed more than 10% of total [employment](#) .
- When ranking countries according to the contribution of foreign-controlled enterprises, the highest shares were registered in Hungary, Slovakia and Estonia, where foreign-controlled enterprises accounted for about 40-45% of the value added that was generated in the non-financial business economy.
- The activity (at the [NACE Rev. 1.1](#) section level) where foreign-controlled enterprises generated their highest proportion of total value added was the [manufacturing sector](#) , while hotels and restaurants and the construction sector reported the lowest shares. The mining and quarrying sector recorded one of the lowest shares in terms of value added but one of the highest in terms of employment, which in part reflected the exclusion of confidential figures for Romania from the EU average for value added.
- In 2006 foreign affiliates of enterprises originating from Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden employed almost 8.2 million people and generated a combined [turnover](#) (excluding data for Sweden) of about EUR 2300 billion.

Inward FATS

A foreign affiliate as defined in [inward FATS](#) statistics is an enterprise resident in a country which is under the control of an institutional unit not resident in the same country. Control is determined according to the concept of the 'ultimate controlling institutional unit' (UCI). The UCI is the institutional unit, proceeding up a foreign affiliate's chain of control, which is not controlled by another institutional unit. Note that commercial presence in the territory of another country is only one of the modes of delivery of economic activities abroad. Data on inward FATS has been collected on a voluntary basis since reference year 1996. Currently, some 21 countries participate in this data collection exercise.

Outward FATS

[Outward FATS](#) are statistics describing the activity of foreign affiliates abroad controlled by UCIs located in the declaring country. In total, 13 countries provide these data on a voluntary basis, for some the first reference year dates back to 1995.

Legislative developments

[Regulation 716/2007](#) of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates ('FATS Regulation') foresees the availability, at EU level, of annual data on foreign affiliates from [reference year](#) 2007 onwards - covering all statistics on foreign affiliates - in other words, both inward and outward FATS.

Methodological background

The FATS recommendations manual provides the definitions and guidelines for national compilers and ensures meaningful and harmonised statistics at an EU level. Further information on methodology is available in the SDMX metadata for inward FATS and for outward FATS.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Foreign-controlled enterprises in the EU](#) - Statistics in focus 30/2008
- [Foreign Affiliates Statistics \(FATS\) - Recommendations Manual](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics](#) , see:

Foreign controlled EU enterprises - inward FATS (fats)

Foreign control of enterprises - from 2008 onwards (NACE Rev.2) (fats_08)

Foreign control of enterprises - 2003-2007 (NACE Rev. 1.1) (fats_03)

Foreign control of enterprises - 1996-2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1) (fats_96)

Foreign affiliates of EU enterprises - outward FATS (fats_out)

Outward FATS 2004-2006 (experimental data) (fats_out1)

Outward FATS 2007-2009 (main variables) (fats_out2)

Outward FATS 2007-2009 (additional variables) (fats_out3)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [European Union Foreign Affiliates Statistics \(Outward FATS\)](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_fats_esms)
- [Statistics on foreign control of enterprises - all activities](#) (ESMS metadata file - fats_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Tables and figures on foreign controlled enterprises](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 716/2007](#) of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates
- [Regulation 747/2008](#) of 30 July 2008 amending Regulation 716/2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates, as regards the definitions of characteristics and the implementation of NACE Rev. 2
- [Regulation 364/2008](#) of 23 April 2008 implementing Regulation 716/2007 as regards the technical format for the transmission of foreign affiliates statistics and the derogations to be granted to Member States
- [Globalisation indicators](#)

See also

- [Foreign affiliates statistics - FATS](#)
- [Business economy - enterprise demography and inward FATS](#)
- [Balance of payment statistics](#)
- [Globalised businesses](#)
- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

Forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering, which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to two different [NACE Rev 1.1](#) groups, which are:

- forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal (which corresponds to NACE Group 28.4);
- the treatment and coating of metal and general mechanical engineering, such as turning, milling, welding or planing (NACE Group 28.5).

Note that there are no external trade statistics for forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming metal services (CPA Group 28.4) or for treatment and coating of metal services and general mechanical engineering services (CPA Group 28.5).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Other metal processing	158.0	162 220	60 156	1 430.2	100.0	100.0
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy	16.1	56 476	16 729	319.6	27.8	22.3
Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering	141.9	105 744	43 427	1 110.6	72.2	77.7

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 1: Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy; treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering (NACE Groups 28.4 and 28.5). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	14 285	23.7	Italy	306.0	21.4	Italy	2.1
2	Italy	13 270	22.1	Germany	290.7	20.3	Slovenia	1.6
3	France	9 256	15.4	France	196.6	13.7	Czech Republic	1.3
4	United Kingdom	7 336	12.2	United Kingdom	143.5	10.0	Germany	1.2
5	Spain	4 745	7.9	Spain	109.8	7.7	Finland	1.2

(1) Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 2: Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy; treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering (NACE Groups 28.4 and 28.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

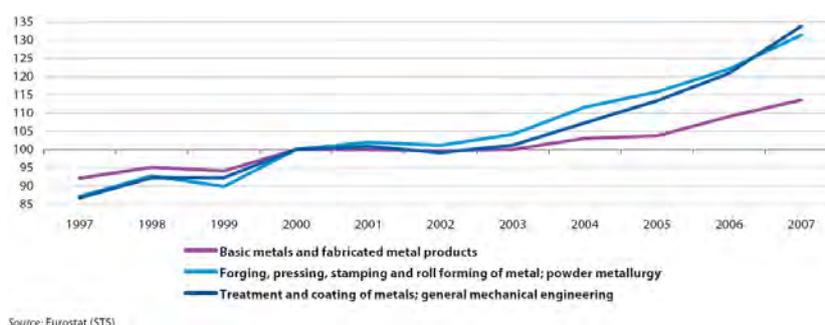


Figure 1: Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy; treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering (NACE Groups 28.4 and 28.5). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Other metal processing	40 160	103 925	8 188	42.1	31.1
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy	11 027	40 636	2 254	52.3	35.8
Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering	29 133	63 290	5 934	39.1	29.7

Table 3: Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy; treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering (NACE Groups 28.4 and 28.5). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

Among the activities presented in the seven subsectors of the metals and metal products sector, the EU-27's forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector (NACE Groups 28.4 and 28.5) was the largest in terms of enterprise numbers, persons employed and value added. The activities grouped within forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering were the principal activities of an estimated 158.0 thousand enterprises throughout the EU-27, providing employment for 1.4 million persons, about one in every four (28.2%) of the metals and metal products (NACE Subsection DJ) workforce. The EU-27's forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector generated EUR 60.2 billion of added value in 2006, about one quarter (24.6%) of the total value added for metals and metal products manufacturing. About three quarters (72.2%) of the EU-27's value added in the forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector in 2006 came from the treatment and coating of metal and general mechanical engineering (NACE Group 28.5) subsector, the remaining share coming from the forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal (NACE Group 28.4) subsector.

Germany made the largest contribution (23.7%) to the value added created by the forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector across the EU-27 in 2006. It was only a little more than the contribution from Italy (22.1%), the most specialised Member State in forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering, where these activities contributed 2.1% of non-financial business economy value added in 2006, which was almost double the EU-27 average.

The development of the EU-27 production indices for the two NACE groups that make up forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering were very similar in the ten years through until 2007. They were also similar to the developments observed for metals and metal products as a whole until 2003, after which the rate of output growth was much faster for forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering. Over the period between 1997 and 2007, the average rate of growth in the output of forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal was 4.2% per year for the EU-27, while the corresponding rate for the treatment and coating of metal and general mechanical engineering was 4.4%.

Expenditure and productivity

One quarter (24.6%) of the tangible investment made in the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector in 2006 was made in the forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector. In comparison with value added generated, the tangible investment of this sector (EUR 8.2 billion) corresponded to an investment rate of 13.6%, identical to that recorded for metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole.

Although average [personnel costs](#) of EUR 31.1 thousand per employee in the EU-27's forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector were a little below the average for metals and metal products manufacturing in 2006, the proportion of operating expenditure accounted for by personnel costs was much higher (27.9% compared with 19.2%). This was the highest share among the activities covered in the seven subsectors of the metals and metal products sector, reflecting the industrial service nature of the sector.

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of those employed across the EU-27 in the forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering sector was EUR 42.1 thousand per person employed in 2006, which covered average personnel costs by 135.0%. This [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) was beneath the average for the whole of metals and metal products manufacturing (149.3%), a characteristic that was noted in all Member States for which data is available⁴³, with the exception of Ireland where it was slightly higher.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#).

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\) 771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#))

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#). Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on [integrated pollution prevention and control \(IPPC\)](#) and [REACH](#). A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

⁴³The Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals - Statistics in focus 48/2009](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [SEC\(2007\) 771](#) - Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU
- [COM\(2008\) 30 final](#) - Europe's climate change opportunity
- [COM\(2008\) 108 final](#) - A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy
- [COM\(2008\) 699 final](#) - The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Fruit, vegetable, oil and grain processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers four of the smaller food processing activities, which are part of the [food, beverages and tobacco](#) sector. These four activities are:

- fruit and vegetables, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1](#) Group 15.3;
- vegetable and animal oils and fats, corresponding to NACE Group 15.4;
- grain mill and starch products, corresponding to NACE Group 15.6;
- prepared animal feed, corresponding to NACE Group 15.7.

It should be noted that this article excludes the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 01 and 05). A number of products, such as olive oil, are also sold directly by [agricultural holdings](#). As such, their weight is likely to be under-reported in this article, as part of their production is recorded as an agricultural activity.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Miscellaneous food products	32.3	172 517	29 409	603.3	100.0	100.0
Processed and preserved fruit and vegetables	10.0	52 872	11 402	280.6	38.8	46.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	9.1	41 018	3 991	71.5	13.6	11.9
Grain mill products, starches and starch products	8.0	33 454	6 644	121.2	22.6	20.1
Prepared animal feeds (2)	5.2	50 000	7 000	130.0	23.8	21.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Turnover and value added, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Fruit, vegetable, oil and grain products (NACE Groups 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 and 15.7). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	5 063	-	Germany	70.8	11.7	Poland	1.2
2	Germany	4 484	15.4	Spain	70.6	11.7	Hungary	1.2
3	Spain	3 490	12.5	Poland	67.8	11.1	Greece	1.0
4	Italy	3 077	10.9	United Kingdom	64.9	10.8	Bulgaria	0.9
5	Poland	1 464	5.0	Italy	62.1	10.3	Belgium	0.8

(1) Estonia, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Finland, not available; EU-27, Poland and Sweden, 2005.

(2) Estonia, France, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia and Finland, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden, 2005.

(3) 2005; the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom, not available.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Fruit, vegetable, oil and grain products (NACE Groups 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 and 15.7). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

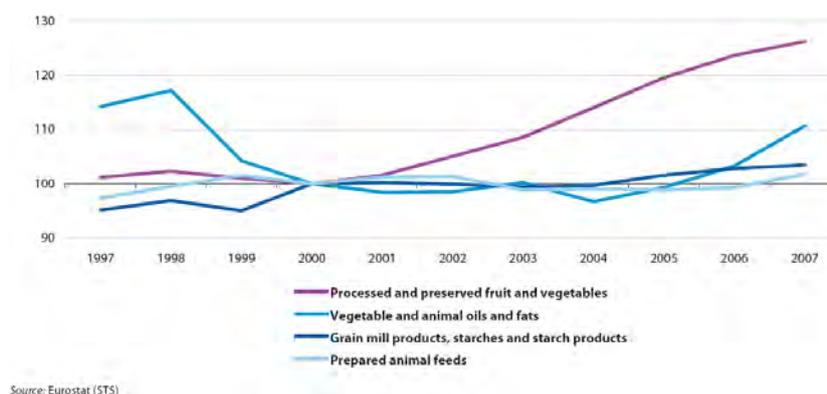


Figure 1: Fruit, vegetable, oil and grain products (NACE Groups 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 and 15.7). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Miscellaneous food products (1)	16 306	6 495		48.2	28.7
Processed and preserved fruit and vegetables	6 720	42 113	2 583	40.6	24.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2 091	37 257	976	55.8	32.9
Grain mill products, starches and starch products	3 495	27 213	1 657	54.8	30.5
Prepared animal feeds (2)	4 000		1 280	55.0	33.3

(1) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data; apparent labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Fruit, vegetable, oil and grain products (NACE Groups 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 and 15.7). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables (NACE Group 15.3)

There were an estimated 10.0 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 whose main activity was the processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables, employing 280.6 thousand persons. These enterprises generated EUR 11.4 billion of value added in 2006, representing 5.8% of the total value added generated by food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing enterprises. In terms of the relative contribution of the processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables sector to total value added in the non-financial business economy, Poland was by far the most specialised Member State⁴⁴, followed by Greece and Hungary.

The EU-27 production index for processed and preserved fruit and vegetables grew relatively strongly and steadily in the period between 2000 and 2007 (rising, on average, by 3.4% per year). Growth was particularly strong in Poland (10.8% per year).

The apparent labour productivity of those working in the processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables sector in 2006 was EUR 40.6 thousand per person employed, only very slightly below the average recorded across the whole of the EU-27's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. The operating cost structure of this subsector was very similar to that for the whole of food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing (as personnel costs accounted for 13.8% of total operating costs in both cases). Average personnel costs of EUR 24.9 thousand per employee, also meant that wage costs within the EU-27's processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables sector closely resembled those for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing. Hence, there was no surprise to find that there was also little difference in wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios (162.9% compared with an average of 163.0%).

Vegetable and animal oils and fats (NACE Group 15.4)

The vegetable and animal oils and fats manufacturing sector was the smallest of the NACE groups within food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing (NACE Subsection DA) in 2006, both in terms of value added and

⁴⁴Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia, not available.

employment. There were 9.1 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 that manufactured vegetable and animal oils and fats as their principal activity. These enterprises together employed 71.5 thousand persons (equivalent to 1.5% of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing workforce) and generated EUR 4.0 billion of added value (2.0% of the sectoral total). A little more than half (53.2%) of the value added generated by vegetable and animal oils and fats manufacturing across the EU-27, came from production in Germany, Spain and Italy. However, among the Member States for which data are available⁴⁵, Greece was by far the most specialised country in the production of vegetable and animal oils and fats, as this subsector contributed over five times as much to non-financial business economy value added as the EU-27 average. Hungary was also relatively specialised (about three and a half times the average).

There were strong fluctuations in the [production index](#) for vegetable and animal oils and fats across the EU-27 in the ten years through until 2007. A relatively steep but unsteady decline through until 2004 was followed by a strong upsurge in growth thereafter. Over the period as a whole, EU-27 [output](#) declined on average by 0.3% per year.

Average personnel costs of EUR 32.9 thousand per employee across the EU-27's vegetable and animal oils and fats manufacturing sector in 2006 were above the average recorded for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. Personnel costs accounted for a particularly low proportion of total operating expenditure, some 5.3%, compared with an average share of 13.8% across food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing, suggesting a small, but relatively well-paid workforce.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's vegetable and animal oils and fats manufacturing sector was EUR 55.8 thousand per person employed in 2006, which was almost a third (33.4%) more than the average for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing as a whole. When adjusted to take account of relatively high average personnel costs, much of this differential was eroded, with the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for the vegetable and animal oils and fats manufacturing sector at 166.0% (compared with 163.0% for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector).

Grain mill and starch products (NACE Group 15.6)

The manufacture of grain mill and starch products was the principal activity of an estimated 8.0 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises employed 121.2 thousand people and generated EUR 6.6 billion of added value, the equivalent of 2.6% of the employment and 3.4% of the value added within the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. Almost two thirds (67.3%) of the value added generated by grain mill and starch products manufacturing came from activities in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy. Nevertheless, it was Hungary and Bulgaria (2005) that were the countries within the EU that were most specialised in the manufacture of grain mill and starch products; the contribution of these activities to their respective non-financial business economy value added was about two and a half times the EU-27 average.

There was an upward trend in the output of grain mill and starch products during the period between 1997 and 2007, with average growth of 0.8% per year. However, most of this growth was founded on a relatively steep increase in output in 2000 and a more concerted period of expansion since 2004. Among the principal producers within the EU, there were contrasting trends; output levels in the United Kingdom remained little changed from year-to-year, while growth averaged 1.6% per year in both Germany (mainly due to an expansion after 2003) and France (where the evolution of output closely followed the trend seen for the whole of the EU-27).

The share of personnel costs in the total operating expenditure of the EU-27's grain mill and starch products manufacturing sector was lower than the average for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector (11.4% compared with 13.8% in 2006), despite average personnel costs of EUR 30.5 thousand per employee being almost a fifth higher than the sectoral average.

The apparent labour productivity of those working in the EU-27's grain mill and starch products manufacturing sector was EUR 54.8 thousand per person employed in 2006, about one third higher than the average across the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. The resultant wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of 179.6% for the grain mill and starch products manufacturing sector in 2006, was the highest among the EU-27's food manufacturing activities.

⁴⁵Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Estonia, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Prepared animal feed (NACE Group 15.7)

The manufacture of animal feed was the principal activity of 5.2 thousand enterprises throughout the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises employed an estimated 130.0 thousand people in 2006 and generated an estimated EUR 7.0 billion of value added in 2005 (the equivalent of 3.5% of the total value added generated across food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing). Animal feed manufacturing in France accounted for one fifth (20.1%) of all of the value added generated across the EU-27 in 2005, the largest contribution among the Member States, ahead of the United Kingdom (14.2%) and Germany (14.1%). Nevertheless, Poland, Lithuania and Hungary were the Member States that were most specialised in the manufacture of animal feed, as these activities contributed about two and a half times more than the EU-27 average to the total value added generated within their respective non-financial business economies.

During the ten years through until 2007, there was almost no change in the level of output of animal feed in the EU-27 (growth average 0.4% per year). Among the Member States, growth was particularly strong in Poland (averaging 11.1% per year), which was in marked contrast to a declining index of production in France (particularly from 2001 onwards).

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's animal feed sector was EUR 55.0 thousand per person employed in 2005, about one third more than the corresponding average for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. However, with average personnel costs in animal feed manufacturing also higher than the sectoral average at EUR 33.3 thousand per employee in 2006, these two relatively high ratios cancelled each other out, such that the resulting wage adjusted labour productivity ratio stood at 165.0% in 2005, almost identical to the average for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. This relative parity in wage adjusted labour productivity ratios at the level of the EU-27 was also observed in France, the leading producer among the Member States.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the [food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector](#) , developments in [Common agricultural policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

For the varied food processing activities covered in this article, there are a number of relevant policy developments. Regarding prepared animal feed, the European Commission recently proposed a simplification to the rules regarding the placing on the market and use of feed in March 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 124 final](#)), in an attempt to increase the competitiveness of the EU's feed and farming sectors, whilst maintaining a high level of animal health protection. Regarding fruit and vegetables, the reform of the Common market organisation

(CMO) for the fruit and vegetables sector was adopted in [two stages](#) at the end of 2007; among other objectives, it aims to encourage a higher level of consumption. Natural fats and vegetable oils are used not only in food and feed (for which there are regulations on levels of erucic acid) but also in a number of other manufactured products (such as soaps, paints, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals). The push to use more oils and fats as a biofuel has, therefore, had important implications for many manufacturing sectors.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 40 final](#) for a Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 124 final](#) for a Regulation on the placing on the market and use of feed
- [Regulation 1182/2007](#) of 26 September 2007 laying down specific rules as regards the fruit and vegetable sector
- [Regulation 1580/2007](#) of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules of Regulations 2200/96, 2201/96 and 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector.

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agri-environmental statistics](#)
- [Agricultural products](#)
- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)

Notes

Fuel processing and chemicals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the fuel processing and chemicals production sectors in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). These sectors correspond to [NACE Rev 1.1](#) Subsections DF and DG, and their activities are treated in more depth in four further articles:

- [Fuel processing activities](#), corresponding to NACE Subsection DF, which covers the processing of energy producing minerals such as coal, crude oil and nuclear fuels, and the manufacture of coke oven products and refined petroleum products;

There are also three articles covering the manufacture of chemicals, including man-made fibres, which together comprise NACE Subsection DG:

- [Petrochemicals and basic chemical production](#) ;
- [Pesticide, paint, soap and fibre production](#) ;
- [Pharmaceuticals production](#) .

The mixture of volatile liquid hydrocarbons (such as naphtha and kerosene) that comprises crude oil is one of the key raw materials for chemicals manufacturing, along with natural gas. A number of enterprises that are involved in fuel processing, and particularly the manufacture of refined petroleum products, are also involved in the manufacture of chemicals: for this reason these two types of manufacturing have been put together in this article. Indeed, Royal Dutch/Shell and Total were amongst both the largest global fuel processors and chemical enterprises in the world.

		World ranking	Chemical sales (EUR million) (1)	Chemical sales as a proportion of total sales (%)
BASF	DE	1	47 455	82
Royal Dutch / Shell	UK / NL	3	33 499	13
Ineos Group	UK	4	27 498	100
Total	FR	9	21 004	13
Bayer	DE	11	16 522	51
Basell	NL	13	12 123	97
Evonik	DE	15	11 654	81
Akzo Nobel	NL	17	10 222	100
Air Liquide	FR	18	10 004	85
Linde	DE	22	9 213	75

(1) Data in US dollars converted to EUR, using the average exchange rate of EUR 1 = 1.3705 USD for 2007.

Source: Chemical & engineering news, 28 July 2008, 86(30), p19-25, <http://pubs.acs.org/cen>

Table 1: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres. Top ten chemical enterprise (groups), EU-27, 2007

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Fuel processing & chemicals (2)	34.9	-	1 098 652	-	216 974	-	2 068.4	-
Fuel processing (2)	1.3	3.7	439 831	40.0	38 515	17.8	168.4	8.1
Chemicals	33.6	96.3	700 000	59.9	190 000	82.2	1 900.0	91.9
Basic chemicals	8.5	24.4	322 863	26.2	65 006	29.6	562.2	27.2
Misc. chemical products (3)	20.5	59.0	197 284	17.0	51 371	22.6	708.8	34.3
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals & botanical products	4.5	12.8	196 000	16.4	70 500	30.0	610.0	29.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Turnover and value added, 2005.

(3) Number of enterprises, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (3)	Persons employed (4)
1	Germany	51 587	22.7	Germany	472.8	22.9	Ireland (12.8)	Belgium (3.1)
2	France	32 213	14.8	France	298.8	14.4	Belgium (8.9)	Slovenia (2.3)
3	United Kingdom	31 635	12.4	United Kingdom	235.6	11.4	Poland (7.1)	Germany (2.2)
4	Spain	18 356	8.6	Italy	214.1	10.4	Hungary (7.1)	France (2.0)
5	Italy	17 919	8.2	Spain	146.5	7.1	Slovenia (5.7)	Sweden (1.7)

(1) Bulgaria, Denmark, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; value added: the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovenia, 2005; share of EU-27: all 2005.

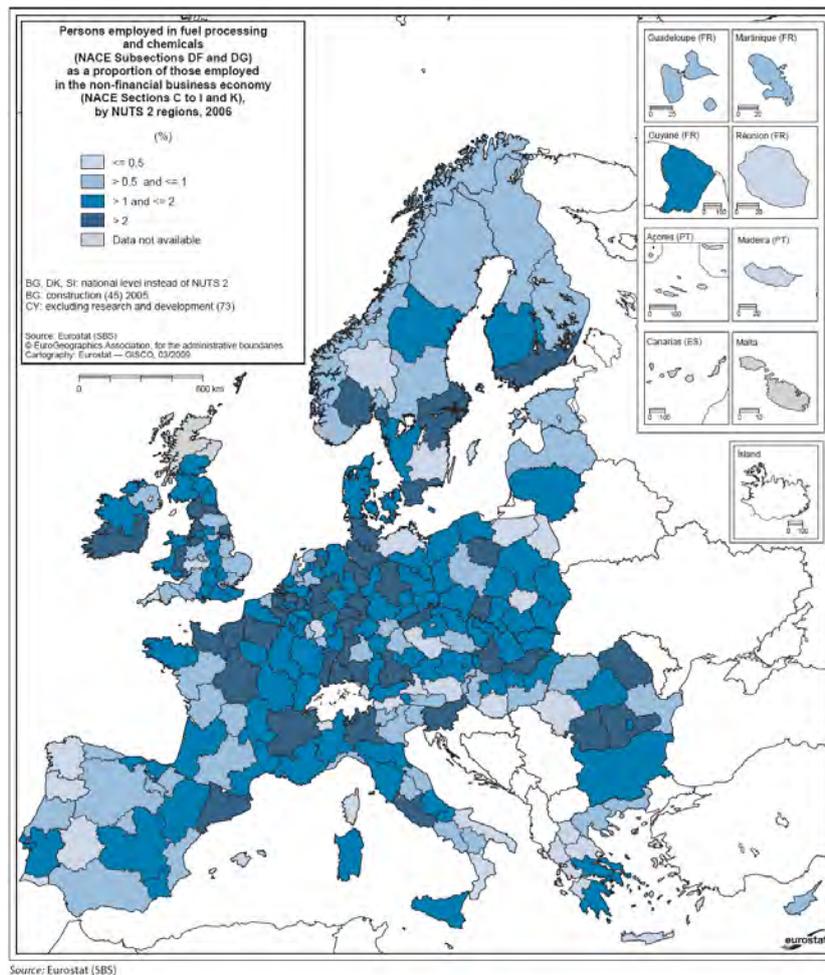
(2) Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovenia, 2005.

(3) Bulgaria, Denmark, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.

(4) Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Persons employed in fuel processing and chemicals (NACE Subsections DF and DG) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K), 2006

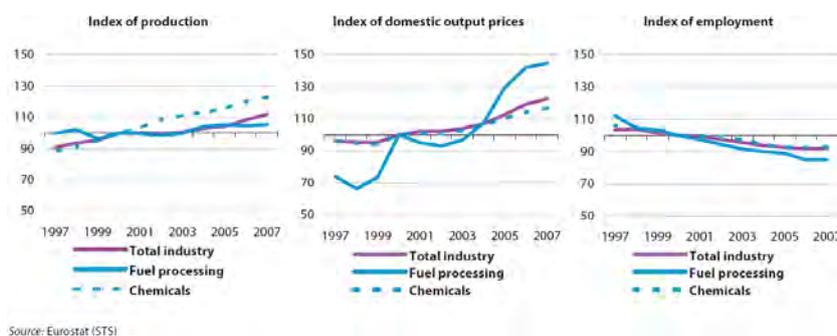


Figure 1: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Fuel processing & chemicals (2)	Non-financial business economy	Fuel processing & chemicals
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	1.2	29.7	3.2
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	5.0	20.7	8.7
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	16.1	17.0	21.6
250 or more persons employed	42.1	77.7	32.6	65.5

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.
(2) 2005.

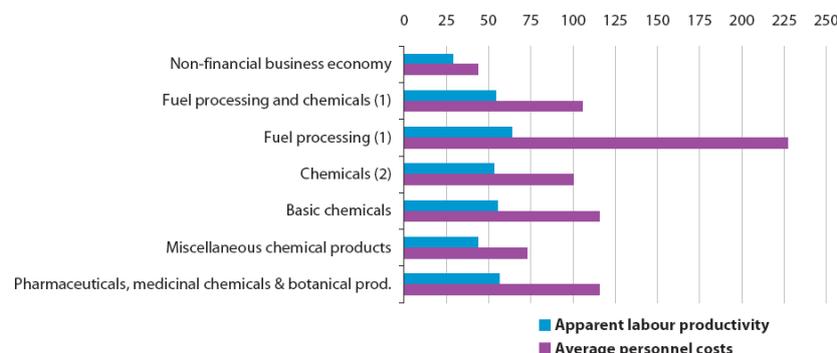
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Fuel processing & chemicals (1)	109 960	830 504	33 396	105.5	54.1	194.9	9.7
Fuel processing (1)	10 725	342 254	6 396	227.2	63.7	356.6	6.3
Chemicals (2)	98 000	540 000	27 000	100.0	53.2	177.5	13.1
Basic chemicals	30 644	261 156	12 128	115.6	55.1	209.7	10.6
Misc. chemical products (3)	30 285	146 710	5 748	72.5	43.7	166.0	10.7
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals & botanical products	33 900	132 000	8 439	115.6	56.1	205.9	18.7

(1) All data, except for investment in tangible goods, 2005. (2) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005. (3) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



(1) Apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs, 2005.
(2) Average personnel costs, 2005.

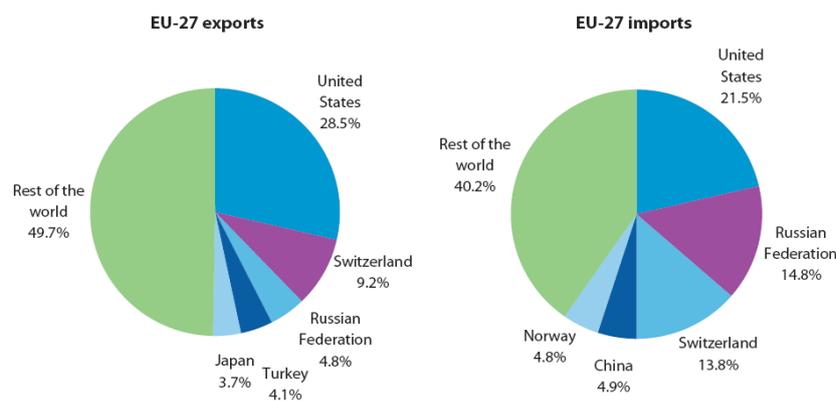
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (NACE Subsections DF and DG). Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Fuel processing and chemical products	235 104	177 278	57 827	20.2	13.3
Fuel processing products	55 152	56 467	-1 315	4.7	4.2
Chemical products	179 953	120 811	59 142	15.5	9.1
Basic chemicals	58 393	55 883	2 509	5.0	4.2
Miscellaneous chemical products	45 452	23 547	21 904	3.9	1.8
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals & botanical products	76 108	41 380	34 728	6.5	3.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6: Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (CPA Subsections DF and DG). External trade, EU-27, 2007



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 3: Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (CPA Subsections DF and DG). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports-imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	5.8	4.7	3.0	20.7	1.1	4.1	8.8	27.2	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turnover	46 167	5 113	124 709	90	10 900	39 908	64 773	41 466	9 003	34 279	64 758	37 485	0	0
Production	42 360	4 548	97 476	91	10 393	33 399	51 540	35 589	2 073	150	5 728	36	1 050	7 167
Purch. of goods & serv.	43 807	5 031	84 572	55	10 393	33 399	51 540	35 589	2 073	150	5 728	36	1 050	7 167
Value added	2 073	150	5 728	36	1 050	7 167	3 876	2 445	698	52	1 764	8	271	572
Personnel costs	698	52	1 764	8	271	572	2 305	924	119.6	17.7	85.4	7.7	69.1	65.2
Average personnel costs	119.6	17.7	85.4	7.7	69.1	65.2	84.7	56.4	1 376	30	1 964	28	779	6 595
Gross operating surplus	1 376	30	1 964	28	779	6 595	1 571	1 520	136	71	1 162	16	44	533
Gross investment	136	71	1 162	16	44	533	1 205	811	354.5	50.3	277.2	34.0	257.6	816.5
Apparent labour prod.	354.5	50.3	277.2	34.0	257.6	816.5	142.4	144.9	296.5	283.5	324.4	440.5	373.0	1 252.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	296.5	283.5	324.4	440.5	373.0	1 252.2	168.1	257.0	3.0	1.9	3.2	31.3	7.1	16.5
Gross operating rate	3.0	1.9	3.2	31.3	7.1	16.5	2.4	3.7	6.6	46.9	20.3	43.7	4.2	7.4
Investment rate	6.6	46.9	20.3	43.7	4.2	7.4	31.1	33.2						
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	0.0	6.4	6.2	15.2	6.9	0.1	2.8	3.3	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turnover	0	7 434	30 074	13 418	3 291	8	8 637	1 495	45 392	521	0	6 914	1 471	45 918
Production	0	6 624	24 386	12 887	3 277	6	6 914	1 471	45 918	543	0	5 278	29 163	9 439
Purch. of goods & serv.	0	5 278	29 163	9 439	2 945	7	7 935	956	27 660	188	0	1 173	421	5 200
Value added	0	1 173	421	5 200	100	1	768	539	4 150	355	0	217	496	264
Personnel costs	0	217	496	264	69	2	159	185	1 761	1	0	34.3	80.6	17.5
Average personnel costs	0	34.3	80.6	17.5	9.9	19.3	56.4	62.0	73.9	42.5	0	956	-76	4 936
Gross operating surplus	0	956	-76	4 936	31	0	609	346	2 390	355	0	181	434	400
Gross investment	0	181	434	400	163	1	258	39	476	48	0	184.5	68.4	341.7
Apparent labour prod.	0	184.5	68.4	341.7	14.4	15.3	273.0	165.7	173.3	23 694.1	0	538.4	84.8	1 955.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	0	538.4	84.8	1 955.5	144.6	79.4	483.8	267.1	234.4	55 766.7	0	12.9	-0.3	36.8
Gross operating rate	0	12.9	-0.3	36.8	0.9	-4.1	7.1	23.2	5.3	68.2	0	15.4	103.3	7.7
Investment rate	0	15.4	103.3	7.7	163.6	40.7	33.6	7.1	11.5	13.5	0			

(1) Cyprus, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Slovenia, 2005 except for enterprises; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment, are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS5)

Table 6: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (NACE Division 23). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.2	3.8	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	69.1	25.7	40.9	29.5	452.1	2.9	24.5	17.9	137.7	271.5	197.3	1.9	4.3	6.1
Turnover	39 139	1 093	6 109	9 216	165 251	423	29 110	3 140	47 718	125 641	80 190	199	170	819
Production	38 925	1 036	5 932	9 375	143 218	367	28 852	2 970	43 147	108 270	72 814	180	169	841
Purch. of goods & serv.	29 902	864	4 947	6 314	119 409	343	18 087	2 365	38 274	98 377	64 602	129	103	734
Value added	11 533	261	1 457	3 471	45 859	81	11 602	949	11 188	28 337	15 475	.74	77	149
Personnel costs	5 010	101	539	1 962	28 079	32	1 467	569	6 221	16 472	9 794	38	33	68
Average personnel costs	73.2	4.0	13.7	66.6	62.3	11.1	60.1	33.1	45.7	60.7	51.7	20.4	7.7	11.2
Gross operating surplus	6 523	160	918	1 509	17 780	48	10 135	381	4 967	11 865	5 681	35	44	82
Gross investment	1 212	137	298	565	6 222	13	989	130	1 947	3 690	2 772	9	31	79
Apparent labour prod.	166.9	10.2	35.6	117.7	101.4	27.4	474.4	53.0	81.2	104.4	78.5	39.3	17.8	24.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	228.1	254.1	260.7	176.6	162.9	246.2	789.8	159.9	177.7	171.9	151.7	192.8	230.5	219.3
Gross operating rate	16.7	14.6	15.0	16.4	10.8	11.4	34.8	12.1	10.4	9.5	7.1	17.8	25.6	10.0
Investment rate	10.5	52.5	20.4	16.3	13.6	16.1	8.5	13.7	17.4	13.0	17.9	12.1	40.7	53.2
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.7	:	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	3.8	0.3
Persons employed	1.0	31.6	:	65.1	26.6	102.1	21.2	48.1	13.8	12.7	17.6	43.0	211.6	13.5
Turnover	326	6 160	:	49 860	9 103	12 427	4 207	2 814	2 670	1 697	6 979	15 787	90 975	6 543
Production	206	5 342	:	45 052	8 511	11 240	3 874	2 681	2 433	1 611	6 434	16 149	85 450	6 334
Purch. of goods & serv.	255	4 486	:	39 485	6 454	9 237	3 265	2 333	1 730	1 433	5 190	10 464	63 845	4 655
Value added	47	1 789	:	10 534	3 137	3 507	1 100	596	945	284	1 945	6 733	27 484	2 244
Personnel costs	43	609	:	3 958	1 453	1 207	567	312	428	134	894	2 449	11 942	957
Average personnel costs	41.4	19.4	:	61.0	55.1	12.1	27.0	6.5	31.1	10.5	50.9	62.1	57.0	71.2
Gross operating surplus	4	1 179	:	6 577	1 684	2 300	532	284	517	151	1 051	4 160	15 542	1 286
Gross investment	11	487	:	1 273	421	698	176	452	190	264	255	759	3 146	429
Apparent labour prod.	45.0	56.6	:	161.9	118.1	34.3	51.8	12.4	68.3	22.4	110.5	156.7	129.9	166.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	108.8	292.0	:	265.4	214.3	284.0	191.9	190.1	219.9	212.7	217.1	252.4	228.0	233.6
Gross operating rate	1.2	19.1	:	13.2	18.5	18.5	12.7	10.1	19.4	8.9	15.1	26.3	17.1	19.7
Investment rate	22.4	27.2	:	12.1	13.4	19.9	16.0	75.8	20.1	92.8	13.1	11.3	11.4	19.1

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, 2005 except for enterprises: unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 7: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division 24). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

As many as ten of the world's twenty-five largest chemical manufacturing [enterprise](#) groups, in terms of chemical sales, were from the [EU-27](#). This helps explain how [EU-27 chemical manufacturers](#) accounted for about 30% of world sales in 2007.

Fuel processing and the manufacture of chemicals (NACE Subsections DF and DG) were the main activities of 34.9 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises had a turnover of EUR 1098.7 billion in 2005, from which EUR 217.0 billion of [value added](#) was generated, which was the equivalent of 4.0% of the value added generated across the [non-financial business economy](#) in 2005. These enterprises employed just over 2 million persons in 2006, the equivalent of 1.6% of the total workforce of the EU-27's non-financial business economy. Almost all of these workers were paid [employees](#) (98.8%, 2005), indicating a very low incidence of self-employed persons in this sector.

The manufacture of chemicals (NACE Subsection DG) generated an estimated EUR 190.0 billion of value added in 2006, over four fifths of sectoral value added. Within chemicals manufacturing, the manufacture of pharmaceuticals subsector (NACE Group 24.4) was the largest in terms of the EUR 70.5 billion of value added generated, followed by the manufacture of basic chemicals (NACE Group 24.1) which generated a further EUR 65.0 billion of value added. The manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products (NACE Groups 24.2, 24.3, 24.5, 24.6 and 24.7) was the smallest of the three chemicals subsectors in terms of value added (EUR 51.4 billion); more details concerning the composition of this varied range of activities is provided in the article on Pesticide, paint, soap and fibre production statistics. However, this subsector was the largest in terms of its workforce; the 708.0 thousand persons employed in the manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products accounted for a little over one third of all those working across the EU-27 in the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector. The three chemicals subsectors dwarfed the fuel processing subsector in terms of enterprise numbers, value added and persons employed. However, fuel processing enterprises generated more turnover (40% of the sectoral total in 2005) than any of the three chemicals subsectors. Although fuel processing enterprises represented only 3.7% of all enterprises within the sector in 2006, they employed 8.1% of its workforce and generated a little more than double this proportion (17.8%, 2005) in terms of value added.

The fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector in Germany was by far the largest among the Member States, generating a little over one fifth (22.7%) of total value added across the EU-27 in 2006 and accounting for a similar share of employment. Ireland was the Member State most specialised in fuel processing and the manufacture of chemicals in value added terms, as the value added generated in this sector accounted for 12.8% of the value added of its non-financial business economy in 2006. Other Member States in which there was also strong specialisation in these activities included Belgium, Poland (2005) and Hungary.

There was a high share of regional employment in the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector

in Köln (Germany), where about one in every eight (12.4%) persons employed in the non-financial business economy were engaged in these activities. Although this was by far the strongest regional concentration of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing workers, there were a number of other regions across Germany as well as France, as well as other hotspots including Antwerp in Belgium and Cheshire in the United Kingdom, where there was also high employment specialisation.

The [production index](#) for chemicals manufacturing across the EU-27 rose continuously and strongly (an average of 3.4% per year) during the period between 1997 and 2007, far outpacing the growth recorded across industry (NACE Sections C to E), particularly when industrial [output](#) as a whole went through a period of stagnation between 2001 and 2003. In contrast to chemicals manufacturing, the output of fuel processing across the EU-27 was relatively unchanged during much of the period considered. There was relatively strong output growth in 2004, however, after which output levels were maintained; this growth spurt was enough to raise the average rate of output growth to 0.5% per year for the ten years through to 2007.

In addition to output growth, there were some strong price rises during the same period. The EU-27 price index for fuel processing almost doubled between 1997 and 2007 (an average rise of 6.9% per year), while that for chemicals manufacturing rose more moderately (an average increase of 1.9% per year). For both activities, there were strong rises in 2000 and from 2004 onwards.

Although output and prices for both fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing increased over the period between 1997 and 2007, there was a different development in terms of [employment](#). EU-27 employment within chemicals manufacturing enterprises and fuel processing enterprises declined continuously and relatively steadily in the period between 1997 and 2006, before levelling off in 2007. The rate of loss of employment within fuel processing (an annual average -2.7% per year) during the ten year period was almost twice the rate recorded in chemicals manufacturing (an average -1.4% per year), both being faster than the average rate of employment losses across industry as a whole (-1.2% per year).

Fuel processing and the manufacture of chemicals within the EU-27 was not only concentrated in the larger Member States but it was also focused within [large enterprises](#) (those employing 250 or more persons); they accounted for a little over three quarters (77.7%) of the total value added generated in 2005 and two thirds of employment within the sector. The shares of value added and employment accounted for by [SMEs](#) (employing less than 250 persons) within this sector were both the third lowest of the structural business statistics sectors (only higher than for the network supply of electricity, gas and steam, and for transport equipment manufacturing).

Employment characteristics

The gender breakdown of the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing workforce was almost identical to that across the non-financial business economy of the EU-27 in 2007; as a little under two thirds (65.0%) of the sectoral workforce were male. However, there was a much clearer distinction between the two regarding the proportion of workers in part-time employment. Only about one in every 15 (6.8%) workers within the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector worked on a part-time basis in 2007, about half the share (14.3%) across the EU-27's non-financial business economy. There was also a notable difference in age profile, as the proportion of young workers under the age of 30 was much smaller in the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector (17.9%) than was the case across the non-financial business economy (24.3%).

This characteristic of a relatively low presence of young workers in the sectoral workforce was common among all of the Member States for which data are available⁴⁶, but notably so in Romania, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands where the share of this age group was between 12 and 17 percentage points lower than their average share across their respective non-financial business economies in 2007.

There were stark contrasts in the gender breakdown of the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing workforce among Member States. In France, Latvia, Denmark and Cyprus, the share of women in the sectoral workforce was high relative to the breakdown across their respective non-financial business economies, and in the case of Latvia and Cyprus there were almost as many women as men employed in this sector.

⁴⁶Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

There was **tangible investment** to the value of EUR 33.4 billion across the EU-27

's fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector in 2006. This level of investment corresponded to 3.2% of investment within the non-financial business economy, a slightly lower proportion than the relative contribution of the sector's value added. In this respect, the investment rate of the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector was relatively low (14.4%) in comparison to the rate across the EU-27

's non-financial business economy (18.0%). This lower rate of sectoral investment was common to a majority of Member States (particularly Greece, Sweden, Belgium and Estonia) although there were others (including the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy Finland and, in particular, Luxembourg) where it was somewhat higher.

Average **personnel costs** across the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector (EUR 54.1 thousand per employee) in 2005 approached double the average across the EU-27

's non-financial business economy (EUR 28.9 thousand per employee), and were higher than those of any of the other sectoral aggregates of the structural business statistics sectors. Despite the fact that average personnel costs in the fuel processing subsector were particularly high (an average EUR 63.7 thousand per employee), they only accounted for 3.0% of operating expenditure in 2005, underlining the perception of a highly capital-intensive activity with a relatively small but well remunerated workforce. To a lesser extent, this characterisation also appears to apply to the EU-27's chemicals manufacturing activities; average personnel costs were also high (an average EUR 53.2 thousand per employee) in 2005 but accounted for a slightly lower proportion (15.4% in 2006) of operating expenditure than the average (16.1%) across the non-financial business economy.

The value added generated by each member of the EU-27

's fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing workforce was EUR 105.5 thousand in 2005, more than double the non-financial business economy average, and the third highest level in the structural business statistics sectors (only less than mining and quarrying, and the network supply of electricity, gas and steam). The apparent **labour productivity** of the fuel processing subsector was particularly high (an average EUR 227.2 thousand per person employed).

Even when taking into account the relatively high average personnel costs, the resulting wage adjusted labour productivity of the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector remained relatively high (194.9% in 2005 compared with 146.5% for the non-financial business economy in the same year). This characteristic was common among all the Member States for which data are available⁴⁷ but particularly in Poland (579.7% compared with 210.7% in 2005), the only exception being in Luxembourg where the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the sector was much lower than the ratio across its non-financial business economy.

The gross operating rate of the EU-27's fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing sector was 9.7% in 2005, moderately less than the non-financial business economy average (10.0%). The gross operating rate of the chemicals manufacturing activity (13.1% in 2006) was almost double that, however, of the fuel processing subsector (6.3% in 2005), with the rate for pharmaceuticals subsector (18.7%) particularly high.

External trade

Almost two thirds (65.1%) of the total **exports** by EU-27 Member States in coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel, chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (CPA Subsections DF and DG, hereafter referred to as processed fuels and chemicals) was to other Member States, a slightly smaller share than for industrial goods (CPA Sections C to E) as a whole. The remaining one third of exports to non-member countries (**extra-EU-27** trade) generated a surplus of EUR 57.8 billion in 2007, the third highest surplus in the industrial structural business statistics sectors.

The **trade surplus** in 2007 was slightly less than that in 2006, although it was still more than one quarter (27.4%) higher than the surplus five years earlier (2002). The general widening of the trade surplus over this period reflected the faster rate of export value growth than **import** value growth. The value of processed fuels

⁴⁷ Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005; Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, not available.

and chemicals exports from the EU-27 rose continuously between 2002 and 2007, to a value of EUR 235.1 billion, which represented about one fifth (20.2%) of the total value of EU-27

industrial exports. There was a continual increase in the value of imports over the same period, to reach a level of EUR 177.3 billion by 2007.

Within this broad range of products, there was a trade deficit of EUR 1.3 billion in coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel. The bulk of the overall trade surplus recorded for 2007 came from the EUR 34.7 billion surplus recorded for pharmaceutical products (CPA Group 24.4) and the surplus of EUR 21.9 billion recorded for the group of miscellaneous chemical products (CPA Groups 24.2, 24.3, 24.5, 24.6 and 24.7), which covers pesticides and agro-chemicals, paints and varnishes, and soaps and detergents among many other products.

Germany was the largest exporter of processed fuels and chemicals as a whole; the value of German exports (intra- and extra-EU) was EUR 126.9 billion in 2007, a little under one fifth (18.8%) of all trade by the EU Member States. Belgium was the next largest exporter of these products and had a slightly higher trade surplus (EUR 18.8 billion) than Germany (17.8 billion). However, Ireland had the highest trade surplus (EUR 32.9 billion) in these products. Exports of processed fuels and chemicals as a whole accounted for a little over one half (51.8%) of all industrial exports from Ireland in 2007, by far the highest proportion among the Member States. By far the largest trade deficits in these products were recorded in Spain (EUR 12.2 billion) and Poland (EUR 9.4 billion).

A little more than one third (37.4%) of imports of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel came from Russia in 2007. Almost one half of the imports of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres came from the United States (28.7%) and Switzerland (20.1%). The United States and Switzerland were also the main destination for EU-27 exports of both coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel on the one hand and chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres on the other.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade, and [Chemical & Engineering News](#) .

Context

Enterprises in the fuel processing and chemicals sector operate within a highly regulated framework that extends from the supply of the raw materials, through their processing to the treatment of waste. The Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemical substances (the so-called [REACH](#) Regulation) came into force on 1 July 2007, with the main aims of improving the protection of human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals. The first list of 15 chemicals to undergo scrutiny was published by the [European Chemicals Agency](#) in October 2008. A new [European Parliament](#) and [Council Regulation](#) on the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures (CLP) was adopted in December 2008, in order to align the labelling and description of hazards around the world. The CLP Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2009, with the deadline for substance classification according to the new rules by 1 December 2010 and for mixtures by 1 June 2015.

The fuel processing and chemicals sector faces a number of key challenges; these are energy and raw materials supply, climate change and barriers to market entry in emerging countries. Against this background, the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the European Chemicals Industry, which was first proposed by the [European Commission](#) in June 2007 ([COM\(2007\) 418](#)), released its final strategy report in February 2009. The strategies focus on more innovation and research (see the importance of this in the article called [Pharmaceuticals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the responsible use of resources and a level playing field for sourcing energy and raw materials, and a drive to open world markets.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Decision \(2007/418\)](#) of 14 June 2007 setting up the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Chemicals Industry in the European Union
- [Regulation 1272/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548 and 1999/45, and amending Regulation 1907/2006

External links

- [Chemical & Engineering News](#)
- [European Chemical Industry Council \(Cefic\)](#)

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)

Notes

Fuel processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers fuel processing, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Subsection DF](#), which is part of the [fuel and chemicals production](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the manufacture of coke oven products, corresponding to NACE Group 23.1;
- the manufacture of refined petroleum products, corresponding to NACE Group 23.2;
- the processing of nuclear fuels, corresponding to NACE Group 23.3.

Note that these activities essentially involve the processing of products such as coal, crude oil and ores, whose extraction is covered in the article on [energy extraction statistics](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Fuel processing (2)	1.3	439 831	38 515	168.4	100.0	100.0
Coke oven products (2)	0.1	2 826	559	10.0	1.5	5.9
Refined petroleum products	1.1	476 213	30 232	128.4	92.8	76.2
Processing of nuclear fuel (3)	0.1	8 679	3 232	30.0	5.8	17.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data. (2) Turnover and value added, 2005. (3) Number of enterprises, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (NACE Division 23). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Spain	7 167 18.4	France	27.2 16.2	Poland	4.3
2	Germany	5 728 15.9	United Kingdom	23.9 14.2	Hungary	2.8
3	Poland	5 200 13.5	Germany	20.7 12.3	Greece	1.5
4	United Kingdom	4 150 12.9	Italy	16.9 10.0	Belgium	1.3
5	France	3 876 7.8	Poland	15.2 9.0	Spain	1.3

(1) Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; value added: the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia, 2005; share of EU-27: all 2005.
(2) Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia, 2005.
(3) Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (NACE Division 23). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Fuel processing (1)	10 725	342 254	6 396	227.2	63.7
Coke oven products (1)	199	2 394	177	56.5	20.4
Refined petroleum products	8 102	378 543	5 495	235.4	63.5
Processing of nuclear fuel	2 108	5 297	724	107.7	70.5

(1) Personnel costs, purchases of goods and services and apparent labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (NACE Division 23). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

Crude oil and semi-finished petroleum feedstocks are key inputs into the fuel processing process. The net transformation output of all petroleum products from refineries across the [EU-27](#)

was 720.1 million tonnes in 2006. The three main final products of the fuel processing sector were diesel oil, which accounted for a little over one third (36.9%) of net transformation output in 2006, motor spirits (a further 21.0%) and residual fuel oils (another 15.5%). Refinery gas, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), jet fuel kerosenes and naphtha together accounted for a combined 17.2% of total net transformation output.

Structural profile

There were 1.3 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 for which fuel processing (NACE Subsection DF) was their main activity in 2006 and they employed 168.4 thousand persons, the equivalent of 8.1% of the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (NACE Subsections DF and DG) workforce. From a turnover of EUR 439.8 billion in 2005, the EU-27's fuel processing sector generated EUR 38.5 billion of **value added**, which represented a 17.8% share of the value added generated across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing, double the **employment** share.

Activities concerning the refinement of petroleum products (NACE Group 23.2) were by far the largest within the fuel processing sector; they accounted for about three quarters (76.2%) of those employed in 2006 and an overwhelming majority (92.8%) of value added in 2005. A little less than one fifth (17.8%) of the sector's workforce was employed in the processing of nuclear fuel (NACE Group 23.3) and they contributed 5.8% of value added. The remainder, 5.9% of the workforce and 1.5% of value added, was recorded in the manufacture of coke oven products (NACE Group 23.1).

Among the Member States, Spain had the largest fuel processing sector in terms of value added generated (EUR 7.2 billion in 2006), accounting for a little less than one fifth (18.4% in 2005) of the EU-27 total. Behind Spain, the next largest Member States in these terms were Poland (13.5% of the EU-27 total) and Germany (12.9%). Indeed, the EUR 5.2 billion of value added that the fuel processing sector generated in Poland in 2005 represented 4.3% of the total value added of its **non-financial business economy**, about six times the average contribution across the EU-27. There was also strong specialisation in Hungary, the relative value added contribution being about four times the EU-27 average.

The level of the **production index** for fuel processing was almost the same in 2003 as in 1997, despite alternating growth and decline in **output** in the intervening years. However, in 2004 the output of fuel processing rose relatively strongly and output was then maintained at this higher level through to 2007. This pattern of output development largely reflected the production index for refined petroleum products, for which average growth over the ten year period through until 2007 was 0.8% per year. During the same period, the production index of coke oven products appeared to follow a four year cycle of rising production and then declines, with growth in 2006 and 2007 confirming an overall upward development in output (at an average growth rate of 2.0% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment in the EU-27

's fuel processing sector was EUR 6.4 billion in 2006. This corresponded to about one fifth (19.2%) of all tangible investment across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing, a slightly higher share than this sector's share of value added.

A very high share (97.0% in 2005) of operating expenditure in the EU-27's fuel processing sector was committed to purchases of goods and services (including, in particular, the purchase of energy products to be processed); this was the highest share of expenditure on goods and services among all NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy with data available for 2005 or 2006.

Although a relatively small share of operating expenditure went on **personnel costs** (3.0% in 2005), average personnel costs in the sector were particularly high, an average EUR 63.7 thousand per employee in 2005 for the EU-27. Within the sector, however, there were large differences in average personnel costs; those for the manufacture of coke oven products subsector were as low as EUR 20.4 thousand per employee (in 2005), while those for the manufacture of refined petroleum products subsector averaged EUR 63.5 thousand per employee

in 2006 and the nuclear fuels subsector EUR 70.5 thousand per employee in 2006. The low average costs in coke oven products manufacturing can, in large part, be attributed to average personnel costs in Poland (EUR 14.4 thousand per employee in 2005), as this Member State dominated the subsector, accounting for about two thirds (61.6%) of EU-27 value added.

The average amount of value added generated by each person employed within the EU-27's fuel processing sector was EUR 227.2 thousand in 2005, the second highest amount among industrial NACE divisions after the extraction of crude petroleum and gas (NACE Division 11). Despite relatively high average personnel costs, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the sector remained high (356.6% in 2005), again the second highest of the industrial NACE divisions. Among the individual Member States, Poland recorded a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of 1955.5% in 2005, Spain also recorded a remarkably high level for this indicator (1252.2% in 2006).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Enterprises in the fuel processing and chemicals sector operate within a highly regulated framework that extends from the supply of the raw materials, through their processing to the treatment of waste. The Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemical substances (the so-called [REACH](#) Regulation) came into force on 1 July 2007, with the main aims of improving the protection of human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals. The first list of 15 chemicals to undergo scrutiny was published by the [European Chemicals Agency](#) in October 2008. A new [European Parliament](#) and [Council Regulation](#) on the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures (CLP) was adopted in December 2008, in order to align the labelling and description of hazards around the world. The CLP Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2009, with the deadline for substance classification according to the new rules by 1 December 2010 and for mixtures by 1 June 2015.

The fuel processing and chemicals sector faces a number of key challenges; these are energy and raw materials supply, climate change and barriers to market entry in emerging countries. Against this background, the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the European Chemicals Industry, which was first proposed by the [European Commission](#) in June 2007 ([COM\(2007\) 418](#)), released its final strategy report in February 2009. The strategies focus on more innovation and research (see the importance of this in the article called [Pharmaceuticals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the responsible use of resources and a level playing field for sourcing energy and raw materials, and a drive to open world markets.

Further Eurostat information

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Other information

- [Decision \(2007/418\)](#) of 14 June 2007 setting up the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Chemicals Industry in the European Union
- [Regulation 1272/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548 and 1999/45, and amending Regulation 1907/2006

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)

Fuel retail and service station statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers statistics for fuel and service stations, corresponding to NACE Group 50.5, which is part of the [motor trades](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the retail sale of automotive fuel, lubricating and cooling products for motor vehicles and motorcycles. It does not include the [wholesale trade](#) of automotive fuel.

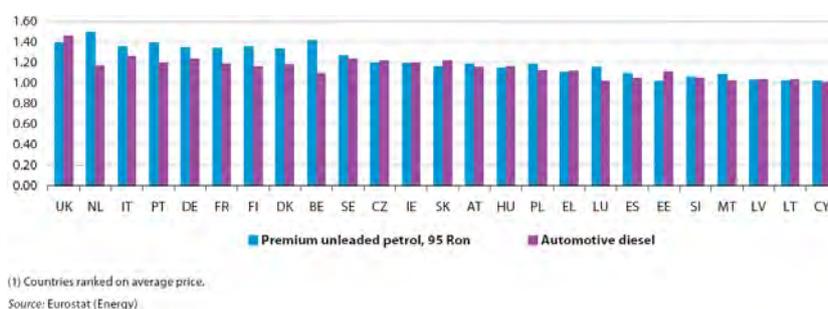


Figure 1: Retail sale of automotive fuel. At the pump prices of petroleum products, first half of 2008 (EUR/litre) (1)

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	3 044	21.8	Italy	62.1	12.4	Latvia	1.6
2	Spain	1 978	14.2	Germany	61.8	12.3	Bulgaria	1.4
3	Germany	1 894	13.6	United Kingdom	60.3	12.0	Lithuania	1.0
4	Italy	1 893	13.5	Spain	57.4	11.4	Greece	0.7
5	France	797	5.7	Poland	42.1	8.7	Romania	0.7

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Retail sale of automotive fuel (NACE Group 50.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

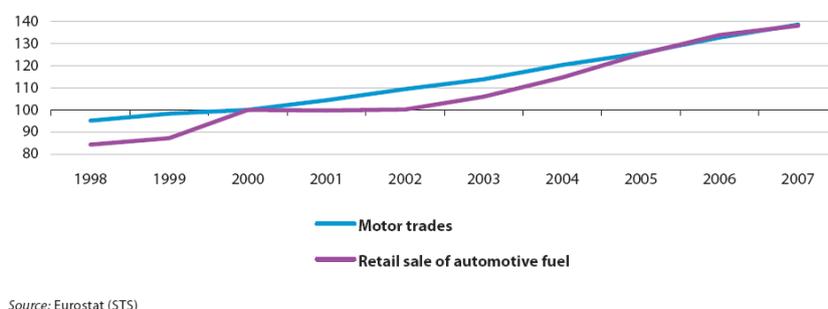


Figure 2: Retail sale of automotive fuel (NACE Group 50.5). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

During 2007 and 2008, the retail price for automotive fuel changed greatly, reflecting the volatility in the price of crude oil. The [EU-27 harmonised index of consumer prices](#) for fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment grew by just over 32% between January 2007 and its peak in July 2008, but by December 2008 the

index had fallen back to a level just below that at the start of 2007.

The retail (pump) price (including VAT and other taxes) was generally lower, in most Member States, for a litre of automotive diesel than for a litre of unleaded petrol, with Belgium and the Netherlands recording diesel prices more than 20% lower than petrol prices. In contrast, Estonia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom recorded diesel prices 5% or more higher than petrol prices.

One of the main energy policy targets of the EU is to increase the share of renewable energy sources in gross inland consumption . In January 2008, the European Commission proposed Directive COM(2008) 19 on renewable energy sources that included a target that renewable energy should account for 10% of transport fuel in each Member State by 2020. Biofuels are among the main renewable energy sources used for transport. The proposed increase in the use of biofuels has led, however, to concerns about its impact on food prices and deforestation, and to proposals to support the development of biofuels that are more sustainable and do not compete with food and animal feed production.

Structural profile

In 2006, there were 73.8 thousand enterprises classified to the retail sale of automotive fuel (NACE Group 50.5) in the EU-27, less than 10% of all motor trades enterprises. These enterprises generated EUR 178.0 billion of turnover , from which resulted EUR 14.0 billion of value added , 13.4% and 8.6% of the motor trades (NACE Division 50) total respectively. This sector employed half a million people, 11.8% of the motor trades workforce.

The United Kingdom recorded EUR 3.0 billion of value added in the retail sale of automotive fuel in 2006, some 21.8% of the EU-27 total. Note that the contribution of France to the EU-27 total for this sector was as low as 5.7% in terms of value added, reflecting the fact that in France (and a number of other Member States) a large proportion of fuel is sold through service stations that belong to retailers classified within retail trade (NACE Division 52) rather than the retailing of automotive fuels.

The development of the EU-27 turnover index for the retail sale of automotive fuels was not as steady as that of motor trades as a whole, particularly in the period between 1998 and 2005. The retail sale of automotive fuels grew strongly in 1999 before flattening out between 2000 and 2002, at a time of continued growth across motor trades as a whole. This was followed by four years of much stronger growth through to 2005. It should be noted that this turnover index is only provided in current prices and therefore reflects price changes. As such, changes in oil prices have to be considered when analysing this data, as the volume of automotive fuel may have fallen while sales in value terms rose (due to significant price increases).

Expenditure and productivity

Purchases of goods and services represented 96.0% of total operating expenditure for the EU-27's retail sale of automotive fuel, and correspondingly personnel costs accounted for the remaining 4.0%. This share of personnel costs was the second lowest of all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy for which 2005 or 2006 data are available, higher only than for petroleum refining.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity of the EU-27's automotive fuel retailing sector was 171.1% in 2006, practically the same as recorded for the sale of motor vehicles subsector (see Car and motorcycle trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1). This relatively high ratio resulted from a relatively low apparent labour productivity of EUR 27.8 thousand per person employed, and a particularly low average personnel cost of EUR 16.3 thousand per employee, which was the eighth lowest of the non-financial business economy NACE groups.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and Eurostat energy statistics.

Context

The activities within this sector are very different in terms of the frequency of purchase of the goods and services offered. In contrast to the retail of automotive fuel, the purchase of motor vehicles is usually the result of a long-term process, the collection of information and comparison between different vehicles and different suppliers. However, retailing and repair of motor vehicles are to some extent substitutes, in that the purchase of a replacement vehicle may often be postponed, particularly in times of economic hardship.

Further Eurostat information

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- [Directive COM\(2008\) 19](#) of 23 January 2008 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

See also

- [Energy price statistics](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [Renewable energy statistics](#)
- [Sustainable development - Natural resources](#)
- [Transport energy consumption and emissions](#)

Funds and asset management statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers funds and asset management statistics, which is part of the [financial and insurance](#) sector.

The activities covered by this article include legal entities organised to pool securities or other financial assets, without management, on behalf of shareholders or beneficiaries. The portfolios are customised to achieve specific investment characteristics, such as diversification, risk, rate of return and price volatility. These entities earn interest, dividends and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services.

The management of funds, as opposed to the funds themselves, is not included in this activity – see [Financial auxiliaries statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

An investment fund is a financial investment vehicle designed to spread risks by use of a portfolio, with investments spread for example across shares, bonds or property. Funds can be distinguished between open-ended funds and closed-ended ones, the latter having a fixed number of shares/units that are quoted on an exchange, and the former having an unlimited number of shares/units.

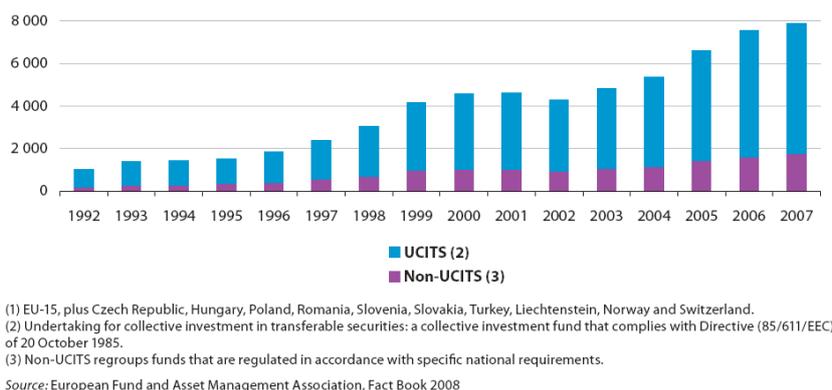


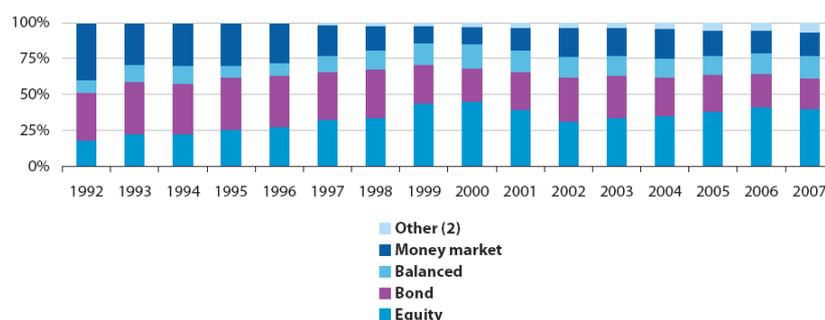
Figure 1: Funds and similar financial entities. Net assets of the European investment funds industry, Europe (EUR billion) (1)

Main statistical findings

	Total net assets	of which, UCITS
Total	7 651.3	5 956.5
BE	126.5	120.2
BG	0.4	0.4
CZ	6.5	6.2
DK	131.4	70.7
DE	1 041.9	266.1
IE	806.0	646.4
EL	22.9	21.7
ES	278.8	269.4
FR	1 508.3	1 351.6
IT	357.9	285.1
LU	2 059.4	1 824.0
HU	12.6	9.8
NL	91.0	77.3
AT	165.6	111.4
PL	37.6	31.0
PT	36.2	21.7
RO	3.5	0.3
SI	4.1	2.9
SK	4.0	3.9
FI	66.0	55.1
SE	139.4	136.4
UK	751.3	645.0

Source: European Fund and Asset Management Association, Fact Book 2008

Table 1: Funds and similar financial entities. Total net assets of UCITS and non-UCITS, end 2007 (EUR billion)



(1) EU-15 excluding Ireland, plus Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
 (2) Including funds of funds.

Source: European Fund and Asset Management Association, Fact Book 2008

Figure 2: Funds and similar financial entities. Total net assets of UCITS, Europe (%) (1)

The growth in net assets of investment funds is shown over more than a decade (from 1992 to 2007) for UCITS and non-UCITS funds among 25 European countries, according to the [European Fund and Asset Management Association \(EFAMA\)](#) ; data refer to the [EU-15](#) , the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Together the two categories of assets recorded year on year growth during the whole of this period, except in 2002. Growth averaged 14.7% per year, which could be broken down as 16.1% per year for non-UCITS net assets and 14.4% per year for UCITS net assets. By 2007, the net assets managed in investment funds in the 25 European countries for which information are available were valued at EUR 7909 billion, of which 77.9% were UCITS.

The level of net assets in investment funds among the Member States for 2007 shows that the largest values of UCITS funds managed in the EU were in Luxembourg and France, while the relatively high value of UCITS assets managed in Ireland is also worth noting, as it exceeded the levels in the United Kingdom, Germany or Spain. As well as the classification between open and closed-ended funds, a further distinction can be made between funds specialising in investments in equities, bonds and money markets, or balanced funds with a mix of these three types of investments. There was a considerable change in the composition of UCITS assets, notably an increase in the importance of equity funds throughout the 1990s and their subsequent decline in 2001 and 2002 as stock market indices fell, followed by a more modest increase in their share in the next four years before falling back again in 2007. The relative importance of bond funds fell in each of the last five years, from 30.9% in 2002 to 21.7% in 2007. Money market funds fell from a 39.5% share in 1992 to just 12.0% in 2000, and stabilised with a share around 17% in the last three years for which data are available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other sources of data include the European Fund and Asset Management Association, Fact Book 2008.

Context

Financial and intermediation services provide instruments to businesses and households in the form of products that are essentially savings or loans, or products to transfer and pool risk. Changes in financing techniques have increased the possibilities open to business to fund investment, while consumers have a wider array of choices for credit, savings and payment methods. At the time of writing this sector is the focus of worldwide attention due to the financial crisis widely experienced across the globe and the impact that this has had on other parts of the economy. This crisis has led to national governments taking over some financial institutions, and providing massive amounts of financial support to others. The crisis has provoked widespread calls for reforms to regulatory bodies and new ways for overseeing the operations and practices of this sector.

There has been considerable EU legislative activity in the sphere of financial and insurance services centred upon the creation of an internal market for financial and insurance services. This work has been conducted through the Financial services action plan (FSAP), which was published by the [European Commission](#) in 1999 and the legislative phase completed in 2006.

The absence of cross-border consolidation within the financial and insurance services sector has drawn attention and in September 2007 a Directive of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) was adopted ([COM \(2007\) 44](#)) that would tighten the procedures that Member States' supervisory authorities have to follow when assessing proposed mergers and acquisitions in banking, insurance and securities activities. The directive aims to clarify the criteria against which supervisors should assess possible mergers and acquisitions in order to improve clarity and transparency in supervisory assessment and help to ensure a consistent handling of mergers and acquisitions requests across the EU.

A major step in the development of open-ended funds within Europe came with the introduction of Council directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 on the co-ordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS). Other funds are permitted within the EU, according to national regulations. In July 2008, following on from the 2006 White paper on investment funds ([COM\(2006\) 686](#)), the European Commission adopted a proposal to recast the Council Directive on UCITS ([COM \(2008\) 458](#)). The proposals aim to remove administrative barriers, create a framework for mergers of funds, improve information for retail investors, and improve cooperation between national regulators.

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- [Directive 2007/44](#) of 5 September 2007 on procedural rules and evaluation criteria for the prudential assessment of acquisitions and increase of holdings in the financial sector
- [COM\(2006\) 686](#) of 15 November 2006: white paper on enhancing the single market framework for investment funds
- [COM\(2008\) 458](#) of 16 July 2008 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS)

External links

- [EFAMA \(the European Fund and Asset Management Association\)](#)

See also

- [Exchange rates and interest rates](#)
- [Financial auxiliaries statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Financial credit and leasing sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

- Insurance and pension funds statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Notes

Furniture production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers furniture manufacturing, corresponding to NACE Group 36.1, which is part of the [furniture, jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods and toys](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include the manufacture of:

- chairs and seats;
- office furniture;
- shop furniture;
- kitchen furniture;
- mattresses.

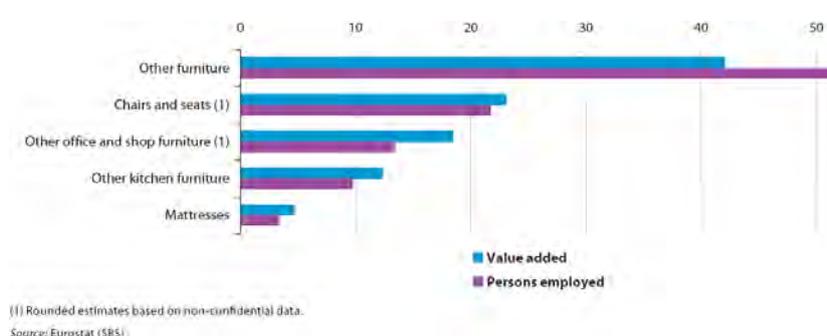


Figure 1: Manufacture of furniture (NACE Group 36.1). Relative weight within furniture manufacturing, EU-27, 2006 (%)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	7 702 20.3	Italy	202.8 15.1	Lithuania	1.7
2	Italy	6 753 17.8	Germany	162.0 12.0	Estonia	1.4
3	United Kingdom	5 117 13.5	Poland	160.7 11.5	Romania	1.3
4	Spain	3 995 10.5	Spain	139.8 10.4	Poland	1.3
5	France	3 589 9.4	United Kingdom	110.2 8.2	Slovenia	1.3

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 1: Manufacture of furniture (NACE Group 36.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Seats for motor vehicles	36.11.11.30	12 368	-	49.0	units	-
Wooden units for fitted kitchens	36.13.10.50	11 880	90	117.0	units	0.9
Upholstered seats with wooden frames (including three piece suites) (excluding swivel seats)	36.11.12.50	9 000	300	64.4	units	0.7
Wooden bedroom furniture (excluding builders' fittings for cupboards to be built into walls, mattress supports, lamps and lighting fittings, floor standing mirrors, seats)	36.14.12.30	7 470	90	77.4	units	0.6
Wooden furniture for the dining-room and living-room (excluding floor standing mirrors, seats)	36.14.12.50	6 400	80	17.9	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 6 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 36.13.10.50, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 90 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Furniture (CPA Group 36.1). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Furniture	88 756	26 564	4 141	28.2	22.0
Chairs and seats	27 000	6 350	754	30.0	24.0
Other office and shop furniture	14 000	5 000	625	38.9	31.3
Other kitchen furniture	10 862	3 230	600	35.7	27.0
Other furniture	32 861	11 118	2 004	22.8	18.1
Mattresses	4 111	1 145	147	40.1	27.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of furniture (NACE Group 36.1). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	3.6	2.3	11.0	1.7	15.3	0.6	-	-	25.0	28.8	47.4	0.7	1.0	2.0
Persons employed	23.6	34.2	66.8	25.7	229.8	11.8	-	-	170.2	141.2	287.6	2.4	14.1	28.4
Turnover	4 299	441	3 195	4 306	32 156	451	-	-	15 547	20 395	38 393	150	304	693
Production	4 096	417	1 079	4 244	30 749	429	-	-	15 066	18 396	37 740	126	310	671
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 304	357	2 460	2 932	21 335	329	-	-	10 824	14 772	28 684	96	216	525
Value added	1 029	116	888	1 497	10 769	128	-	-	5 048	5 583	10 057	58	111	194
Personnel costs	704	62	509	1 023	7 557	91	-	-	3 616	4 684	6 044	39	61	148
Average personnel costs	35.2	1.9	8.8	41.5	35.2	7.8	-	-	23.7	36.3	27.7	18.1	4.4	5.5
Gross operating surplus	324	54	379	473	3 212	37	-	-	1 431	899	4 012	19	50	47
Gross investment	155	59	125	151	852	29	-	-	637	559	1 084	8	39	60
Apparent labour prod.	43.6	3.4	13.3	58.3	46.9	10.9	-	-	29.7	39.5	35.0	23.7	7.9	6.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	123.7	177.9	150.8	140.3	133.1	139.7	-	-	125.2	109.1	126.2	131.2	178.6	125.1
Gross operating rate	7.5	12.3	11.9	11.0	10.0	8.2	-	-	9.2	4.4	10.5	12.4	16.3	6.7
Investment rate	15.0	51.3	14.1	10.1	7.9	22.8	-	-	12.6	10.0	10.8	13.3	35.6	30.8
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.1	5.9	-	7.2	4.9	20.7	10.3	5.3	1.7	0.5	2.5	6.1	16.5	1.7
Persons employed	0.3	30.9	-	36.6	43.6	198.6	57.2	105.6	14.8	17.4	13.5	47.0	166.8	10.9
Turnover	27	990	-	4 643	5 021	7 131	2 524	1 860	775	928	1 852	4 035	20 641	1 819
Production	26	796	-	4 362	4 743	6 652	2 378	1 830	716	909	1 746	3 906	18 654	1 656
Purch. of goods & serv.	17	751	-	3 178	3 253	5 221	1 832	1 580	532	744	1 295	2 846	13 200	1 227
Value added	11	257	-	1 475	1 913	1 881	741	477	249	221	601	1 221	7 485	645
Personnel costs	9	167	-	1 063	1 264	946	551	324	188	123	431	1 376	4 806	461
Average personnel costs	37.6	6.1	-	37.0	32.3	5.5	10.1	3.1	13.8	7.1	14.2	30.9	30.9	46.0
Gross operating surplus	1	90	-	412	649	935	190	153	61	98	170	-187	2 679	181
Gross investment	1	37	-	180	147	420	139	242	52	71	55	121	574	66
Apparent labour prod.	35.9	8.3	-	40.3	43.9	9.5	13.0	4.5	16.8	12.7	44.6	26.0	44.9	59.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	95.5	136.4	-	109.0	135.7	173.6	128.5	145.9	121.6	179.1	130.7	84.0	145.4	128.4
Gross operating rate	4.5	9.1	-	8.9	12.9	13.1	7.5	8.2	7.8	10.5	9.2	-4.6	13.0	10.0
Investment rate	5.3	14.2	-	12.2	7.7	22.3	18.7	50.7	21.0	32.0	9.1	9.9	7.7	10.2

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005: unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

In 2006, furniture manufacturing (NACE Group 36.1) consisted of 150.4 thousand enterprises which generated EUR 38.0 billion of value added in the EU-27, equivalent to 71.2% of the total for furniture and other manufacturing activities (NACE Division 36). There were 1.3 million persons employed in the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector, which was 74.8% of the furniture and other manufacturing activities workforce.

Just less than one quarter of the sector's value added was in the manufacture of chairs and seats (NACE

Class 36.11), just under one fifth in the manufacture of other office and shop furniture (NACE Class 36.12), and just over one tenth in the manufacture of other kitchen furniture (NACE Class 36.13). Smaller than these was the manufacture of mattresses (NACE Class 36.15) with just under 5% of the sector's value added. The miscellaneous grouping of the manufacture of other furniture (NACE Class 36.14) was the largest subsector, with a 42% share of value added and 52% of the workforce.

Germany made the largest contribution to EU-27 value added in the furniture manufacturing sector in 2006 followed closely by Italy, with the United Kingdom and Spain the only other Member States with a double-digit share of EU-27 value added. Italy had the largest workforce, just over 200 thousand persons employed, followed by Germany and Poland. In value added terms, the relative importance of the furniture manufacturing sector was highest in Lithuania in 2006, as furniture manufacturing accounted for 1.7% of Lithuanian non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added. Most of the [other Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007](#) were relatively specialised in furniture manufacturing: the only ones that were relatively unspecialised were Cyprus and Hungary. Italy, Denmark, Austria, Portugal and Spain were the only [EU-15](#) Member States where the furniture manufacturing sector's contribution to non-financial business economy value added was above the EU-27 average.

Expenditure and productivity

EU-27 gross [tangible investment](#) in furniture manufacturing was valued at EUR 4.1 billion in 2006, equivalent to 10.9% of the sector's value added. Bulgaria (56.5%) and Romania (52.4%) recorded particularly high [investment rates](#) for furniture manufacturing in 2006. This sector's expenditure on [personnel costs](#) was 23.0% of all operating expenditure in the EU-27 in 2006, 1.4 times as high as the average share for the non-financial business economy. This high share was achieved despite relatively low average personnel costs of EUR 22.0 thousand per employee in the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector, which when combined with apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 28.2 thousand per person employed, led to a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 128.1%. In all Member States with data available this ratio for furniture manufacturing was below the average ratio for their non-financial business economies.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The EU's furniture manufacturing activity draws on a variety of materials to manufacture its products, including wood, metal, leather, glass and synthetic materials; material innovation along with design are key factors within the EU's furniture activity in the face of competition from countries that are characterised by low labour costs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in manufactured goods](#)
- [PRODCOM statistics](#)
- [PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods](#)

Furniture, jewelry, musical instruments, sports goods, toy production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the for a number of unrelated manufacturing activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 36, and is treated in more depth in two further articles:

- [furniture manufacturing](#) , corresponding to NACE Group 36.1, which is the largest of these activities;
- [jewelry, musical instruments, sports goods, toys and other manufacturing](#) , corresponding to NACE Groups 36.2-36.6.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Furniture and other manufacturing	235.2	100.0	174 566	100.0	53 391	100.0	1 800.0	100.0
Furniture	150.4	64.0	125 695	72.0	38 001	71.2	1 346.3	74.8
Jewellery and related articles (2)	30.3	12.9	13 000	7.4	3 247	6.5	115.4	6.4
Musical instruments	6.0	2.6	1 652	0.9	743	1.4	24.9	1.4
Sports goods	4.3	1.8	6 139	3.5	1 745	3.3	43.6	2.4
Games and toys (3)	6.1	2.6	7 000	4.2	-	-	61.3	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.0	16.2	20 918	12.0	6 978	13.1	231.1	12.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Value added, 2005.

(3) Turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

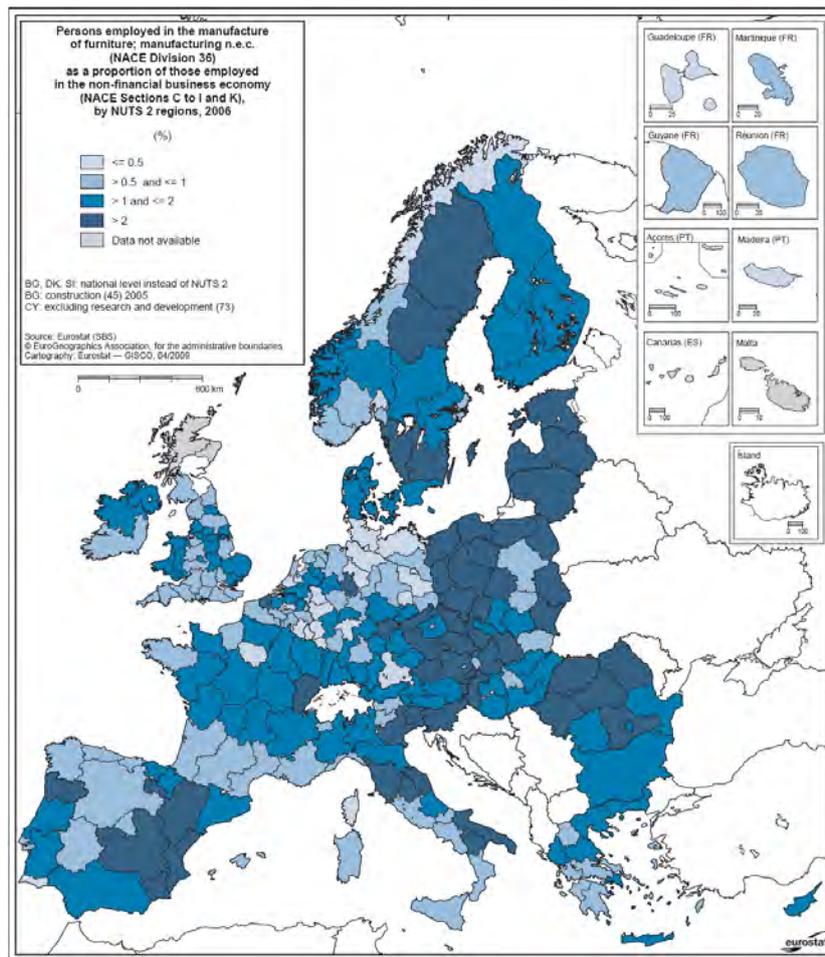
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added	Persons employed
1	Germany	10 769 20.2	Italy	287.6 16.0	Lithuania (1.9)	Lithuania (3.0)
2	Italy	10 057 18.8	Germany	229.8 12.8	Estonia (1.7)	Romania (2.8)
3	United Kingdom	7 485 14.0	Poland	198.6 11.0	Italy (1.6)	Estonia (2.8)
4	France	5 583 10.5	Spain	170.2 9.5	Slovenia (1.6)	Poland (2.6)
5	Spain	5 048 9.5	United Kingdom	166.8 9.3	Poland (1.5)	Slovenia (2.5)

(1) Ireland, Greece and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece and Malta, not available; Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

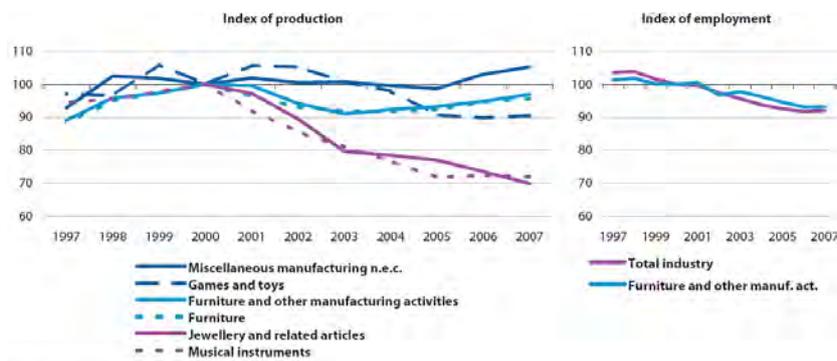
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



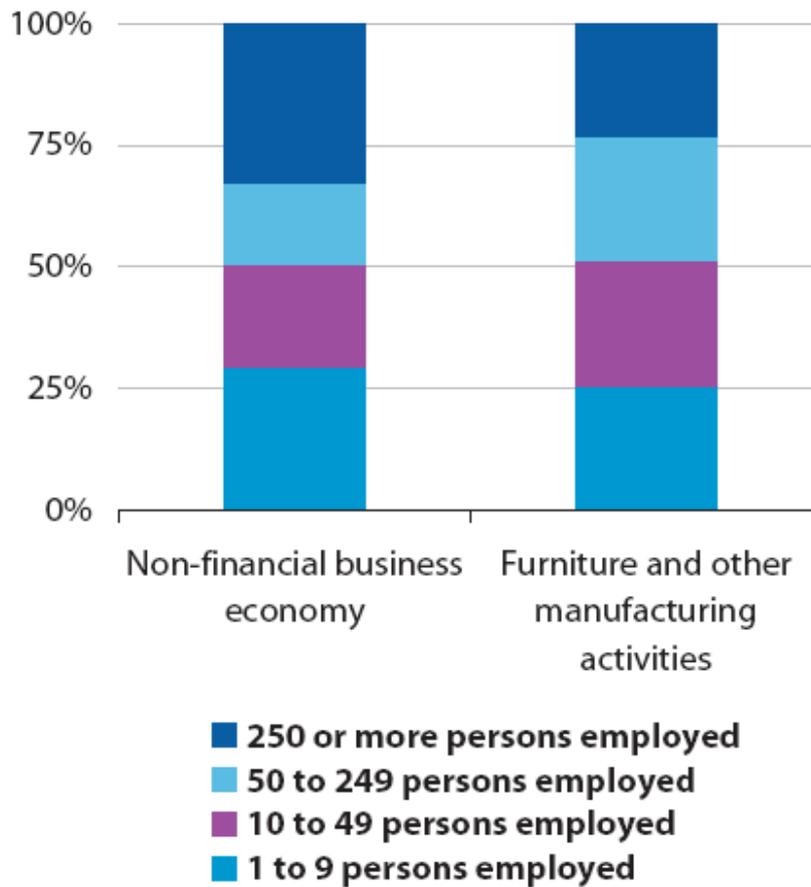
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Persons employed in the manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K), 2006



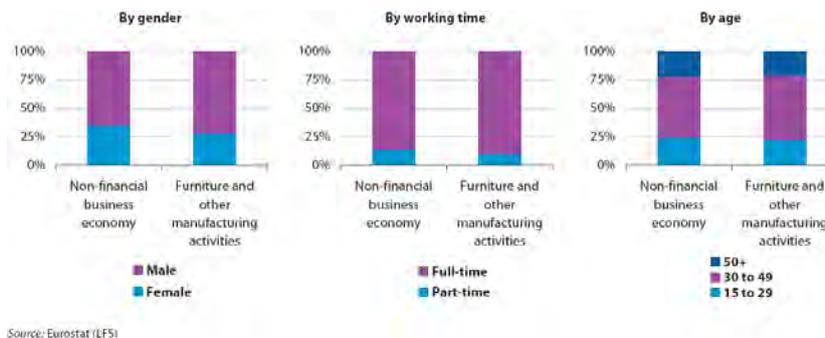
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100).



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 3: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Furniture and other manufacturing	35 635	123 008	6 025	29,7	22,8	129,9	9,6
Furniture	26 564	88 756	4 141	28,2	22,0	128,1	9,1
Jewellery and related articles (2)	2 121	10 000	371	26,7	24,6	115,7	10,8
Musical instruments	501	938	53	29,8	25,1	119,1	14,6
Sports goods	1 172	4 517	193	40,0	29,1	137,3	9,3
Games and toys (3)	1 381	5 000	441	-	26,2	-	11,0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4 896	14 107	827	30,2	24,5	123,2	10,0

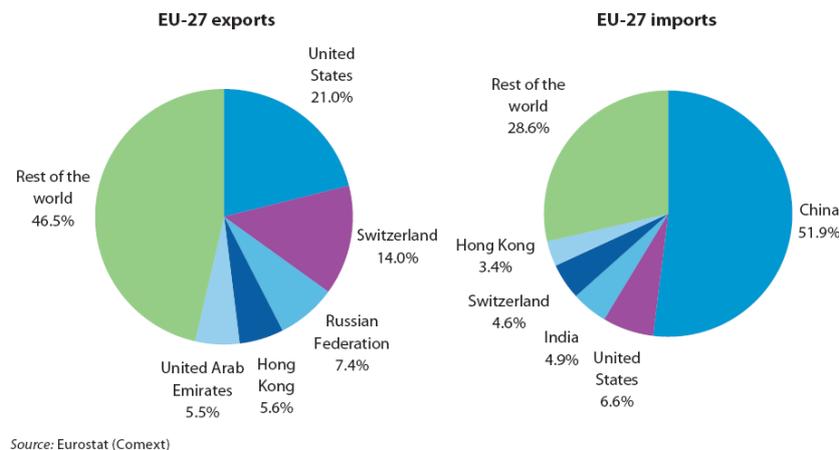
(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Apparent labour productivity and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.
(3) Purchases of goods and services and gross operating rate, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Furniture; other manufactured goods n.e.c.	31 506	47 153	-15 647	2,7	3,5
Furniture	11 657	12 855	-1 198	1,0	1,0
Jewellery and related articles	12 525	10 891	1 634	1,1	0,8
Musical instruments	465	927	-462	0,0	0,1
Sports goods	1 249	3 266	-2 017	0,1	0,2
Games and toys	1 856	12 314	-10 458	0,2	0,9
Miscellaneous manufactured goods n.e.c.	3 753	6 900	-3 147	0,3	0,5

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4: Furniture; other manufactured goods n.e.c. (CPA Division 36). External trade, EU-27, 2007



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 4: Furniture; other manufactured goods n.e.c. (CPA Division 36). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports-imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	3.6	2.3	11.0	1.7	15.3	0.6	-	-	25.0	28.8	47.4	0.7	1.0	2.0
Persons employed	23.6	34.2	66.8	25.7	229.8	11.8	-	-	170.2	141.2	287.6	2.4	14.1	28.4
Turnover	4 299	441	3 195	4 306	32 156	451	-	-	15 547	20 395	38 393	150	304	693
Production	4 096	417	1 079	4 244	30 749	429	-	-	15 066	18 396	37 740	126	310	671
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 304	357	2 460	2 932	21 335	329	-	-	10 624	14 772	28 684	96	216	525
Value added	1 029	116	888	1 497	10 769	128	-	-	5 048	5 583	10 057	58	111	194
Personnel costs	704	62	509	1 023	7 557	91	-	-	3 616	4 684	6 044	39	61	148
Average personnel costs	35.2	1.9	8.8	41.5	35.2	7.8	-	-	23.7	36.3	27.7	18.1	4.4	5.5
Gross operating surplus	324	54	379	473	3 212	37	-	-	1 431	899	4 012	19	50	47
Gross investment	155	59	125	151	852	29	-	-	637	559	1 084	8	39	60
Apparent labour prod.	43.6	3.4	13.3	58.3	46.9	10.9	-	-	29.7	39.5	35.0	23.7	7.9	6.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	123.7	177.9	150.8	140.3	133.1	139.7	-	-	125.2	109.1	126.2	131.2	178.6	125.1
Gross operating rate	7.5	12.3	11.9	11.0	10.0	8.2	-	-	9.2	4.4	10.5	12.4	16.3	6.7
Investment rate	15.0	51.3	14.1	10.1	7.9	22.8	-	-	12.6	10.0	10.8	13.3	35.6	30.8
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.1	5.9	-	7.2	4.9	20.7	10.3	5.3	1.7	0.5	2.5	6.1	16.5	1.7
Persons employed	0.3	30.9	-	36.6	43.6	198.6	57.2	105.6	14.8	17.4	13.5	47.0	166.8	10.9
Turnover	27	990	-	4 643	5 021	7 131	2 524	1 860	775	928	1 852	4 035	20 641	1 819
Production	26	798	-	4 362	4 743	6 652	2 378	1 830	716	909	1 746	3 906	18 654	1 656
Purch. of goods & serv.	17	751	-	3 178	3 253	5 221	1 832	1 580	532	744	1 295	2 846	13 200	1 227
Value added	11	257	-	1 475	1 913	1 881	741	477	249	221	601	1 221	7 485	645
Personnel costs	9	167	-	1 063	1 264	946	551	324	188	123	431	1 376	4 806	464
Average personnel costs	37.6	6.1	-	37.0	32.3	5.5	10.1	3.1	13.8	7.1	14.2	30.9	30.9	46.0
Gross operating surplus	1	90	-	412	649	935	190	153	61	98	170	-187	2 679	181
Gross investment	1	37	-	180	147	420	139	242	52	71	55	121	574	66
Apparent labour prod.	35.9	8.3	-	40.3	43.9	9.5	13.0	4.5	16.8	12.7	44.6	26.0	44.9	59.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	95.5	136.4	-	109.0	135.7	173.6	128.5	145.9	121.6	179.1	130.7	84.0	145.4	128.4
Gross operating rate	4.5	9.1	-	8.9	12.9	13.1	7.5	8.2	7.8	10.5	9.2	-4.6	13.0	10.0
Investment rate	5.3	14.2	-	12.2	7.7	22.3	18.7	50.7	21.0	32.0	9.1	9.9	7.7	10.2

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005. unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (NACE Division 36). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The furniture and other manufacturing sector (NACE Division 36) comprised 235.2 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises generated EUR 53.4 billion of value added and employed 1.8 million persons. These figures equate to a 0.9% share of non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added and a 1.4% share of the workforce. The furniture and other manufacturing activities sector had the second smallest level of value added among the industrial structural business statistics sectors.

The furniture subsector (NACE Group 36.1) accounted for over two thirds (71.2%) of the value added generated in the EU-27 in this sector in 2006 and closer to three quarters (74.8%) of employment. Among the other activities (see jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods, toys and other manufacturing) the largest in employment terms were miscellaneous manufacturing (NACE Group 36.6) with 2311 thousand persons employed and jewellery manufacture (NACE Group 36.2) with 115.4 thousand persons employed.

Germany generated the largest share of EU-27 value added in this sector in 2006, slightly more than the Italian share. In employment terms this situation was reversed, with more than one quarter of a million persons employed in the Italian furniture and other manufacturing sector. Poland also recorded a large workforce in this sector, the third largest in the EU-27. Many of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007 were relatively specialised in these activities, mainly due to a specialisation in one or two particular subsectors, as were Italy and to a lesser extent Austria and Denmark.

The specialisation in the furniture and other manufacturing sector in some regions within these countries (in some cases the whole country is treated as one region) can clearly be seen from the map which is based on the non-financial business economy employment share of this sector. Many of the most specialised regions were in Italy, Poland and Romania. The Czech Republic, Spain, Slovakia and Sweden also had several regions specialised in these activities in employment terms, while the Baltic Member States and Slovenia (each treated as one region in the map) were also among the most specialised regions.

The EU-27's index of production for furniture and other manufacturing activities rose on average by 0.8% per year during the period 1997 to 2007, compared with an industrial (NACE Sections C to E) average of 2.1%. Only once in the ten years between 1997 and 2007 did the furniture and other manufacturing activities record year on year growth above the industrial average, and that was back in 1998. After peaking in 2000, output from furniture and other manufacturing activities declined for three years. Output grew each year thereafter, averaging 1.6% per year between 2003 and 2007.

EU-27 **employment** in furniture and other manufacturing activities declined relatively gently between 1997 and 2007, falling an average of 0.8% per year compared to an industrial average rate of change of -1.2%. Nevertheless, in 2005 and 2006 employment fell more quickly in furniture and other manufacturing activities than in industry as a whole, and employment was stable in 2007 in furniture and other manufacturing compared with growth in industry as a whole.

The EU-27's furniture and other manufacturing activities were particularly concentrated in **medium-sized enterprises** (with between 50 and 249 persons employed), as they accounted for 27.9% of the sector's value added and 25.5% of the workforce in 2006. **Small enterprises** (with between 10 and 49 persons employed) were also relatively more important, also contributing more than one quarter of the sector's value added and workforce.

Employment characteristics

The EU-27's furniture and other manufacturing activities employed a relatively high proportion of men (71.9%) and had a high proportion of full-time employment (89.9%) in 2007, both well above the equivalent figures for the non-financial business economy as a whole. However, these characteristics were fairly typical for the industrial economy (NACE Sections C to E), with male employment in the furniture and other manufacturing activities sector 2.0 percentage points above the industrial average and full-time employment 2.8 percentage points below the average.

The age profile of the workforce in this sector was fairly close to the non-financial business economy average based on the age classes presented, with a slightly higher proportion of workers aged 30 to 49, and lower proportions in both of the other two age classes.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The EU-27's furniture and other manufacturing sector recorded EUR 6.0 billion of **tangible investment** in 2006, resulting in an **investment rate** of 11.3%, about three fifths the average within the non-financial business economy. **Personnel costs** accounted for a large part of the furniture and other manufacturing sector's **operating expenditure** in the EU-27, 22.9% compared with a non-financial business economy average of 16.1%. This share was particularly high in the musical instruments manufacturing subsector where it reached 34.8%, while it was around half this level (17.5%) in the jewellery manufacturing subsector.

Apparent **labour productivity** of the EU-27's furniture and other manufacturing activities workforce was EUR 29.7 thousand per person employed in 2006 and average personnel costs equated to EUR 22.8 thousand per employee. Both of these ratios were well below the non-financial business economy averages, in particular the apparent labour productivity. As a result, the EU-27 **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** was also considerably below average, 129.9% for furniture and other manufacturing activities compared with the non-financial business economy average of 151.1%. None of the subsectors recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio above the non-financial business economy average, the highest being 137.3% for sports goods manufacturing. In all Member States⁴⁸ the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the furniture and other manufacturing sector was below the non-financial business economy average; in Sweden and Luxembourg this ratio was below 100%, indicating that average personnel costs exceeded average value added per person employed.

The **gross operating rate** (the ratio of gross operating surplus to turnover, expressed as a percentage) was 9.6% for the EU-27's furniture and other manufacturing sector in 2006, only slightly below the 10.8% average for the non-financial business economy. The jewellery manufacturing subsector recorded a gross operating rate equal to the non-financial business economy average, while the musical instruments manufacturing subsector exceeded this average, with a rate of 14.6%.

External trade

Just under two thirds (66.2%) of furniture and other manufactured goods (CPA Division 36) exported by the EU-27 Member States was **intra-EU** trade and the remainder was exported outside of the EU-27. This share

⁴⁸Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Malta and the Netherlands, not available or incomplete.

was slightly lower than the average for all industrial products (CPA Sections C to E). Furniture and other manufactured goods accounted for 5% or more of industrial [exports](#) in Poland, Lithuania and Slovenia. Italy and Poland recorded the largest [trade surplus](#) for these products, with the United Kingdom and France recording the largest [trade deficits](#) .

The EU-27 exported EUR 31.5 billion of furniture and other manufactured goods outside of the EU in 2007, equivalent to a 2.7% share of industrial exports. With [imports](#) valued at EUR 47.2 billion the EU-27 recorded a trade deficit of EUR 15.6 billion in 2007 for furniture and other manufactured goods. A large trade deficit was recorded for games and toys (CPA Group 36.5) – while the only trade surplus (at the CPA group level) was recorded for jewellery and related articles (CPA Group 36.2).

China was the dominant partner for EU-27 imports, supplying more than half (51.9%) of all furniture and other manufactured goods imported in 2007, far ahead of any other country. To put this into context, the Chinese share of all industrial imports by the EU-27 was 17.1%. At the [CPA](#) group level, China dominated EU-27 imports for several products, notably games and toys (85.1%), miscellaneous manufactured goods (CPA Group 36.6, 66.0%), and sports goods (CPA Group 36.4, 60.7%). The only CPA group where China was not the main origin of EU-27 imports was jewellery, where India (17.0%) had the largest share.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in manufactured goods](#)
- [PRODCOM statistics](#)
- [PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods](#)

Notes

General construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers general construction, corresponding to NACE Group 45.2, which is part of the [construction](#) sector.

General construction comprises the building of complete constructions (or parts thereof) and civil engineering, and constitute the core activities of the construction sector. These two activities are the first stages of most construction activities, following on from the activities of architects, structural engineers and landscape designers. At the four-digit level of NACE, there are five parts to general construction:

- general construction of buildings and civil engineering (NACE Class 45.21), which includes most building work as well as engineering projects such as bridges, tunnels, and cable and pipe networks;
- the erection of roof covering and frames (NACE Class 45.22);
- the construction of motorways, roads, airfields and sports facilities (NACE Class 45.23);
- the construction of water projects (NACE Class 45.24), including waterways, locks and ports, as well as dredging work;
- other special trades construction work (NACE Class 45.25), including, for example, foundations work, pile-driving and scaffolding.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
General construction	1 186.6	1 020 772	300 000	7 749.0	100.0	100.0
General construction of buildings and civil engineering works	855.2	764 958	211 646	5 545.8	70.5	71.6
Erection of roof covering and frames	107.7	47 482	19 862	526.5	6.6	6.8
Construction of motorways, roads, airfields and sport facilities	30.9	107 681	29 030	691.4	9.7	8.9
Construction of water projects	5.6	9 100	3 000	110.0	1.1	1.4
Other construction work involving special trades	187.0	88 000	35 100	870.0	11.7	11.2

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: General construction (NACE Group 45.2). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Spain	62 691 20.9	Spain	1 695.4 21.9	Cyprus	12.7
2	United Kingdom	58 354 19.5	Italy	959.6 12.4	Spain	11.7
3	Italy	38 953 13.0	United Kingdom	740.3 9.6	Lithuania	9.5
4	France	31 254 10.4	France	709.2 9.2	Portugal	9.3
5	Germany	28 874 9.6	Germany	668.4 8.6	Ireland	8.3

(1) Malta, not available; Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: General construction (NACE Group 45.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
General construction	772 842	187 542	32 000	38.7	27.7
General construction of buildings and civil engineering works	597 770	128 713	23 000	38.2	26.8
Erection of roof covering and frames	28 919	12 437	1 016	37.7	28.4
Construction of motorways, roads, airfields and sport facilities	82 120	20 348	4 000	42.0	30.6
Construction of water projects	10 000	2 900	965	34.0	26.4
Other construction work involving special trades	54 000	23 000	2 873	40.3	30.7

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 3: General construction (NACE Group 45.2). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

General construction (NACE Group 45.2) was the largest NACE group within construction (NACE Section F), larger than all of the other construction activities combined in terms of [turnover](#) , [value added](#) and [employment](#) , but not in terms of a simple count of the number of [enterprises](#) . Close to 1.2 million enterprises were active in this sector in 2006, around two fifths of the construction total. These enterprises generated around EUR 300 billion of value added in the [EU-27](#) in 2006, and employed 7.7 million persons.

A more detailed analysis of the EU-27's general construction sector in 2006 shows that the construction of buildings and civil engineering work (NACE Class 45.21) dominated the sector, with 70.5% of value added and 71.6% of employment. Other construction work involving special trades (NACE Class 45.25) was the second largest NACE class with 11.7% of value added and 11.2% of employment, larger than the specialised civil engineering activity of road building and the construction of airfields and sports facilities (NACE Class 45.23), and the erection of roof coverings and frames (NACE Class 45.22). By far the smallest activity within general construction activities was the construction of water projects (NACE Class 45.24).

The largest general construction sector in the EU-27 was in Spain; it generated EUR 62.7 billion of value added and employed 1.7 million workers, accounting for a little more than one fifth (20.9%) of the EU-27's value added and 21.9% of its workforce. The United Kingdom's general construction sector was only slightly smaller than the Spanish one in terms of value added, but the workforce was much smaller. The general construction sector in Italy contributed a further 13% of EU-27 value added, with both France and Germany contributing about 10% each. The very large Spanish general construction sector was reflected in its high specialisation in this activity, as this single NACE group alone contributed 11.7% of total value added in the Spanish [non-financial business economy](#) , although this was lower than the 12.7% recorded in Cyprus.

In most of the Member States, general construction activities generated half or more of the construction sector's value added, although Sweden (45.3%), France (44.9%) and Denmark (44.4%) were all below this level. Particular specialisations among other subsectors can be noted: the construction of water projects in Romania and the Netherlands; the erection of roof coverings and frames in Germany, Austria and France; road building and the construction of airfields and sports facilities in Hungary and Slovenia.

Expenditure and productivity

[Tangible investment](#) made by the EU-27's general construction sector was EUR 32 billion in 2006, around two thirds of the tangible investment made in construction as a whole, which was a higher share than the sector contributed in terms of either value added or employment. This sector's [investment rate](#) in the EU-27 was 10.7% in 2006, only marginally above the average rate for construction as a whole, and well below the non-financial business economy average. In 2006, only Belgium and Italy⁴⁹ recorded an investment rate in general construction that was above the national non-financial business economy average.

General construction recorded the lowest share of [personnel costs](#) in operating expenditure (19.5% in the EU-27 in 2006) among the NACE groups covered by construction, although this was still above the average for the non-financial business economy. Apparent [labour productivity](#) in this sector averaged EUR 38.7 thousand per person employed, some EUR 2.5 thousand higher than the construction average. In contrast, average personnel costs were EUR 27.7 thousand per employee, slightly below the construction average. The combination of a higher apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs that were typical for the construction sector as a whole, led to a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 139.7%, some 10.0 percentage points higher than the construction average, but 11.4 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average.

⁴⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania 2005; Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Building and civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Construction projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. Nevertheless, construction projects impact upon the environment in a number of ways, notably the change in land use, the consumption of materials and fuel, the production of waste, as well as noise and air emissions.

Another characteristic of construction activity is that it is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes. The level of confidence among construction enterprises, according to the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs](#) is presented in terms of a balance of positive compared with negative responses. This measure turned positive in July 2006 for the first time since June 1990, peaked in September 2006 and then became negative again in November 2007. During 2008, the fall in construction confidence accelerated and fell particularly strongly in the final quarter of 2008, such that by December 2008 the balance was down to -32.3%. At the time of writing, with overall economic activity declining in many Member States, major public sector funding for infrastructure projects has been proposed by a number of governments as one means of stimulating activity and creating jobs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

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- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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External links

- [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs - Economic databases and indicators](#)

See also

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

General purpose machinery production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of general purpose machinery, corresponding to NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2, which are part of the [machinery and equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- Power machinery, which comprises machinery for the production and use of mechanical power (NACE Group 29.1). This includes internal combustion engines, as well as steam, gas, wind and hydraulic turbines, pumps, compressors, taps, valves, bearings and transmission equipment, but excludes the manufacture of propulsion engines for aircraft, vehicles or cycles.
- Other general purpose machinery (NACE Group 29.2), which includes furnaces and burners, lifting and handling equipment and non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
General purpose machinery	81.3	314 730	100 549	1 792.5	100.0	100.0
Machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	14.5	136 000	43 200	722.0	43.0	40.3
Other general purpose machinery	66.7	178 730	57 349	1 070.5	57.0	59.7

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines; manufacture of other general purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	35 899 35.7	Germany	518.4 28.9	Germany	3.1
2	Italy	16 595 16.5	Italy	291.4 16.3	Italy	2.6
3	France	11 309 11.2	France	179.3 10.0	Sweden	2.3
4	United Kingdom	10 544 10.5	United Kingdom	157.9 8.8	Denmark	2.2
5	Spain	4 374 4.4	Spain	84.5 4.7	Slovakia	2.2

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines; manufacture of other general purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
General purpose machinery	69 918	224 203	8 871	56.1	40.8
Machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	29 500	100 000	4 460	59.8	41.5
Other general purpose machinery	40 418	124 203	4 411	53.6	40.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines; manufacture of other general purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

General purpose machinery manufacturing (NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2) was the principal activity of 81.3 thousand enterprises throughout the EU-27 in 2006, providing employment for almost 1.8 million persons (about one half of the EU-27's machinery and equipment workforce). These enterprises generated EUR 100.5 billion of value added in 2006 from a turnover of EUR 314.7 billion. A majority (57.0%) of the value added within this sector came from the other general purpose machinery subsector (NACE Group 29.2), the remainder (43.0%) coming from the manufacture of power machinery subsector (NACE Group 29.1). Among the eight NACE classes that comprise the general purpose machinery sector, the manufacture of lifting and handling equipment was the largest in terms of value added, contributing a little over one fifth (20.4%) of sectoral value added. This was closely followed by the manufacture of other general purpose machinery not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 29.24) – including the manufacture of gas generators, oil filters and weighing machinery – which contributed just under one fifth (19.7%) of sectoral value added.

The general purpose machinery sectors in Germany and Italy together contributed more than half (52.2%) of the EU-27's value added generated in 2006. Germany had by far the highest level of activity, however, with EUR 35.9 billion of value added generated in 2006, which was more than double the EUR 16.6 billion recorded for Italy. These two countries were the most specialised Member States in the manufacture of general purpose machinery, as the relative contributions of this sector to non-financial business economy value added stood at 3.1% for Germany and 2.6% for Italy, well above the EU-27 average (1.8%).

Annual short-term statistics show that the staggered growth in both the production indices for the manufacture of power machinery (NACE Group 29.1) and other general purpose machinery (NACE Group 29.2) followed a similar pattern, although slightly more pronounced, than the index of production for machinery and equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DK) as a whole during the ten-year period between 1997 and 2007. The growth in EU-27 output of power machinery was particularly strong from 2003 onwards, raising the average rate of growth over the ten years considered to 3.2% per year. In contrast, the strongest growth in output for other general purpose machinery was recorded in the period between 1997 and 2000, which lifted its average rate of growth over the ten years through to 2007 to 3.0% per year. As such, both rates were above the average (2.6% per year) recorded for the whole of machinery and equipment manufacturing.

Expenditure and productivity

A majority (58.1%) of the tangible investment made in the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DK) activities in 2006 could be attributed to general purpose machinery manufacturing (NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2). In comparison to the value added generated by the sector, tangible investment of EUR 8.9 billion corresponded to an investment rate of 9.7%, which although relatively low in comparison with the non-financial business economy was a little higher than the average (9.0%) for the whole of machinery and equipment manufacturing.

The structure of operating expenditure in the EU-27's general purpose machinery sector was very similar to that across machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole, with 23.8% of the total being accounted for by personnel costs in 2006. Average personnel costs of EUR 40.8 thousand per employee were recorded in the EU-27 for general purpose machinery manufacturing which was about EUR 12.0 thousand per employee higher than the average for the EU-27's non-financial business economy.

The apparent labour productivity of each person employed within the EU-27's general purpose machinery manufacturing sector averaged EUR 56.1 thousand of value added in 2006. However, the resulting wage-adjusted

[labour productivity ratio](#) of 137.6% was roughly equal to the machinery and equipment manufacturing average (135.8%) and was relatively low in terms of a comparison with the non-financial business economy average (151.1%). This characteristic was common for the majority of Member States, with exceptions limited to Belgium, Greece, France, Italy and Austria, where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the general purpose machinery sector was higher than the non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Technological advancements in the machinery and equipment that is used in other sectors of the economy (particularly in mining, manufacturing, energy provision and construction) can have a considerable impact upon the speed, quality and quantity of what is produced, thereby impacting on downstream productivity and profitability. The machinery and equipment sector is sensitive, therefore, to overall economic conditions and investment patterns both within the European Union and across the world (the two arguably being more intertwined than ever).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

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- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Glass production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the production of glass and glass products, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 26.1](#), which is part of the [other non-metallic minerals](#) sector. Glass products include:

- flat glass;
- container glass;
- glass fibres;
- specialised glass.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Glass and glass products (1)	17.7	48 458	16 683	371.6	100.0	100.0
Flat glass	1.7	7 039	2 188	30.4	13.1	8.2
Shaping and processing of flat glass (2)	8.3	15 767	4 851	121.0	29.1	32.6
Hollow glass	2.7	14 205	5 232	127.3	31.4	34.3
Glass fibres	0.5	4 882	1 618	24.1	9.7	6.5
Other glass, including technical glassware	4.5	6 564	2 794	68.7	16.7	18.5

(1) Number of enterprises, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of glass and glass products (NACE Group 26.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Multiple-walled insulating units of glass	26.12.13.30	4 943	147	m ²	3
Bottles of coloured glass of a nominal capacity < 2.5 litres, for beverages and foodstuffs (excluding bottles covered with leather or composition leather; infant's feeding bottles)	26.13.11.34	2 903	29 294	units	-
Bottles of colourless glass of a nominal capacity < 2.5 litres, for beverages and foodstuffs (excluding bottles covered with leather or composition leather; infant's feeding bottles)	26.13.11.28	2 246	17 340	units	-
Non-wired sheets of float glass and surface ground/polished glass, having an absorbent/reflecting layer, not otherwise worked, thickness >3.5mm excluding horticultural sheet glass	26.11.12.17	1 595	349	m ²	-
Toughened safety glass for use in motor vehicles	26.12.12.15	1 344	66	m ²	-
Glass containers for beverages and foodstuffs of capacity < 2.5 litres (excluding bottles; flasks covered with leather or composition leather; domestic glassware; vacuum flasks & vessels)	26.13.11.40	1 321	14 395	units	-
Laminated safety glass for use in motor vehicles	26.12.12.55	1 172	400	kg	-
Nonwoven glass fibre webs; felts; mattresses and boards	26.14.12.50	1 048	581	kg	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 26.12.13.30, the volume of production lies within the range +/- 3 million m² of the reported value).
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Glass (CPA Group 26.1). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

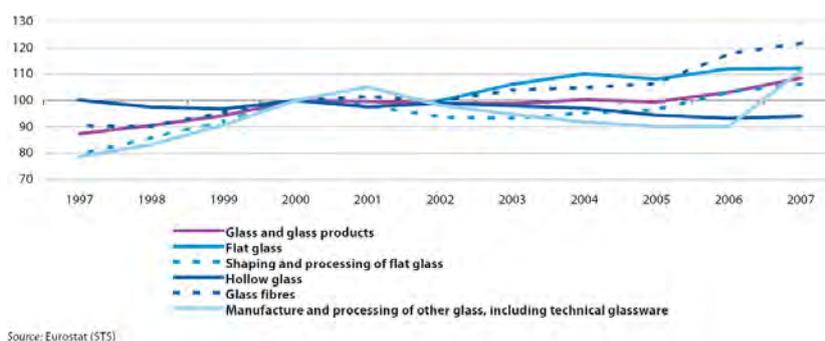


Figure 1: Manufacture of glass and glass products (NACE Group 26.1). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100).

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Glass and glass products	10 655	32 218	3 095	44.9	30.2
Flat glass	1 149	4 958	319	72.0	40.0
Shaping and processing of flat glass	3 190	11 123	793	40.1	28.4
Hollow glass	3 523	8 881	1 171	41.1	28.4
Glass fibres	952	3 339	271	67.1	39.8
Other glass, including technical glassware	1 841	3 916	541	40.7	28.7

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of glass and glass products (NACE Group 26.1). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

Glass comes in a range of forms for a range of functions. The majority of EU-27 glass production in 2007 was in the form of container glass (bottles and jars used for preserving and packaging drinks, food and perfumes among other products), the production of flat glass (principally float glass for buildings and automotive vehicles in the form of windows and windscreens) being about one half of that of container glass. The combined production of domestic tableware glass (for example, drinking glasses and oven dishes), special glass (for example, optical glass, electrical equipment screens and lighting glass) and filament glass fibre (principally for the reinforcement of composite materials) was about one third of that of flat glass in 2007.

Structural profile

There were 17.7 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 for whom the manufacture of glass and glass products (NACE Group 26.1, hereafter referred to as glass manufacturing) was their main activity in 2005. These glass manufacturing enterprises employed 371.6 thousand persons in the Member States in 2006, about one in four (23.4%) of all those working in other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities. The EU-27's glass manufacturing sector had a turnover of EUR 48.5 billion in 2006, of which EUR 16.7 billion was added value, representing one fifth (20.9%) of the value added generated by all other non-metallic mineral product activities.

The two largest subsectors within the EU-27's glass manufacturing sector were the manufacture of hollow glass (NACE Class 26.13) and the shaping and processing of flat glass (NACE Class 26.12), which were of similar size and together generated about three fifths (60.4%) of the total value added of the glass manufacturing sector in 2006. The manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware (NACE Class 26.15) subsector and the slightly smaller manufacture of flat glass (NACE Class 26.11) subsector accounted together for a further three tenths of the value added of the sector, with the remainder (one tenth) coming from the glass fibres manufacturing (NACE Class 26.14) subsector.

Among the Member States, Germany had the largest glass manufacturing sector in 2006, contributing just over one fifth (20.9%) of the value added generated in the EU-27, followed by France and Italy. However, it was in the Czech Republic that the value added created by the glass manufacturing sector contributed most⁵⁰ to the value added of the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) in 2006, almost three and a half-times the EU-27 average.

⁵⁰Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal, not available.

During the period between 1997 and 2007, the development of the EU-27's [production index](#) for glass manufacturing activities was very similar to the development in [output](#) already described for other non-metallic mineral products as a whole, albeit with notably stronger growth in three years through until 2000. Over the ten years through until 2007, growth in the output of glass manufacturing in EU-27 was on average 2.2% per year, a very similar rate of growth to the industrial average (2.1% per year). Within glass manufacturing, the development in the output of hollow glass stood apart from the broadly upward growth recorded for other activities; there was a relatively gentle but steady decline in the EU-27's production index of hollow glass at an average -0.6% per year.

Expenditure and productivity

There was [tangible investment](#) of EUR 3.1 billion in the EU-27's glass manufacturing sector in 2006. This represented about one fifth (20.3%) of the tangible investment across all the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities, a very similar share to the relative contribution made by this sector to value added (20.9%). The [investment rate](#) in the EU-27's glass manufacturing sector (18.6%) was similar, therefore, to the investment rate noted across all other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities (19.1%) in 2006.

About one quarter (24.9%) of the glass manufacturing sector's operating expenditure went on [personnel costs](#) in 2006, a higher share than the average (21.6%) across all of the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities, despite average personnel costs in the sector (EUR 30.2 thousand per employee) being marginally lower.

Each person employed in the EU-27's glass manufacturing sector generated an average of EUR 44.9 thousand of added value in 2006, which was about 10% less than the corresponding level of apparent [labour productivity](#) among those working within other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing, while the corresponding ratio for average personnel costs showed that employees within glass manufacturing received, on average, EUR 14.7 thousand more than their counterparts across all other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities. The resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's glass manufacturing sector was 147.8% which was, by way of comparison, below the ratio (164.5%) for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing as a whole. Among the glass manufacturing activities, wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios varied from just under 142% for the shaping and processing of flat glass and for the manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware to a high of 179.8% for the manufacture of flat glass.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The processes of transforming mineral raw materials such as clay, lime, sand or stone into other non-metallic mineral products (for use, among others, by construction, food and beverages manufacturing, or households in the form of consumer durables) tend to be energy-intensive. Indeed, energy costs accounted for 9.5% of the purchases of goods and services in the EU's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2006, the second highest ratio after non-energy mining and quarrying (NACE Subsection CB) among the industrial structural business statistics sectors. Within this sector, the share of energy costs in purchases of goods and services reached 14.9% for the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector.

Current policy initiatives are focused on environmental impacts, energy strategies, and health and safety. Under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), independent consultants delivered studies to the [European Commission's](#) Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry on the competitiveness of the [ceramics](#)

and glass sectors in October 2008.

Challenges were identified, including ensuring the availability of energy and raw materials at affordable prices, the need to minimise energy waste, reduce energy use, as well as maintaining emissions within targets and removing tariff and non-tariff international barriers to trade. Suggested areas of development were a focus on the high quality and high value products end of the market, investment in cleaner technologies and environmental management systems, investment in more efficient and flexible automation technologies, improved and more targeted skills training programmes and efforts at a policy level to establish EU environmental regulations on a global platform.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

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- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry – Non-metallic mineral products](#)

See also

- [Construction sector statistics](#)

Notes

Glass, ceramic, clay and cement production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the non-metallic minerals sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . This sector covers [NACE Rev 1.1 Division 26](#), and its activities consist of the following groups, which are dealt with in more detail in separate articles:

- the [manufacture of glass](#) (corresponding to NACE Group 26.1);
- the [manufacture of ceramic and clay products](#) (NACE Groups 26.2 to 26.4);
- the [manufacture of cement and concrete](#) (NACE Groups 26.5 and 26.6);
- the [working of stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products](#) (NACE Groups 26.7 and 26.8).

Note that the quarrying of non-metallic mineral products is covered in the articles on [Mining and quarrying statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) and [Non-energy mining and quarrying statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) .

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Other non-metallic mineral products	106.6	100.0	242 196	100.0	79 824	100.0	1 586.5	100.0
Glass and glass products (1)	17.7	16.6	48 458	20.0	16 683	20.9	371.6	23.4
Ceramic and clay products (2)	21.0	19.7	39 074	17.8	15 572	19.5	368.4	23.2
Cement and concrete	27.3	25.6	113 168	46.7	35 396	44.3	545.2	34.4
Stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (3)	40.6	38.1	38 627	15.9	11 102	15.1	301.3	19.0

(1) Number of enterprises, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.
(3) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

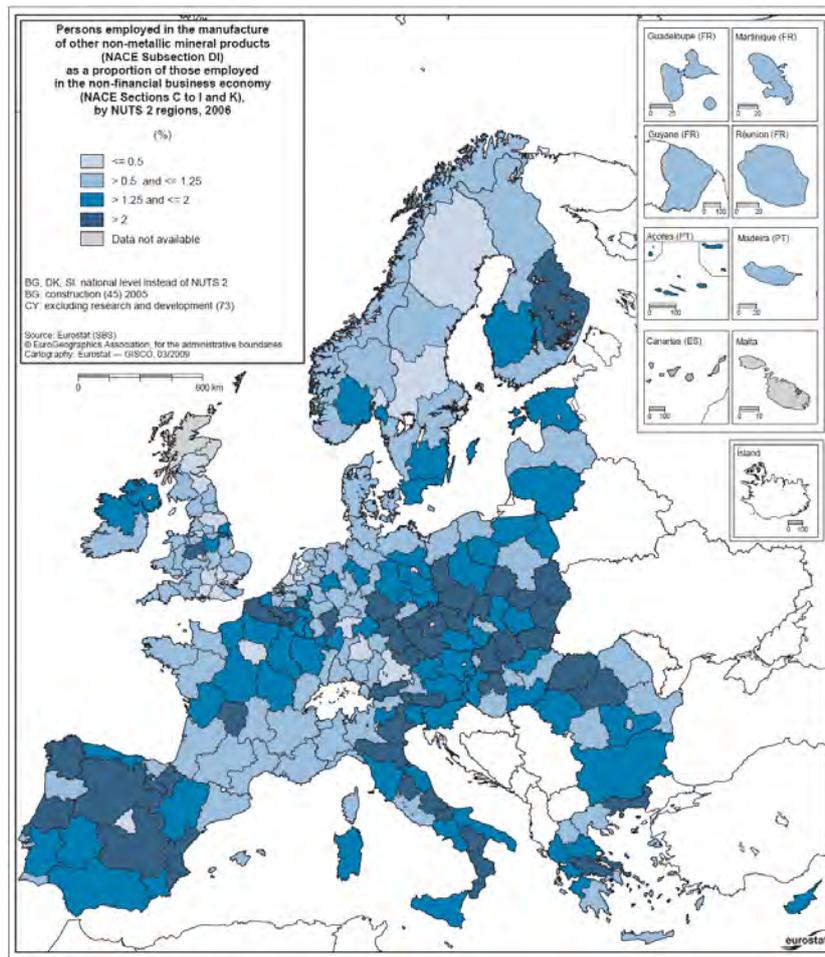
Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)	
1	Germany	13 892	17.4	Italy	245.3	15.5	Czech Republic (2.7)	Slovakia (2.2)
2	Italy	13 186	16.5	Germany	241.7	15.2	Cyprus (2.5)	Czech Republic (2.2)
3	Spain	11 803	14.8	Spain	200.4	12.6	Bulgaria (2.5)	Portugal (1.8)
4	France	9 352	11.7	France	138.4	8.7	Portugal (2.3)	Poland (1.8)
5	United Kingdom	7 867	9.9	Poland	134.1	8.4	Estonia (2.3)	Romania (1.6)

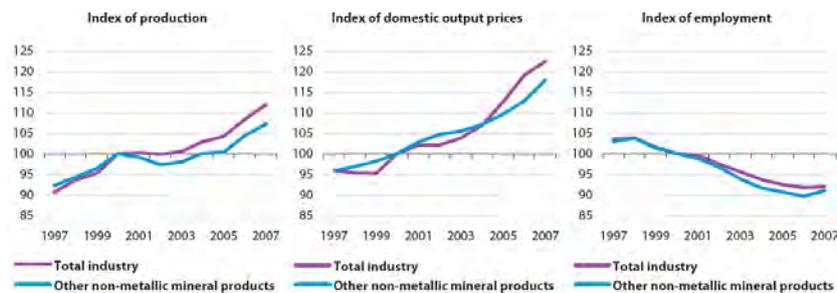
(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Persons employed in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Subsection DI) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100).

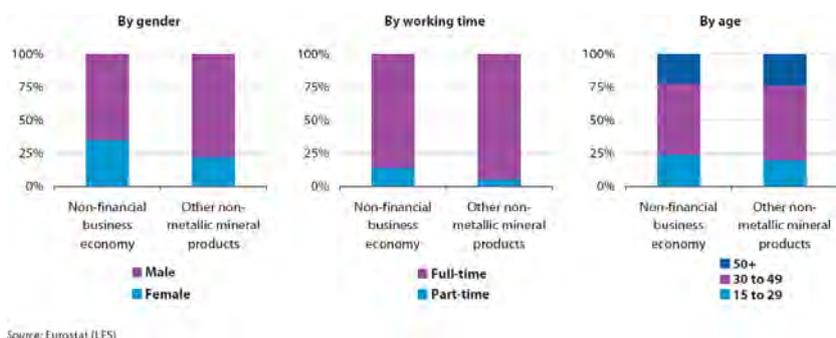


Figure 2: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Other non-metallic mineral products	45 514	165 255	15 250	50.3	30.6	164.5	14.2
Glass and glass products	10 655	32 218	3 095	44.9	30.2	148.7	12.4
Ceramic and clay products (1)	9 583	24 838	2 698	42.3	27.3	154.7	12.5
Cement and concrete (2)	17 669	79 131	5 560	64.9	33.9	191.4	15.7
Stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (3)	7 585	26 944	2 051	37.3	28.7	130.2	11.7

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, purchases of goods and services and gross operating rate, 2005.
(2) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.
(3) Personnel costs, apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Other non metallic mineral products	18 433	12 319	6 115	1.6	0.9
Glass and glass products	6 036	4 076	1 960	0.5	0.3
Cement and concrete	1 700	1 469	231	0.1	0.1
Ceramic and clay products	6 784	3 570	3 214	0.6	0.3

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4: Other non metallic mineral products (CPA Division 26). External trade, EU-27, 2007

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.5	1.2	6.1	0.6	9.6	0.2	0.3	4.5	11.8	9.2	25.9	0.3	0.4	0.9
Persons employed	32.3	29.3	76.9	18.1	241.7	5.7	10.9	25.6	200.4	138.4	245.3	3.4	6.3	11.9
Turnover	8 435	1 270	5 475	3 322	42 312	509	2 598	3 705	36 474	30 624	43 613	534	376	511
Production	8 300	1 191	5 345	3 179	38 638	463	2 496	3 654	35 131	28 860	42 851	525	367	513
Purch. of goods & serv.	6 009	953	3 899	2 056	28 187	342	1 598	2 510	25 592	21 457	30 941	359	283	359
Value added	2 437	355	1 852	1 307	13 892	173	1 012	1 371	11 803	9 352	13 186	189	116	181
Personnel costs	1 503	89	832	843	9 661	74	468	668	6 021	5 963	7 262	86	43	82
Average personnel costs	48.9	3.1	11.8	47.5	41.3	12.8	43.5	31.5	31.1	44.0	35.0	26.3	6.9	7.3
Gross operating surplus	934	266	1 020	464	4 231	100	544	703	5 782	3 389	5 924	103	72	99
Gross investment	377	239	435	321	1 762	68	230	199	2 297	1 632	2 520	53	112	62
Apparent labour prod.	75.6	12.1	24.1	72.2	57.5	30.2	92.6	53.6	58.9	67.6	53.8	56.0	18.2	15.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	154.5	386.1	204.6	151.9	139.0	235.1	212.9	170.1	189.7	153.6	153.5	212.9	264.9	207.5
Gross operating rate	11.1	20.9	18.6	14.0	10.0	19.6	21.0	19.0	15.9	11.1	13.6	19.2	19.3	19.3
Investment rate	15.5	67.5	23.5	24.5	12.7	39.4	22.8	14.5	19.5	17.5	19.1	28.2	96.6	34.3
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	2.3	-	1.6	1.4	10.3	5.8	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.1	4.9	0.8
Persons employed	2.9	28.7	-	29.2	35.4	134.1	60.4	60.4	9.6	21.0	17.0	20.3	112.7	11.1
Turnover	746	2 472	-	6 047	6 457	7 422	5 020	2 485	903	1 339	3 287	3 791	20 222	2 812
Production	787	2 100	-	5 669	6 040	6 994	4 718	2 412	826	1 287	3 191	3 542	18 575	2 638
Purch. of goods & serv.	448	1 776	-	4 047	3 990	5 008	3 663	1 782	606	932	2 134	2 630	12 227	1 959
Value added	297	722	-	1 969	2 625	2 669	1 672	790	301	416	1 213	1 210	7 867	905
Personnel costs	145	305	-	1 261	1 587	989	926	290	166	190	693	784	4 351	601
Average personnel costs	49.7	11.1	-	45.7	46.1	8.1	15.7	4.8	17.8	9.1	41.5	44.4	39.6	55.1
Gross operating surplus	151	416	-	708	1 038	1 681	745	499	135	226	520	398	3 516	304
Gross investment	17	294	-	193	451	769	366	863	62	149	149	167	1 265	154
Apparent labour prod.	100.9	25.2	-	67.5	74.2	19.9	27.7	13.1	31.2	19.8	71.5	59.6	69.8	81.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	203.1	226.5	-	147.7	160.9	245.3	176.6	269.7	175.9	218.6	172.4	134.3	176.5	147.5
Gross operating rate	20.2	16.8	-	11.7	16.1	22.6	14.8	20.1	14.9	16.9	15.8	10.5	17.4	10.8
Investment rate	5.7	40.7	-	9.8	17.2	28.8	21.9	109.2	20.6	35.7	12.3	13.8	16.1	17.1

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

There were 106.6 thousand **enterprises** across the **EU-27** for whom the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 26) was their principal activity in 2006. With a workforce of 1.6 million persons, the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products sector accounted for 1.2% of those working across all the **non-financial business economies** (NACE Sections C to I and K) of the Member States. From a **turnover** of EUR 242.2 billion in 2006, the enterprises in the EU-27

's other non-metallic mineral products sector generated EUR 79.8 billion of **value added**, which was equivalent to 1.4% of the EU-27's value added in the non-financial business economy.

The EU-27's cement and concrete manufacturing subsector (NACE Groups 26.5 and 26.6) generated EUR 35.4 billion of value added in 2006, the largest contribution (44.3%) to the value added of the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector. Just over one fifth (20.9%) of sectoral value added in 2006 came from the activities of glass manufacturing (NACE Group 26.1), with just under a fifth (19.5%) coming from the ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector (NACE Groups 26.2 to 26.4). The remaining share of sectoral value added came from the activities of stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (NACE Groups 26.7 and 26.8).

The other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sectors in Germany and Italy were the largest among the Member States, generating EUR 13.9 billion and EUR 13.2 billion of value added respectively in 2006; together they contributed a little over one third (33.9%) of the value added generated across the EU-27. However, the contribution made by the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector to the total value added of the non-financial business economy was highest (2.7%) in the Czech Republic, followed by Cyprus and Bulgaria (both 2.5% in 2005). In the Czech Republic, this share was almost double the EU-27 average of 1.4%.

There were many regions in Poland, Italy, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Spain and Belgium in which **employment** in other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing represented at least 2.0% of the non-financial business economy workforce in 2006. There were also regional pockets in a number of other Member States with relatively high employment in the sector. One of these was the Centro region of Portugal, which was one of only three regions across the EU-27, behind the Province of Namur (Belgium) and Świętokrzyskie (Poland), in which just over 5.0% of the non-financial business economy workforce was engaged in other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing.

Between 1997 and 2007 the **production index** of other non-metallic mineral products developed in a similar way to the corresponding index for industry as a whole (NACE Sections C to E); in both cases, relatively strong growth in **output** came to an end in 2000 before resuming in 2003 through to 2007. Where the production indices of the two differed was in 2001 and 2002; whereas industrial output changed only slightly, the output of

other non-metallic mineral products contracted.

The domestic output price index for the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products rose continuously and remarkably steadily (at an average 2.1% per year) during the ten years through to 2007. In these respects, it differed from the development of the domestic [output price index](#) for industry as a whole, for which periods of steep price increases (2000 and 2001, and again from 2003) were preceded by one or more years of relative price stagnation.

A small majority (52.6%) of the value added generated within the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2006 came from [small and medium-sized enterprises](#) (SMEs, employing less than 250 people). This majority was less than that (57.9%) across the EU-27's non-financial business economy, but contrasted with the situation within industry as a whole, where a minority (42.5%) of value added was from SMEs. Romania and France stood apart from the other Member States, in that SMEs made a particularly small contribution within their other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sectors, as they contributed closer to one third (32.6% and 37.8% respectively) of sectoral value added in 2006.

Employment characteristics

The profile of workers within the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was rather different to that of the non-financial business economy in terms of gender breakdown, part-time status and age profile.

There was a much higher proportion of men in the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing workforce than across the non-financial business economy workforce (78.1% compared with 64.9%) in 2007. This characteristic was common across almost all of the Member States, but was particularly evident in Estonia, the Netherlands and Greece. It was only in the Czech Republic that the proportion of men working in this sector was relatively similar (albeit 2.8 percentage points higher) to that of its non-financial business economy.

Full-time employment within the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing workforce (94.5% in 2007) was also much more common than it was across the non-financial business economy as a whole (85.7%).

The proportion of workers in the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector under the age of 30 (19.7%) was notably smaller than the proportion (24.3%) within the non-financial business economy. This characteristic was particularly pronounced in Denmark, where the share of young workers was almost one half of that for young workers across its non-financial business economy, and was also quite pronounced in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

[Personnel costs](#) in the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector accounted for 21.6% of operating expenditure in 2006, a notably higher share than that (16.1%) for the non-financial business economy as a whole. Personnel costs in the glass manufacturing subsector (NACE Group 26.1) and the ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector (NACE Groups 26.2 to 26.4) accounted for even higher proportions of operating expenditure (24.9% and 28.7% in 2005).

[Tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was EUR 15.3 billion in 2006. This investment was the equivalent of 19.1% of the value added generated by the sector in 2006, which was a slightly higher investment rate than that (18.4%) across the EU-27's non-financial business economy. The level of tangible investment in other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities was almost the same as the value added generated by the sector in Romania (a corresponding investment rate of 109.2%) and Lithuania (96.6%), these investment rates being much higher than those of their non-financial business economies.

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was EUR 50.3 thousand per person in 2006, which was about EUR 6.8 thousand per person more than the average for the non-financial business economy. This average amount of value added generated by each person

within the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was also substantially more than average personnel costs (EUR 30.6 thousand per employee); the resulting [wage adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) was 164.5% in 2007, which was higher than the average ratio (151.1%) for the EU-27's non-financial business economy. This characteristic was common to most of the Member States and was most notable in Bulgaria where the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was 108 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average in 2005. Differences of between 40 and 60 percentage points were also noted for Hungary, Cyprus (2005), Greece, Estonia, Luxembourg and Spain. In contrast, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was notably lower than that of the non-financial business economy in Denmark and the United Kingdom.

The gross [operating rate](#) of the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector was 14.2% in 2006, higher than the average for the non-financial business economy (10.8%). This characteristic was noted for most of the Member States⁵¹, the only exception being in Germany where it was fractionally lower.

External trade

Just over two thirds (68.4%) of the value of [exports](#) of other non-metallic mineral products (CPA Division 26) by EU-27

Member States was as a result of trade with other Member States (so-called [intra-EU](#) trade) in 2007. EU-27 exports of other non-metallic mineral products to non-member countries ([extra-EU-27](#) trade) were valued at EUR 18.4 billion in 2007, representing 1.6% of the value of industrial (CPA Sections C to E) exports. With imports of other non-metallic mineral products into the EU-27 valued at EUR 12.3 billion in 2007, this resulted in the EU-27 having a [trade surplus](#) of EUR 6.1 billion in these products. Just over one half (EUR 3.2 billion) of this trade surplus came from ceramic goods and clay products (CPA Groups 26.2 to 26.4) and about one third (EUR 1.9 billion) from glass and glass products (CPA Group 26.1). The EU-27 also recorded relatively small trade surpluses for the two other CPA aggregates within other non-metallic mineral products in 2007. The overall trade surplus for other non-metallic mineral products in 2007 represented, however, a further narrowing of the surplus from its relative peak of EUR 8.4 billion in 2002. In the five years that followed, the value of imports grew much more strongly than exports (total growth of 73.0% compared with 18.7%). Much of this growth in imports was from other non-metallic mineral products from China. By 2007, just under two fifths (38.8%) of all extra-EU-27 imports other non-metallic mineral products came from China. Although the value of EU-27 exports of other non-metallic mineral products grew by 4.4% between 2006 and 2007, exports to the United States (the EU-27

's principal partner, accounting for a fifth of the market) declined by about one tenth.

Among the Member States, the largest exporters (intra- and extra-EU trade) of other non-metallic mineral products in 2007 were Germany (EUR 12.1 billion) and Italy (EUR 9.9 billion), both of whom recorded significant trade surpluses (EUR 4.2 billion and EUR 6.3 billion respectively). The largest [trade deficits](#) in other non-metallic mineral products were recorded for the United Kingdom (EUR 1.8 billion) and France (EUR 1.5 billion).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

⁵¹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Context

The processes of transforming mineral raw materials such as clay, lime, sand or stone into other non-metallic mineral products (for use, among others, by construction, food and beverages manufacturing, or households in the form of consumer durables) tend to be energy-intensive. Indeed, energy costs accounted for 9.5% of the purchases of goods and services in the EU's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2006, the second highest ratio after non-energy mining and quarrying (NACE Subsection CB) among the industrial structural business statistics sectors. Within this sector, the share of energy costs in purchases of goods and services reached 14.9% for the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector.

Current policy initiatives are focused on environmental impacts, energy strategies, and health and safety. Under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), independent consultants delivered studies to the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry](#) on the competitiveness of the ceramics and glass sectors in October 2008.

Challenges were identified, including ensuring the availability of energy and raw materials at affordable prices, the need to minimise energy waste, reduce energy use, as well as maintaining emissions within targets and removing tariff and non-tariff international barriers to trade. Suggested areas of development were a focus on the high quality and high value products end of the market, investment in cleaner technologies and environmental management systems, investment in more efficient and flexible automation technologies, improved and more targeted skills training programmes and efforts at a policy level to establish EU environmental regulations on a global platform.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry – Non-metallic mineral products](#)

See also

- [Construction sector statistics](#)

Notes

Hotel and accommodation statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers accommodation services, corresponding to NACE Groups 55.1 and 55.2, which are part of the [hotel, restaurant and catering services](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the provision of short-stay lodging in [hotels, motels and inns](#), corresponding to NACE Group 55.1, which excludes the rental of long-stay accommodation and timeshare operations;
- camping sites and other short-stay accommodation, including self-catering holiday chalets or cottages, corresponding to NACE Group 55.2.

	Infrastructure			Arrivals (thousands)			Nights spent (thousands)			Nights spent per arrival	
	Establishments	Bed-rooms	Bed places	Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents	Total	Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents	Total	Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents
EU-27	201 168	5 772 670	11 540 646				819 704	705 304	1 525 008		
BE	2 013	56 693	124 811	2 877	5 713	8 590	5 220	10 976	16 197	1.8	1.9
BG	1 526	103 841	231 303	2 228	2 206	4 434	4 867	11 868	16 736	2.2	5.4
CZ	4 559	106 907	248 077	3 795	6 098	9 893	9 206	17 838	27 044	2.4	2.9
DK	477	37 098	73 384	2 302	1 308	3 610	6 445	4 635	11 080	2.8	3.5
DE	35 941	899 068	1 643 748	79 283	21 449	100 732	170 234	44 442	214 675	2.1	2.1
EE	346	13 875	28 634	676	1 286	1 962	1 175	2 668	3 843	1.7	2.1
IE	4 087	67 355	156 775	-	-	-	-	-	28 282	-	-
EL	9 207	367 992	700 933	6 950	8 746	15 696	16 675	47 410	64 086	2.4	5.4
ES	17 827	821 143	1 642 417	48 641	35 783	84 423	116 597	155 093	271 689	2.4	4.3
FR	18 135	626 981	1 253 962	76 201	33 463	109 664	131 117	73 152	204 269	1.7	2.2
IT	34 037	1 058 543	2 141 952	43 242	34 757	77 999	141 117	112 959	254 076	3.3	3.2
CY	735	43 799	87 804	535	1 775	2 310	1 169	13 129	14 298	2.2	7.4
LV	318	11 457	20 685	541	765	1 305	979	1 780	2 759	1.8	2.3
LT	348	10 973	21 871	567	767	1 334	1 082	1 509	2 591	1.9	2.0
LU	273	7 639	14 559	31	706	738	78	1 360	1 438	2.5	1.9
HU	1 999	65 638	154 088	3 188	3 131	6 319	7 662	8 635	16 297	2.4	2.8
MT	160	17 792	39 985	143	1 080	1 223	336	7 581	7 917	2.4	7.0
NL	3 196	98 966	200 254	10 516	8 713	19 229	17 831	16 328	34 159	1.7	1.9
AT	14 204	285 558	573 726	7 875	15 348	23 223	21 285	57 882	79 167	2.7	3.8
PL	2 443	93 944	190 387	8 652	3 833	12 486	15 898	8 409	24 307	1.8	2.2
PT	2 028	117 565	264 037	5 438	5 883	11 321	12 350	25 216	37 566	2.3	4.3
RO	4 163	112 177	228 123	5 186	1 531	6 717	16 259	3 497	19 756	3.1	2.3
SI	396	17 251	33 040	523	1 354	1 876	1 839	3 707	5 546	3.5	2.7
SK	1 249	32 766	67 178	1 320	1 350	2 670	3 264	3 969	7 233	2.5	2.9
FI	909	54 924	119 397	6 520	2 188	8 708	11 182	4 635	15 817	1.7	2.1
SE	1 893	103 793	207 439	12 459	2 993	15 452	19 574	5 842	25 416	1.6	2.0
UK	40 130	615 986	1 250 536	47 010	18 671	65 681	105 231	64 209	169 440	2.2	3.4
HR	800	76 087	163 171	1 111	3 910	5 020	2 951	17 988	20 940	2.7	4.6
IS	294	8 717	18 437	274	782	1 056	437	1 480	1 917	1.6	1.9
LI	47	645	1 265	1	58	60	3	126	129	1.9	2.2
NO	1 112	70 965	154 311	8 446	2 899	11 345	13 458	5 052	18 510	1.6	1.7
CH	5 635	141 596	270 146	7 197	8 436	15 633	15 473	20 892	36 365	2.2	2.5

(1) EU-27 and Portugal, 2006; Italy and the United Kingdom, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (Tourism)

Table 1: Main indicators for hotels and similar establishments, 2007 (1)

	Number of establishments (units)				Number of bed places (units)
	Total	Tourist campsites	Holiday dwellings	Other collective accommodation	
EU-27	221 483				15 773 977
BE	1 503	538	64	901	247 616
BG	492	15	206	271	35 310
CZ	3 286	516	344	2 426	203 630
DK	598	419	79	100	304 961
DE	17 817	2 531	10 600	4 686	1 566 665
EE	638	90	221	327	15 977
IE	4 890	101	4 607	182	59 704
EL	324	324	-	-	90 023
ES	19 696	1 220	4 843	13 633	1 474 524
FR	10 643	8 052	2 406	185	4 483 004
IT	96 957	2 583	61 801	32 573	2 310 701
CY	167	4	163	-	4 765
LV	82	18	40	24	5 011
LT	181	10	144	27	11 423
LU	235	98	99	38	51 519
HU	957	252	353	352	160 654
MT	6	-	-	-	844
NL	4 072	3 452	837	783	1 011 574
AT	6 526	540	3 388	2 598	375 234
PL	4 275	127	310	3 838	391 718
PT	296	230	-	66	191 106
RO	531	62	-	469	55 578
SI	423	41	115	267	35 447
SK	1 426	71	77	1 278	93 981
FI	449	270	134	45	102 015
SE	2 083	1 054	296	723	545 100
UK	40 878	5 071	34 467	1 340	1 843 926
HR	1 011	235	129	647	319 060
IS	286	140	31	115	-
LI	113	2	101	10	-
NO	1 153	783	304	66	344 052

(1) EU-27 and Portugal, 2006; Italy and the United Kingdom, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (Tourism)

Table 2: Main indicators for collective accommodation establishments other than hotels, 2007 (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	Country	(thousand)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	12 386	Germany	395.5	Cyprus	6.1
2	France	9 653	United Kingdom	391.2	Greece	2.5
3	Germany	9 450	Italy	279.4	Austria	2.5
4	Italy	9 054	Spain	273.2	Spain	1.6
5	Spain	8 773	France	248.4	Bulgaria	1.6

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Accommodation services (NACE Groups 55.1 and 55.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

On-line booking has grown to account for a significant proportion of revenue for the accommodation services sector. According to Eurostat's annual survey on [e-commerce](#), the share of [turnover](#) generated via the Internet in the accommodation services sector (NACE Groups 55.1 and 55.2) rose from just 3% in 2004 to 14% by 2008; over the same period the share within the [non-financial business economy](#)⁵² as a whole increased more moderately from 9% to 12%. Note that this survey is limited to [enterprises](#) with 10 persons employed and more.

Hotels and similar establishments are one of four main types of accommodation, the others being camping sites, holiday dwellings and other collective establishments. The Member States that had the largest number of hotels and similar establishments in 2007 were the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy with over 34 thousand establishments each, which combined accounted for more than half the total number in the [EU-27](#).

In terms of the number of arrivals in hotels and similar establishments, France and Germany were the largest markets. A number of southern Member States recorded the longest average stays (nights per arrival) for non-residents, notably in Cyprus, Malta, Greece and Bulgaria where this exceeded 5 nights.

An analysis of the seasonality of demand for hotels and similar accommodation shows the lowest point in January and a peak in August: the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-27 in August 2007 was 2.5 times that recorded in January of the same year. An overview of the supply of other

⁵²Defined as NACE Sections D to G, I, K, Groups 55.1 and 55.2, and Division 92 for the purpose of this analysis.

types of collective accommodation shows there were approximately 15.8 million bed-places in the EU-27 in 2006, around 36% more than in hotels and similar establishments.

Structural profile

There were 259.3 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's accommodation services (NACE Groups 55.1 and 55.2) sector in 2006, and they employed 2.3 million persons. This was equivalent to 15.4% of all enterprises classified within the whole of the accommodation and food services (NACE Section H) and to 24.7% of the workforce. In **output** terms, the accommodation services sector's contribution was greater, reaching 31.2% of accommodation and food services' turnover and 36.0% of **value added** .

The United Kingdom created the highest value added for accommodation services among the Member States in 2006, but its workforce was smaller than that in Germany. In Cyprus, 6.1% of the value added in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) was derived from accommodation services, making this by far the most specialised Member State in this activity⁵³. Greece and Austria were also relatively highly specialised in accommodation services.

Expenditure and productivity

The accommodation services sector recorded a particularly high level of **investment** , a total of EUR 19.5 billion within the EU-27 in 2006. This was equivalent to 29.8% of the sector's own value added, 11.4 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average. Turning to **operating expenditure** , the share of **personnel costs** in total operating expenditure was particularly high in accommodation services, reaching 37.4%, one of the highest shares in the non-financial business economy. Indeed, this share exceeded 40% in several Member States, reaching a maximum of 49.3% in Cyprus (2005).

In the EU-27's accommodation services sector each person employed generated on average EUR 28.6 thousand of value added in 2006, while average personnel costs per employee reached EUR 19.5 thousand. For both of these indicators the levels recorded for accommodation services were far greater than in the restaurants, bars and catering sector, but were nevertheless only around one third of the non-financial business economy averages. The low average personnel costs roughly compensated for the low apparent **labour productivity** ; when combined the resulting **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** for the accommodation services sector (146.5%) was only slightly below the non-financial business economy average (151.1%), and well above the ratio for restaurants, bars and catering (118.5%).

None of the Member States⁵⁴ recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below parity (100%) in this sector, and the lowest ratio was recorded in Sweden (112.6%). In a few Member States the level of this ratio in accommodation services was above that in the non-financial business economy, most notably in Latvia where it was nearly 20% higher.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)** , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include Eurostat tourism statistics.

⁵³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

⁵⁴Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Context

One of the main characteristics of tourism is the high income elasticity of demand, which increases or reduces more easily than for many other products or services. As such, spending on tourism generally decreases proportionally faster than consumers' income during times of economic slowdown. Moreover, political or economic uncertainties tend to lead to a diversion of tourism demand, leading for example to shifts between outbound tourism and domestic tourism, for example when exchange rates change rapidly. Furthermore, a downturn in economic fortunes is also likely to result in reduced business activity; likely to be reflected in fewer business trips and nights spent in hotels, as well as less business lunches and dinners.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Hotel, restaurant and catering services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Restaurants, bars and catering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Notes

Hotel, restaurant and catering services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

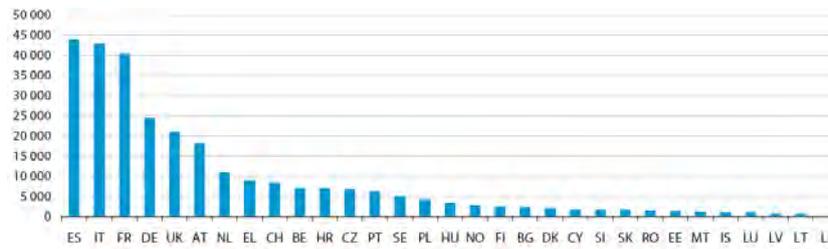
This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the hotel, restaurant and catering sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Section H or Division 55. It covers activities that make up a significant part of the tourism supply, although also serving local clients, namely hotels and other provision of short-stay accommodation, restaurants, bars, canteens and catering. This sector's activities are treated in more depth in two further articles:

	Residents	Non-residents	Non-residents share in total (%)
BE	5 068	7 045	58.2
BG	2 537	2 227	46.7
CZ	6 281	6 680	51.5
DK	4 056	2 027	33.3
DE	103 281	24 393	19.1
EE	963	1 380	58.9
IE	:	:	:
EL	7 084	8 954	55.8
ES	57 828	43 953	43.2
FR	86 588	40 417	31.8
IT	53 041	42 829	44.7
CY	541	1 785	76.7
LV	643	845	56.8
LT	746	805	51.9
LU	64	916	93.5
HU	4 023	3 451	46.2
MT	143	1 091	88.4
NL	19 252	11 008	36.4
AT	9 450	18 113	65.7
PL	14 560	4 387	23.2
PT	6 697	6 349	48.7
RO	5 421	1 551	22.2
SI	901	1 704	65.4
SK	2 074	1 665	44.5
FI	7 627	2 472	24.5
SE	17 962	5 128	22.2
UK	64 424	21 037	24.6
HR	1 592	7 028	81.5
IS	483	1 036	68.2
LI	5	73	93.9
NO	8 446	2 899	25.6
CH	7 197	8 436	54.0

(1) Portugal, 2006; Norway and Switzerland, hotels and similar establishments only.

Source: Eurostat (Tourism)

Table 1: Accommodation and food services. Tourist arrivals (thousands), 2007 (1)



(1) Portugal, 2006; Norway and Switzerland, hotels and similar establishments only.
Source: Eurostat (Tourism)

Figure 1: Accommodation and food services. Non-resident tourist arrivals, 2007 (thousands) (1)

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Accommodation and food services	1 681.9	100.0	433 696	100.0	181 912	100.0	9 266.3	100.0
Accommodation services	259.3	15.4	135 108	31.2	65 413	36.0	2 287.6	24.7
Restaurants, bars and catering	1 423.0	84.6	298 588	68.8	116 499	64.0	6 978.7	75.3

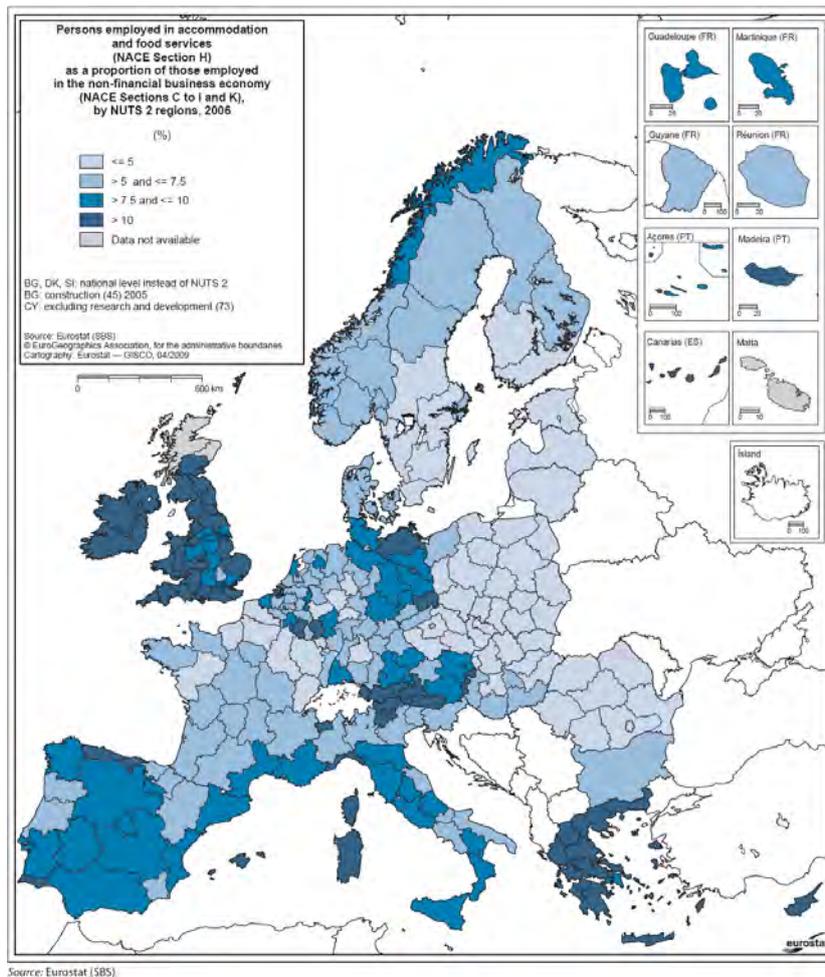
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	United Kingdom	41 710	22.9	United Kingdom	1 926.6	20.8	Cyprus (12.2)	Cyprus (16.1)
2	France	28 529	15.7	Germany	1 315.6	14.2	Greece (5.0)	Ireland (13.6)
3	Spain	25 172	13.8	Spain	1 259.4	13.6	Spain (4.7)	Greece (11.7)
4	Germany	23 225	12.8	Italy	1 115.4	12.0	Austria (4.6)	United Kingdom (10.9)
5	Italy	21 993	12.1	France	915.4	9.9	Portugal (4.3)	Austria (10.0)

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Persons employed in accommodation and food services (NACE Section H) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)

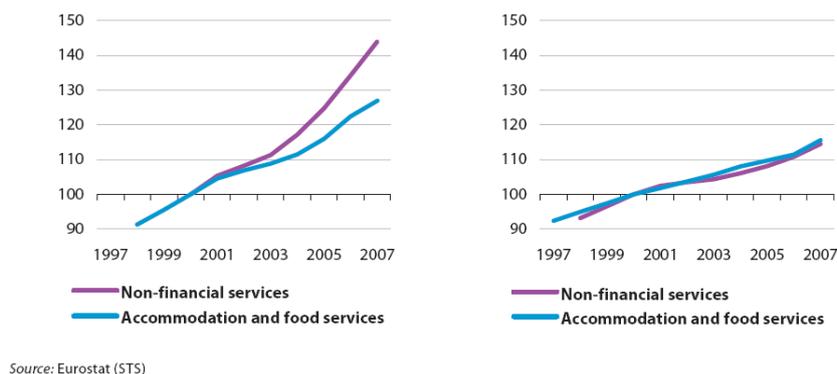


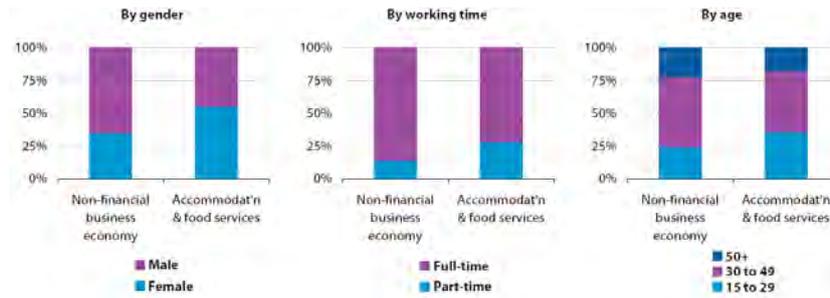
Figure 2: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Accommodation and food services (2)	Non-financial business economy	Accommodation and food services (2)
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	36.6	29.7	44.3
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	26.2	20.7	26.6
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	13.4	17.0	11.3
250 or more persons employed	42.1	23.8	32.6	17.7

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.
(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



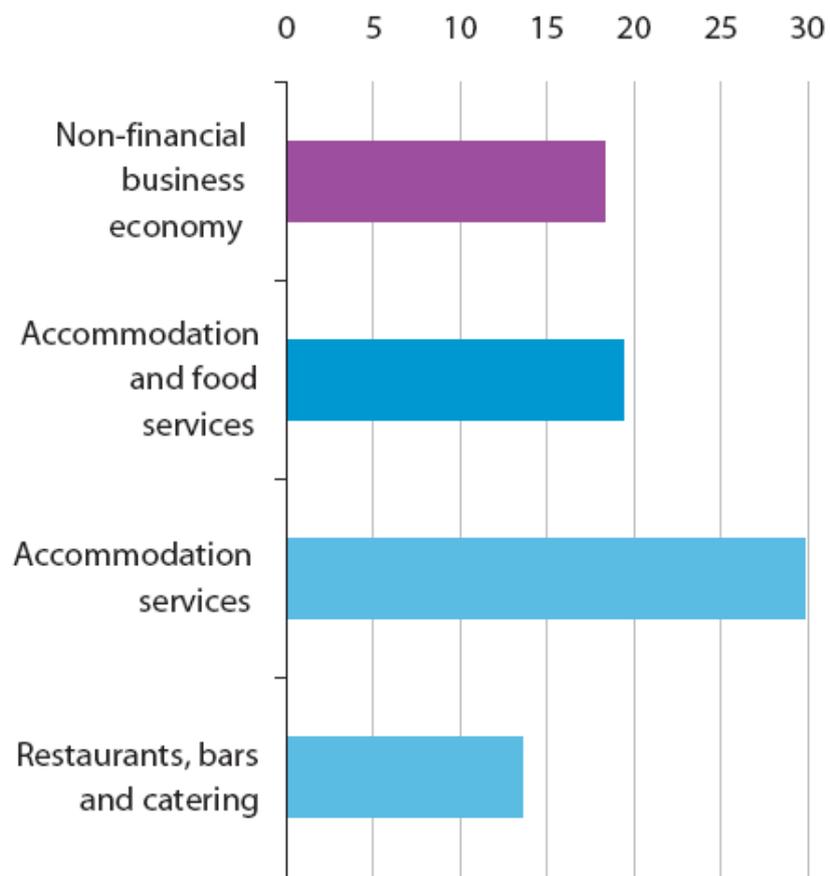
Source: Eurostat (LF51)

Figure 3: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Accommodation and food services	118 410	244 021	35 243	19.6	15.6	126.2	14.6
Accommodation services	40 139	67 045	19 494	28.6	19.5	146.5	18.7
Restaurants, bars and catering	78 271	176 975	15 749	16.7	14.1	118.5	12.8

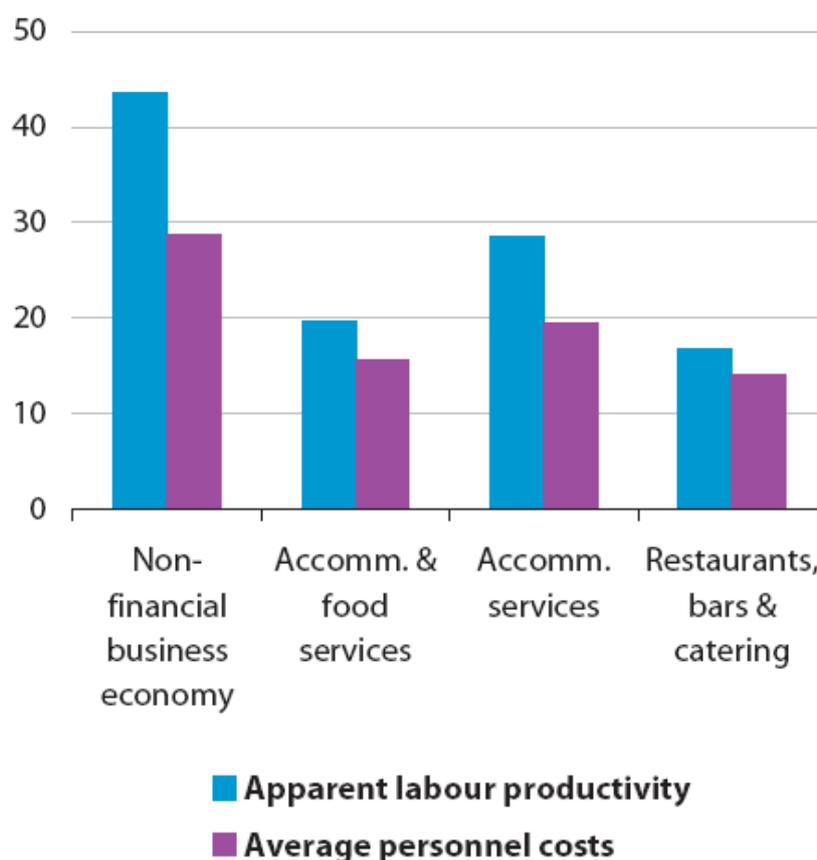
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 4: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 5: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	42.3	22.6	49.7	13.5	179.8	1.8	13.1	103.7	284.6	226.8	269.6	7.0	2.7	3.7
Persons employed	165.9	114.8	158.5	104.5	1 315.6	18.5	148.6	303.7	1 259.4	915.4	1 115.4	34.0	30.6	38.6
Turnover	10 179	1 077	3 969	5 352	48 989	434	8 531	9 475	58 406	66 493	60 364	1 579	509	476
Production	9 637	835	3 685	5 138	43 327	428	5 557	9 378	58 117	59 667	59 369	1 550	536	444
Purch. of goods & serv.	6 331	823	2 993	3 172	20 607	281	5 130	6 139	34 033	37 502	37 480	692	323	341
Value added	3 723	328	1 259	2 298	23 225	160	3 407	3 457	25 172	28 529	21 993	847	225	165
Personnel costs	2 194	156	795	1 593	13 922	104	2 443	2 231	17 051	22 246	13 737	524	102	121
Average personnel costs	18.1	1.6	6.7	16.8	12.6	5.7	18.0	14.3	17.6	26.9	19.5	17.8	3.3	3.3
Gross operating surplus	1 529	172	464	705	9 304	56	964	1 226	8 121	6 283	8 256	323	123	44
Gross investment	772	391	273	336	1 605	44	740	1 323	4 228	7 053	5 847	93	148	110
Apparent labour prod.	22.4	2.9	7.9	22.0	17.7	8.6	22.9	11.4	20.0	31.2	19.7	25.0	7.4	4.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	124.0	176.3	118.5	130.9	139.8	151.7	127.2	79.5	113.8	116.1	100.9	140.2	220.4	129.3
Gross operating rate	15.0	15.9	11.7	13.2	19.0	12.9	11.3	12.9	13.9	9.4	13.7	20.4	24.2	9.3
Investment rate	20.7	119.3	21.7	14.6	6.9	27.6	21.7	38.3	16.8	24.7	26.6	11.0	65.7	66.9
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SJ	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	2.8	32.0	-	36.7	46.0	57.1	87.5	20.6	7.2	1.8	10.8	25.6	131.8	10.1
Persons employed	15.5	126.9	-	344.9	242.6	223.9	276.0	121.5	32.0	21.7	55.1	124.4	1 926.6	83.5
Turnover	1 027	2 569	-	15 578	13 143	3 945	8 880	2 030	1 228	453	4 855	8 688	94 300	5 848
Production	1 016	1 862	-	15 402	12 974	3 682	8 317	1 545	1 111	420	4 753	8 729	78 128	5 781
Purch. of goods & serv.	537	1 892	-	8 929	6 833	2 509	6 093	1 508	752	289	3 139	5 558	49 950	3 434
Value added	492	702	-	6 610	6 390	1 361	3 072	564	462	174	1 806	3 294	41 710	2 448
Personnel costs	331	560	-	3 896	4 083	642	2 286	302	346	112	1 339	2 578	24 426	1 983
Average personnel costs	24.6	5.3	-	12.9	21.0	4.3	8.9	2.6	12.8	5.2	27.1	24.9	13.5	25.1
Gross operating surplus	161	142	-	2 714	2 307	719	786	262	116	63	467	717	17 285	465
Gross investment	23	166	-	668	1 136	260	1 246	599	234	110	181	630	6 860	279
Apparent labour prod.	31.7	5.5	-	19.2	26.3	6.1	11.1	4.6	14.4	8.0	32.8	26.5	21.6	29.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	128.9	105.2	-	148.3	125.5	140.4	124.9	181.3	112.8	155.0	121.2	106.4	160.5	116.8
Gross operating rate	15.7	5.5	-	17.4	17.6	18.2	8.9	12.9	9.5	13.8	9.6	8.3	18.3	7.9
Investment rate	4.7	23.6	-	10.1	17.8	19.1	40.6	106.2	50.6	63.1	10.0	19.1	16.4	11.4

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005, unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage-adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

- accommodation ;
- food services .

Main statistical findings

Germany and France recorded the largest number of tourists in 2007, each with just over 127 million tourist arrivals (including both residents and non-residents). Spain, Italy and France welcomed the most non-residents in absolute terms, whereas as a proportion of all tourist arrivals, non-residents were highest in the three smallest Member States (Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus), followed by Austria.

Structural profile

Accommodation and food services (NACE Section H) recorded value added of EUR 181.9 billion in the EU-27 in 2006, which represented 3.2% of the total for the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K). However, it was in terms of the number of enterprises and also employment that this sector's contribution to the non-financial business economy total was greatest. In total, 1.7 million enterprises employed 9.3 million people, equal to 7.1% of the non-financial business economy workforce and 8.3% of the enterprise population; by these two measures the accommodation and food services sector was the sixth largest in terms of the coverage used in the structural business statistics sector articles.

This large workforce contained a relatively low share of paid employees in the EU-27, 82.1%, indicating a large number of working proprietors and unpaid family workers. A more detailed analysis shows that the sub-sector concerning restaurants, bars and catering (NACE Groups 55.3 to 55.5) had a particularly low share of paid employees, just 79.6%, while the 89.9% share recorded for accommodation services (NACE Groups 55.1 and 55.2) was in fact above the non-financial business economy average.

Restaurants, bars and catering was the larger of these two subsectors, as it contributed about two thirds (64.0%) of the value added in the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector in 2006, while providing around three quarters (75.3%) of the sectoral workforce.

With EUR 41.7 billion of value added and 9.3 million persons employed in 2006, the United Kingdom was by far the largest Member State in the accommodation and food services sector, contributing more than a fifth of the EU-27 total for these two measures. In terms of the value added contribution to national non-financial business economy, Cyprus (2005) was by a very large margin the most specialised Member State⁵⁵ in accommodation and food services, with 12.2% of its non-financial business economy value added generated in this sector. In fact, based on the coverage of the structural business statistics sector articles, accommodation and food services was the second largest sector in Cyprus in value added terms. A number of other southern European Member States figured in the list of Member States most specialised in this sector, along with Austria. It should be noted that recent data related to specialisation is not available for Malta, while older data also imply a high specialisation rate for Malta in this sector. Among all the Member States the contribution of accommodation and food services to non-financial business economy value added was lower than the equivalent contribution in terms of employment, reflecting the labour-intensive nature of these activities, although employment figures are boosted by the high degree of part-time employment in this sector (see below).

The map shows the contribution of the accommodation and food services sector to employment within the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) of each region. The importance of this activity in several southern Member States is clear, and the highest proportions of non-financial business economy employment in the accommodation and food services sector were recorded in Ionia Nisia (33.8%) and Notio Aigaio (29.9%), both in Greece, followed by regions in Portugal, Spain and Italy. Nevertheless, this sector also provided 15.0% or more of non-financial business employment in a few regions in the United Kingdom and Austria, one Irish and one German region, as well as in Cyprus.

As regards the development of the accommodation and food services sector in the EU-27 over approximately ten years, in terms of turnover and employment, both of these measures posted uninterrupted growth. The index of turnover grew on average by 3.7% per year between 1998 and 2007, with the lowest year on year growth recorded in 2003 (1.8%) and the highest (5.6%) in 2006. Among the Member States for which the turnover index is available from 2000 to 2007⁵⁶, a rapid increase for accommodation and food services was observed for the three Baltic Member States, Bulgaria and Romania, all recording average growth in excess of 14% per year.

The index of employment for accommodation and food services recorded average growth of 2.2% per year

⁵⁵Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

⁵⁶Greece, France and Italy, not available; Portugal, unadjusted data rather than working-day adjusted.

in the EU-27 between 1998 and 2007, roughly in line with the 2.3% average growth recorded for non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74). In 2007, EU-27

employment growth of 3.7% was recorded in this sector, the fastest rate of growth throughout this period.

In terms of enterprise size, a large proportion of wealth created in the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector was concentrated within **micro** and **small enterprises** (with less than 10 and 10 to 49 persons employed respectively): micro and small enterprises generated 62.8% of the sector's value added in 2006, and employed 70.9% of the workforce in 2005, approximately 20 percentage points higher than the equivalent shares for the non-financial business economy as a whole. Among the Member States⁵⁷, the United Kingdom (44.9%) and to a lesser extent the Netherlands (34.6%) stood out from the other countries, as **large enterprises** (with 250 and more persons employed) made significant contributions to the accommodation and food services sector's value added in 2006.

Employment characteristics

The accommodation and food services workforce was atypical, with high proportions of women, part-time workers, and younger workers in the workforce. In 2007 women made up 55.6% of the workforce in this sector in the EU-27, a share that was 20.5 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average. Moreover, this pattern was widespread, as the proportion of female employment was higher than the non-financial business economy national average in every Member State.

Among the EU-27's accommodation and food services workforce in 2007 some 71.9% worked on a full-time basis, a share that was clearly below the non-financial business economy average (85.6%). In fact, this was the second lowest full-time **employment rate** among all the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy, higher only than in retail trade (NACE Division 52). This low proportion of full-time employment reflects the need for employment flexibility in this sector, including adaptability to atypical working hours. In all of the Member States, except for Romania, the proportion of the persons working full-time in the accommodation and food services sector was below the national average for the non-financial business economy.

The workforce in this sector tended to be younger than in other activities within the non-financial business economy, a characteristic linked to the relatively low-skilled and low paid nature of many of the jobs, as well as to the flexibility and irregularity of working hours, and to the seasonal nature of work in this sector that often peaks during periods when higher education establishments are closed. In 2007, those aged 15 to 29 accounted for over one third (35.7%) of the sector's workforce in the EU-27

, the highest share of younger workers in the workforce of all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy. The share of younger workers in the workforce of accommodation and food services was systematically higher than the average in the non-financial business economy in all of the Member States, except in Cyprus.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Investment by the accommodation and food services sector was relatively high in 2006, EUR 35.2 billion. This was equivalent to 3.4% of the non-financial business economy total, slightly more than the sector's value added share and as a result the investment rate in the accommodation and food services sector (19.4%) was above the non-financial business economy average (18.4%). A more detailed analysis reveals that the accommodation services subsector recorded a particularly high level of investment, equivalent to 29.8% of its own value added, while the restaurants, bars and catering subsector had an investment rate of 13.5%. Lithuania and Greece both recorded relatively high rates of investment in the accommodation and food services sector, to the extent that the investment rate recorded here was approximately 1.7 times the rate recorded for the non-financial business economy. However, the highest investment rates were recorded in Bulgaria and Romania, and were in excess of 100%, indicating that in this sector investment outstripped value added in 2006.

An analysis of expenditure shows that **personnel costs** accounted for slightly less than one third (32.7%) of the total operating expenditure in the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector in 2006. This share was

⁵⁷Cyprus, Poland and Slovakia, 2005; Malta, not available.

approximately double the non-financial business economy average (16.1%), and was the third highest share in terms of the coverage used for the structural business statistics sector articles, underlying the labour-intensive nature of accommodation and food services. In the accommodation services subsector the share of personnel costs was particularly high, reaching 37.4%, compared with 30.7% for restaurants, bars and catering.

Apparent [labour productivity](#) in the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector was EUR 19.6 thousand per person employed in 2006, this low level reflecting, at least to some extent, the high use of part-time and seasonal employment. Equally, these characteristics and the relatively low or unskilled workforce have an impact on average personnel costs per employee which were EUR 15.6 thousand in the accommodation and food services sector. For both of these indicators the accommodation and food services sector recorded the lowest values among all of the sectors covered by the structural business statistics sectors; both of these indicators were even lower in the restaurants, bars and catering subsector.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) is less affected by the incidence of part-time and seasonal employment. For the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector this ratio was 126.2% in 2006, still well below the equivalent ratio for the non-financial business economy (151.1%). Again this ratio was lower for restaurants, bars and catering than it was for accommodation services. In all Member States⁵⁸ this ratio was lower in the accommodation and food services sector than in the non-financial business economy as a whole, although only the Greek ratio of 79.5% was below parity (100%).

Despite the relatively low [productivity](#) figures, the EU-27's accommodation and food services sector recorded a [gross operating surplus](#) (value added less personnel costs) equivalent to 14.6% of turnover in 2006. Once more, a lower level for this indicator was registered for the restaurants, bars and catering subsector, but at 12.8% it was still above the non-financial business economy average of 10.8%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and Eurostat tourism statistics.

Context

One of the main characteristics of tourism is the high income elasticity of demand, which increases or reduces more easily than for many other products or services. As such, spending on tourism generally decreases proportionally faster than consumers' income during times of economic slowdown. Moreover, political or economic uncertainties tend to lead to a diversion of tourism demand, leading for example to shifts between outbound tourism and domestic tourism, for example when exchange rates change rapidly. Furthermore, a downturn in economic fortunes is also likely to result in reduced business activity; likely to be reflected in fewer business trips and nights spent in hotels, as well as less business lunches and dinners.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

⁵⁸Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

See also

- [Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Notes

Industrial processing machinery production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production of industrial processing machinery, corresponding to NACE groups 29.4 and 29.5, which are part of the [machinery and equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- machine-tools (corresponding to NACE Group 29.4);
- other special purpose machinery (NACE Group 29.5).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Industrial processing machinery	64.0	200 688	65 400	1 215.0	100.0	100.0
Machine-tools	14.3	47 688	16 400	315.0	25.1	25.9
Other special purpose machinery	49.7	153 000	49 000	900.0	74.9	74.1
For metallurgy	3.1	7 700	2 600	60.0	4.0	4.9
For food, beverage & tobacco processing	9.8	19 300	6 600	130.0	10.1	10.7
For textile, apparel & leather production	4.7	12 600	3 800	81.7	5.8	6.7
For paper & paperboard production	1.2	8 952	2 808	45.8	4.3	3.8
Other special purpose machinery n.e.c.	24.0	66 178	22 949	435.1	35.1	35.8
For mining, quarrying and construction	6.9	38 504	10 420	191.4	15.9	15.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of machine-tools; manufacture of other special purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	27 597 42.2	Germany	429.9 35.4	Germany	2.4
2	Italy	9 975 15.3	Italy	175.9 14.5	Finland	2.0
3	United Kingdom	4 902 7.5	Poland	75.4 6.1	Austria	2.0
4	France	4 240 6.5	Spain	73.7 5.9	Czech Republic	1.8
5	Spain	3 143 4.8	France	71.8 5.9	Italy	1.6

(1) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Latvia and Poland, 2005.

(2) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(3) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of machine-tools; manufacture of other special purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Production value		Rounding base	Volume of	Unit of volume	Rounding base
	Prodcom code	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	production (thousand)		(million)
Parts for earthmoving equipment, ships' derricks, cranes, mobile lifting frames excluding buckets, shovels, grabs, grips, blades (all types of construction equipment), for boring/sinking machinery	29526150	5 270	-	-	-	-
Self-propelled bulldozers with a 360° revolving superstructure	29522600	4 637	-	74	units	-
Injection or compression type mould tools for rubber or plastics	29562470	4 500	30	4 084	units	4
Sorting, screening, separating, washing machines; crushing, grinding, mixing, kneading machines excluding concrete/mortar mixers, machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen	29524030	3 392	-	187	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 3 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 29.56.24.70, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 30 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Industrial processing machinery (CPA Groups 29.4 and 29.5). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Industrial processing machinery	46 879	140 281	5 468	53.8	38.6
Machine-tools	11 879	32 281	1 310	52.1	39.2
Other special purpose machinery	35 000	108 000	4 158	54.4	38.5
For metallurgy (2)	1 800	6 300	173	43.3	30.7
For food, beverage & tobacco processing	4 700	13 000	450	50.8	37.9
For textile, apparel & leather production (2)	3 000	9 000	300	46.5	38.9
For paper & paperboard production	2 202	6 404	152	61.3	49.9
Other special purpose machinery n.e.c.	16 943	44 021	1 921	52.7	40.4
For mining, quarrying & construction (2)	6 491	29 291	943	54.4	35.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of machine-tools; manufacture of other special purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

There were 64.0 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 whose main activity was the manufacture of industrial processing machinery (NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5) in 2006; together they generated EUR 65.4 billion of value added from sales of EUR 200.7 billion. As such, industrial processing machinery contributed just over one third (34.0%) of the total value added that was generated across the whole of the machinery and equipment (NACE Subsection DK) manufacturing sector. The 1.2 million persons employed in the industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector within the EU-27 in 2006 also represented around a third (33.3%) of the machinery and equipment workforce.

Of the two NACE groups that make up the manufacture of industrial processing machinery, the largest sub-sector (using any of the standard indicators to measure size) was the manufacture of other special purpose machinery (NACE Group 29.5), which accounted for a about three quarters of EU-27 sectoral value added (74.9%) and employment (74.1%), the remainder being attributed to the manufacture of machine tools (NACE Group 29.4). The largest of the six NACE classes within the other special purpose machinery subsector was the miscellaneous category of other special purpose machinery not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 29.56), which accounted for almost half of the value added (46.8%) within this subsector, while the manufacture of special purpose machinery for mining, quarrying and construction (NACE Class 29.52, 21.3%) and for food, beverage and tobacco processing (NACE Class 29.53, 13.5%) were also relatively important.

The EU-27's industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector was dominated by output from Germany, which contributed 42.2% of sectoral value added in 2006 (some EUR 27.6 billion). The German share of EU-27

value added was almost three times as high as the next biggest share, recorded in Italy (15.3%), which in turn was twice as high as the third highest share in the United Kingdom (7.5%). When restricting the analysis to just the machine tools subsector, Germany had an even greater presence, providing more than half (51.5%) of the EU-27's value added in 2006.

Germany was also the most specialised Member State for industrial processing machinery manufacturing, as this sector contributed 2.4% to German non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added

in 2006, which was double the EU-27 average (1.2%); other Member States⁵⁹ that were relatively specialised included Finland and Austria (both 2.0%).

The [production indices](#) for the two NACE groups that comprise industrial processing machinery manufacturing followed a similar path in the past decade. Growth was, on average, relatively modest within the EU-27, averaging 1.7% per year during the ten-year period from 1997 to 2007 for machine tools, while the corresponding rate for other special purpose machinery was 1.6% per year. Both of these values were considerably lower than the average rates of growth recorded for the whole of machinery and equipment manufacturing over the same period (2.6% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

EU-27 gross [tangible investment](#) in the industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector was EUR 5.5 billion in 2006, almost one third (31.4%) of all investment in the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector. The [investment rate](#) for the industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector (8.3%) was slightly lower than the machinery and equipment average (9.0%).

[Personnel costs](#) accounted for 25.0% of operating expenditure in the EU-27's industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector in 2006, which was somewhat higher than the machinery and equipment average of 23.6%. Average personnel costs in the EU-27's industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector were EUR 38.6 thousand per employee in 2006 (almost the same as the machinery and equipment average). Each person employed within the EU-27's industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector generated an average of EUR 53.8 thousand of added value in 2006, which was EUR 1.1 thousand more than the average recorded for the whole of the machinery and equipment sector. Combining these two ratios results in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 139.3% for the industrial processing machinery manufacturing sector in 2006, which – although the highest ratio among the subsectors covered by [Machinery and equipment production statistics](#) – was well below the non-financial business economy average (151.1%).

Looking in more detail at these productivity measures, the highest level of [labour productivity](#) in the EU-27 was recorded for the manufacture of special purpose machinery for paper and paperboard production (NACE Class 29.55), where each person employed generated an average of EUR 61.3 thousand of value added in 2006. This disparity was however reflected in the average personnel costs for this subsector, which stood at EUR 49.9 thousand per employee, again by far the highest level among the NACE classes covered.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Technological advancements in the machinery and equipment that is used in other sectors of the economy (particularly in mining, manufacturing, energy provision and construction) can have a considerable impact upon the speed, quality and quantity of what is produced, thereby impacting on downstream productivity and profitability. The machinery and equipment sector is sensitive, therefore, to overall economic conditions and investment patterns both within the European Union and across the world (the two arguably being more intertwined than ever).

Industrial processing machinery covers the manufacture of a wide range of products that are destined for specific purposes within downstream manufacturing sectors. As such, demand is closely linked to general economic developments, as during periods of recession manufacturers in other areas of the industrial economy are

⁵⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Poland and Romania, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

unlikely to invest in or renew their machinery and equipment. Industrial processing machinery producers make specialist machines and applications to aid the manufacturing processes in a range of diverse sectors: for example, special purpose machinery for mining and quarrying, metallurgy, food and beverages processing, textiles and clothing production, paper and paperboard production, or construction.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Industrial production statistics

Data from September 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

PRODCOM code	Product	Value (EUR million)	Rounding base (million) (1)
29.10.22.30	Motor vehicles with a petrol engine > 1 500 cm ³	124 466	
29.10.23.30	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 1 500 cm ³ but ≤ 2 500 cm ³	105 491	
21.20.13.80	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, p.r.s., n.e.c.	67 423	
10.00.00.Z1	Prepared and preserved meat, meat offal or blood, including prepared meat and offal dishes	49 498	
10.90.10.20	Preparations for animal feeds other than dog and cat food	44 429	
29.32.30.90	Other parts and accessories, n.e.c., for vehicles of HS 87.01 to 87.05; parts thereof	40 000	20 000
29.10.21.00	New vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity ≤ 1 500 cm ³	34 529	
29.32.20.90	Parts and accessories of bodies (including cabs), n.e.c.	30 600	300
11.05.10.00	Beer from malt other than non-alcoholic and low-alcohol beer, excluding alcohol duty	30 100	700
10.71.11.00	Fresh bread	29 558	
25.11.23.60	Other structures of iron or steel	29 324	
25.62.20.00	Metal parts (excluding turned metal parts)	24 394	
30.30.50.90	Parts for all types of aircraft excluding propellers, rotors, under carriages, for civil use	24 200	200
10.51.40.50	Grated, powdered, blue-veined and other non-processed cheese	24 000	3 000
29.10.13.00	Vehicle compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel) (excluding for railway or tramway rolling stock)	22 017	

(1) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of PRODCOM code 29.32.30.90, the confidential value lies within the range +/- EUR 20 000 million of the reported value).

Table 1: Production sold in value terms, selected products, EU-27, 2011 - Source: Eurostat, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database go to Data Navigation Tree/Database by themes/Industry, trade and services/Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)/NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)/Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS-066341)

PRODCOM code	Product	Quantity (1 000)	Rounding base (1 000) (1)	Unit
12.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	671 202 387		p/st
16.10.23.03	Coniferous wood in chips or particles	40 860 000	20 000	kg
20.11.11.70	Oxygen	29 465 162		m3
23.51.12.10	Portland cement	166 552 098		kg
23.63.10.00	Ready-mixed concrete	586 318 531		kg
28.29.22.10	Fire extinguishers	15 430		p/st
32.50.13.11	Syringes, with or without needles, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	8 683 356		p/st
32.91.12.70	Brushes for the application of cosmetics	1 791 228		p/st
32.99.12.10	Ball-point pens	2 000 000	400 000	p/st
32.99.12.30	Felt-tipped and other porous-tipped pens and markers	1 879 087		p/st

(1) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of PRODCOM code 16.10.23.03, the confidential value lies within the range +/- 20 million kg of the reported value).

Table 2: Quantity of production sold, selected products, EU-27, 2011 - Source: Eurostat, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database go to Data Navigation Tree/Database by themes/Industry, trade and services/Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)/NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)/Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS-066341)

This article examines recent statistics on industrial production in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . PRODCOM is the name given to the EU's system of industrial production statistics which covers mining and quarrying and manufactured products.

Main statistical findings

PRODCOM covers mining and quarrying as well as manufacturing, in other words, [NACE Rev. 2](#) Sections B and C. PRODCOM statistics are based on a list of products called the PRODCOM List which consists of about 3900 headings and is revised every year. Products are detailed at an 8-digit level – only information at this detailed level can be found in the PRODCOM database, as production data for different products cannot always be meaningfully aggregated. The purpose of PRODCOM statistics is to report, for each product in the PRODCOM List, how much production has been sold during the reference period. This means that PRODCOM statistics relate to products (not to activities) and are therefore not strictly comparable with activity-based

statistics such as structural business statistics.

PRODCOM information is currently requested for each heading in terms of the value of production sold during the survey period. Table 1 shows the level of production in the EU-27 for a selection of products. As can be seen, transport equipment products (within Divisions 29 and 30) dominated the list of the most sold manufacturing products in the EU-27 in value terms in 2011, occupying the top two places with a number of further products among the top 15 shown, while there were also several manufactured food products (within Division 10) and a couple of fabricated metal products (Division 25).

As well as data by value, information on the physical quantity (also referred to as volume) of production sold during the survey period is also requested. Table 2 shows the quantity of production sold for a selection of products. In certain circumstances this information can be supplemented by the physical quantity of actual (total) production during the survey period, including therefore any production which is used (as an intermediate product) by the enterprise in the manufacture of other products in the List.

Data sources and availability

The PRODCOM List is linked to the activity classification NACE and to the [classification of products by activity \(CPA\)](#) : the first four digits of each PRODCOM code refer to a NACE class, the fifth and sixth digits relate to a CPA subcategory, and the seventh and eighth digits are specific to the PRODCOM List. Most headings correspond to one or more [combined nomenclature \(CN\)](#) codes: some headings (mostly industrial services) do not correspond to a CN heading at all. The relationship with CN enables the calculation of apparent consumption by linking production statistics to international trade statistics.

The production surveyed covers only the production actually carried out on the territory of the reporting country. This means that the production of subsidiaries which takes place outside an enterprise's territory is not included in the survey for that country. As a general principle, when a production process takes as an input a material that does not match the description of the product, and produces as an output something that does, then production of the product should be recorded. On the other hand, if the processing merely works on a product without changing the heading under which it is listed, it should not be recorded, since this would result in double-counting. This means that the link to turnover is tenuous, since some activity does not result in new products and should not be recorded in PRODCOM statistics.

PRODCOM data are available for all of the EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and Croatia, and Eurostat produces aggregates for the EU-27 and the EU-25. Data are available during the year following the reference year, with the first release by Eurostat normally in July. As more complete and revised data becomes available updates are released on a monthly basis.

Context

The development of PRODCOM dates back to 1985 when there were the first meetings of a working party on production statistics, whose objective was to harmonise the various ways industrial production statistics were collected in the EU Member States. Although statistics were collected on production in most countries, these covered the national situation, and national classifications were used and different survey methods applied. The basis of PRODCOM is to enable these national statistics to be compared and where possible aggregated geographically to give a picture relating to the output of a product within the EU context. This aim became more urgent with the creation of the single European market in 1992, such that the statistical system had to adapt.

Production statistics are used by the [European Commission](#) and national administrations for policymaking and by professional/trade associations and their members. The use of the data in climate change statistics is increasing, as well as in other environmental statistics such as the analysis of [material flows](#) or [chemicals management](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [National PRODCOM methodologies](#)

Dedicated section

- [PRODCOM](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Statistics on the production of manufactured goods](#) (ESMS metadata file - prom_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Industrial production: tables and figures](#)

See also

- [Industry, trade and services introduced](#)

Information and communication service statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from June 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) information and communication services sector, as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Section J. Information and communication services concern the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, information technology activities, and the processing of data and other information service activities.

The sector is composed of six separate NACE divisions and includes:

- publishing activities (Division 58);
- motion picture and sound recording activities (Division 59);
- programming and broadcasting activities (Division 60);
- wired, wireless and satellite telecommunications activities (Division 61);
- computer programming and consultancy statistics (Division 62);
- information service activities such as data processing, hosting, web portals, news agencies, information search (Division 63).

Note that this article does not cover printing or the mass reproduction of recorded media, both of which are considered as part of the [manufacturing](#) sector (Section C). The activities of call centres are included within the [administrative and support services sector](#) (Section M).

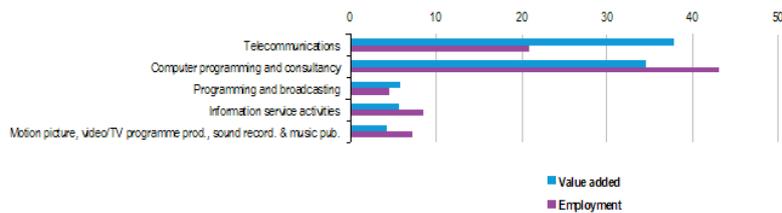
Publishing includes the acquisition of copyrights to content (information products) and making this content available to the general public by engaging in or arranging for the reproduction and distribution of this content in various forms; all types of media are included. Different types of content are considered, with the publishing activity as presented in this article including content such as books, newspapers, magazines and software, while the production of audio and visual content is included within motion picture and sound recording activities.

Programming and broadcasting activities cover the production and distribution of TV programming and involves different stages: production of individual items (such as films or television series); the creation of a complete television channel programme (including live news programming) and broadcasting; distribution of complete television programmes by third parties without any alteration of the content, for example through broadcasting, satellite or cable systems.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	794
Number of persons employed (1 000)	5 732
Turnover (EUR million)	1 081 406
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	629 052
Personnel costs (EUR million)	251 511
Value added (EUR million)	477 337
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	225 826
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	3.8
Number of persons employed (1)	4.3
Value added (1)	8.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	83.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	48.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	171.2
Gross operating rate (%)	20.9

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, information and communication (NACE Section J), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added; publishing activities, not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of information and communication (NACE Section J), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Information and communication	794.6	5 732.1	1 081 406	477 337	251 511
Publishing activities (1)	95.0	950.0	90 000	90 000	37 000
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	95.1	415.4	86 910	20 632	13 121
Programming and broadcasting	12.1	227.0	82 000	26 100	13 000
Telecommunications	39.8	1 200.0	400 000	180 000	56 000
Computer programming and consultancy (2)	453.3	2 462.6	336 106	194 490	115 521
Information service activities (3)	101.0	486.6	84 600	27 307	15 789

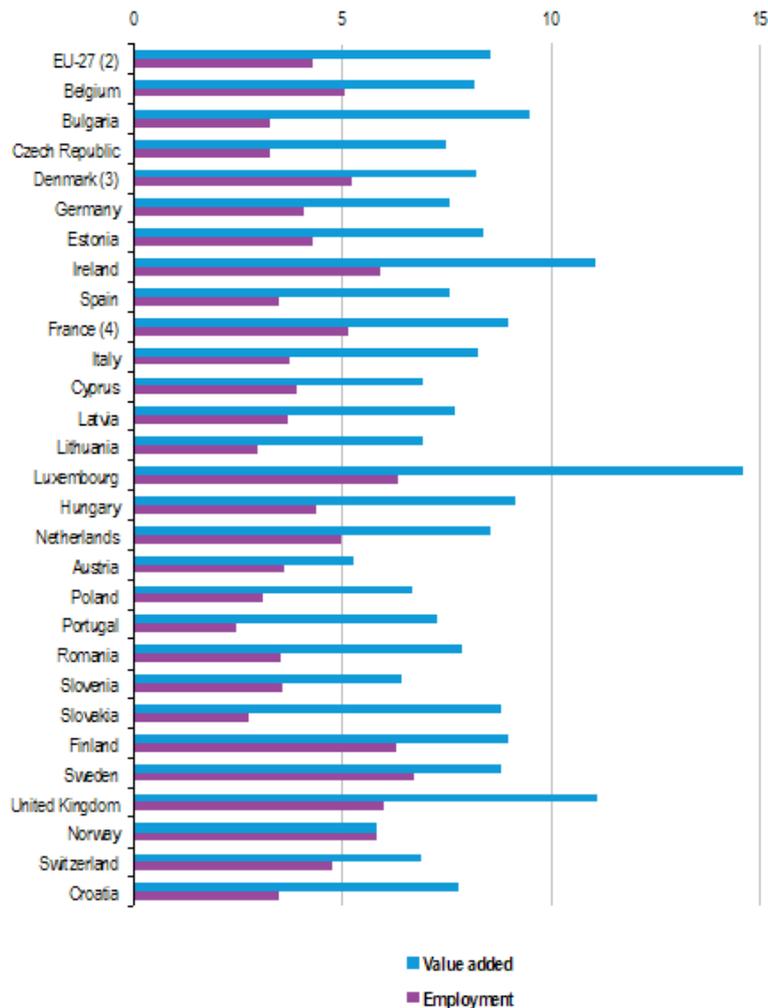
(1) Number of persons employed, turnover and value added, 2008.
(2) Number of enterprises, 2008.
(3) Turnover, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, information and communication (NACE Section J), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Information and communication	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Information and communication	83.0	48.8	171.3	20.8
Publishing activities (1)	50.0	42.0	140.3	-
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	50.0	40.0	124.7	11.1
Programming and broadcasting	109.0	32.5	210.3	24.7
Telecommunications	150.0	30.0	294.9	29.7
Computer programming and consultancy	61.0	33.4	132.1	14.8
Information service activities	56.0	39.0	140.9	20.0

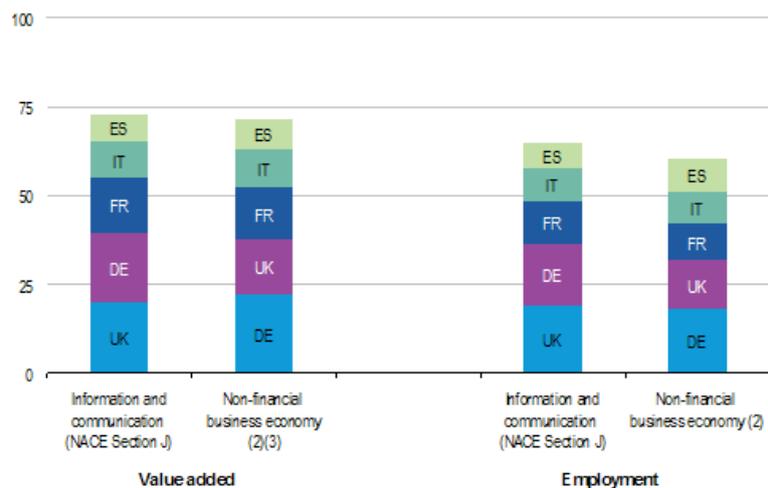
(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2008
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, information and communication (NACE Section J), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of information and communication (NACE Section J), 2009(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

(3) Denmark, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_s_e_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, information and communication (NACE Section J), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Information and communication	United Kingdom	30.1	Luxembourg	16.9
Publishing activities	Germany	1.0	Finland	1.0
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	France	25.8	Hungary	1.1
Programming and broadcasting activities	United Kingdom	23.4	Poland	0.9
Telecommunications	United Kingdom	16.9	Bulgaria	5.9
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	United Kingdom	23.4	United Kingdom	4.9
Information service activities	United Kingdom	25.7	Italy	0.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in information and communication (NACE Section J), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	794.4	5 732.1	1 081 408	477 337	251 511	57 279
Belgium	19.8	124.7	31 184.1	13 168.3	7 189.2	2 072.4
Bulgaria	7.9	68.3	3 315.3	1 570.7	595.0	288.3
Czech Republic	36.2	112.4	13 174.1	5 772.9	2 522.5	695.4
Denmark (2)	12.2	108.2	21 744.8	9 883.3	6 449.4	1 511.5
Germany	83.6	995.5	203 470.8	93 215.8	48 930.4	9 896.9
Estonia	2.1	16.3	1 294.2	594.6	291.0	77.6
Ireland	7.4	67.1	40 301.0	9 451.5	3 553.8	1 254.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	49.3	428.5	81 819.0	36 595.4	18 059.6	3 801.9
France (3)	80.3	701.8	188 612.8	72 933.1	45 137.0	-
Italy	100.7	584.0	111 285.7	48 894.4	23 026.9	6 497.5
Cyprus	0.8	9.2	1 057.7	599.5	319.2	148.9
Latvia	2.9	20.7	1 269.9	574.1	278.4	121.0
Lithuania	2.4	24.1	1 533.4	612.7	285.0	111.1
Luxembourg	1.6	14.1	6 045.2	2 180.3	881.4	460.5
Hungary	34.1	108.1	11 033.6	3 903.5	1 731.6	668.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	31.8	267.6	55 344.3	25 574.4	13 488.3	2 324.9
Austria	15.5	91.1	18 247.7	7 572.2	4 597.6	877.8
Poland	51.7	259.1	22 516.3	9 929.2	3 525.6	1 827.5
Portugal	14.2	76.8	13 868.5	5 400.1	2 426.2	1 601.1
Romania	19.6	140.3	8 313.1	3 485.0	1 438.8	1 034.0
Slovenia	5.4	22.3	2 954.3	1 032.1	605.2	215.4
Slovakia	0.9	27.8	3 954.2	1 897.0	743.0	310.5
Finland	8.6	90.4	15 513.9	7 047.5	4 580.9	832.6
Sweden	48.6	189.8	32 462.1	13 274.0	9 578.7	1 362.4
United Kingdom	144.1	1 034.5	198 502.5	85 823.7	48 506.5	10 348.5
Norway	14.5	94.6	20 305.1	9 353.5	6 022.4	1 446.9
Switzerland	5.4	125.1	34 032.8	15 637.2	9 857.0	1 833.4
Croatia	6.0	38.8	3 970.8	1 728.5	752.8	348.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, information and communication (NACE Section J), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	83.0	48.6	171.2	20.9	11.4
Belgium	105.6	68.1	155.1	19.2	15.7
Bulgaria	23.7	9.7	243.1	29.4	18.4
Czech Republic	51.4	27.6	186.2	24.7	12.0
Denmark (2)	91.3	62.6	145.9	15.8	15.3
Germany	93.6	53.8	174.0	21.8	10.4
Estonia	34.6	18.8	183.7	21.1	13.7
Ireland	140.9	56.9	247.7	14.6	13.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	85.8	46.2	185.9	22.7	10.4
France	-	64.3	-	16.5	-
Italy	83.7	49.3	169.8	23.2	13.3
Cyprus	64.9	34.8	186.6	26.5	24.8
Latvia	27.8	14.1	197.1	23.3	21.1
Lithuania	25.4	12.1	210.6	21.4	18.1
Luxembourg	154.4	64.0	241.3	21.3	21.1
Hungary	36.8	20.8	177.1	19.7	17.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	95.6	57.5	166.1	21.9	9.1
Austria	83.1	59.2	140.4	16.3	11.6
Poland	38.3	17.6	217.3	28.4	18.4
Portugal	70.3	33.1	212.6	21.8	29.6
Romania	24.8	10.7	233.2	24.6	29.7
Slovenia	46.2	31.4	147.2	14.4	20.9
Slovakia	68.3	27.3	250.0	28.2	16.4
Finland	78.0	52.1	149.6	15.9	11.8
Sweden	69.9	57.3	122.1	11.4	10.3
United Kingdom	88.4	48.1	184.0	24.1	10.8
Norway	110.6	74.4	148.7	16.0	12.3
Switzerland	125.0	-	-	17.0	11.7
Croatia	43.5	21.0	206.6	24.6	20.1

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, information and communication (NACE Section J), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's information and communication services sector (Section J) numbered some 794 thousand enterprises in 2009, employing 5.7 million persons and contributing EUR 477500 million value added. This sector's contribution to the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) was 3.8% of the enterprise population, 4.3% of the workforce, and 8.6% of value added.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's information and communication services sector in 2009 was EUR 83 thousand per person employed, which was double the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed. Alongside this relatively high apparent labour productivity – joint third

highest among the NACE sections that make-up the non-financial business economy – [average personnel costs](#) within the information and communication services sector were EUR 48.6 thousand per employee, which was also well above the average for the non-financial business economy (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee) and the second highest among the NACE sections.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) shows that value added per person employed was equivalent to 171.2% of average personnel costs per employee across the EU-27 in 2009. This ratio was substantially higher than the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). Equally the EU-27's information and communication services sector recorded a [gross operating rate](#) of 20.9% in 2009, just over double the 9.7% average for the whole of the non-financial business economy and lower only than the rates recorded for real estate (40.3%) and for mining and quarrying (26.6%).

Sectoral analysis

Two of the six subsectors (at the division level) dominate the information and communication services sector in the EU-27, namely telecommunications (Division 61) and computer programming and consultancy (Division 62). These two subsectors generated close to three quarters (72.2%) of sectoral value added and employed almost two thirds (63.9%) of the workforce. The third largest subsector was publishing (Division 58) – although data for this activity are only available for 2008 when publishing activities employed 16.6% of the information and communication services workforce and contributed 11.9% to sectoral value added. Telecommunications and programming and broadcasting activities were the only two of the six subsectors where the share of sectoral employment was lower than the value added share, suggesting that these two activities had relatively high apparent labour productivity.

Indeed, the high apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's information and communication services sector in 2009 was pulled upwards by the relatively high values for the telecommunications subsector (EUR 150000 per person employed) and the programming and broadcasting activities subsector (Division 60) where apparent labour productivity was EUR 109 thousand per person employed. Among the four other subsectors within the information and communication services sector, apparent labour productivity was below the sectoral average of EUR 83 thousand per person employed, but above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed. Equally all of the subsectors recorded average personnel costs per employee above the non-financial business economy average, ranging from EUR 39.6 thousand for information service activities (Division 63) to EUR 53.4 thousand for computer programming and consultancy. Due to their very high apparent labour productivity the telecommunications and the programming and broadcasting activities subsectors recorded the highest levels of wage-adjusted labour productivity among the six subsectors within the information and communication services sector. This ratio for telecommunications was 294.6%, which was the fifth highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio at the NACE division level within the non-financial business economy in 2009. For the programming and broadcasting activities subsector the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 210.3%, the only other activity within the information and communication services sector that had a ratio well above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). The lowest ratio was recorded for motion picture and sound recording activities (Division 59), at 124.7%.

The telecommunications subsector also recorded the highest gross operating rate (29.7%) among the NACE divisions that compose the EU-27's information and communication services sector; it was followed (again) in the ranking by programming and broadcasting activities (24.2%). None of the remaining four subsectors reported a gross operating rate above the information and communication services sectoral average, underlining the size of these two subsectors and the extent to which their performance generally exceeded that of the other subsectors.

Country analysis

The United Kingdom made the largest contribution among the Member States to sectoral value added and employment within the EU-27's information and communication services sector in 2009, accounting for a 20.1% of value added and an 18.9% share of the information and communication services workforce. Collectively the five largest Member States accounted for 72.8% of the EU-27's value added in the information and communication services sector, compared with a combined share of 71.5% for the non-financial business economy as a whole, indicating a slightly higher than average concentration of this activity within the largest Member States. Infor-

mation and communication services accounted for a double-digit share of non-financial business economy value added in Luxembourg (14.6%), Ireland (11.1%) and the United Kingdom (also 11.1%), while its contribution was just 5.3% in Austria – see Figure 2.

In the two largest subsectors, namely telecommunications and computer programming and consultancy statistics, the United Kingdom generated the largest share of EU-27 value added (16.9% and 23.4% respectively in 2009), and the United Kingdom also made the highest contribution to EU-27 value added for programming and broadcasting activities and for information service activities (23.4% and 25.7% respectively). France accounted for the largest share (29.9%) of EU-27 value added in the motion picture and sound recording subsector and was also the most specialised Member State for this subsector. Germany accounted for the highest share of EU-27 value added for publishing activities in 2008 (no data available for the EU-27 for 2009).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

Technological and regulatory advancements have made it possible for broadcasting to be opened wider than the traditional government-licensed organisations that used to distribute a small number of radio and television channels according to a fixed schedule; using a range of modern technologies broadcasting can be undertaken with far lower entry barriers, providing a wider range of content and services to users.

[Information and communication technologies \(ICT\)](#) affect people's everyday lives in many ways and EU policies in this area range from regulating entire sectors to trying to protect an individual's privacy. The increased availability of broadband services and of wireless devices is transforming economic and societal behaviour. Widespread access to the Internet via rapid broadband connections is seen as essential for the development of advanced services on the Internet.

In May 2010 the European Commission adopted a Communication concerning a [Digital Agenda for Europe](#), a strategy for a flourishing digital economy by 2020, replacing the [i2010 initiative](#); this is one of seven flagship initiatives under the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It outlines policies and actions aimed at maximising the benefit of the digital era to all sections of society and the economy. The agenda focuses on seven priority areas for action: creating a digital single market, greater interoperability, boosting Internet trust and security, providing much faster Internet access, encouraging investment in research and development, enhancing [digital literacy](#) skills and inclusion, and applying ICT to address challenges facing society like climate change and the ageing population.

The Digital Agenda for Europe defines roaming as a key performance target for attaining the Digital Single Market, with the aim of making the difference between roaming and national tariffs approach zero by 2015. After having conducted a thorough review, the European Commission found that the roaming market is not yet competitive enough and despite the fact that the cost of using mobile phones or other devices when abroad in the EU has continuously fallen, most operators still propose retail prices that remain around the maximum legal caps. For this reason the Commission has proposed to extend the [Roaming Regulation](#) until 30 June 2022, along with a series of new measures to increase competition and encourage operators to offer attractive consumer deals. The European Parliament has approved these [new rules](#), which are likely to enter into effect as of 1 July 2012.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Information and communication services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Information and communication technologies](#)
 - [Telecommunications](#)
 - [Media](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Industrial policy](#)
 - [Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission – Information society and media](#) , see:
- [Communications](#)
 - [Broadcasting](#)
 - [Content and services](#)
 - [Digital agenda for Europe](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of information and communication service activities:

- [Publishing activities](#)
 - [Motion picture, video and TV production, sound recording and music publishing](#)
 - [Programming and broadcasting](#)
 - [Telecommunications services](#)
 - [Computer programming and consultancy](#)
 - [Information services](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Information services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the information service activities sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division63](#). This sector includes, for example, data processing, web hosting, web portals, news agencies and information search.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	101
Number of persons employed (1 000)	490
Turnover (EUR million) (1)	64 087
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million) (1)	37 128
Personnel costs (EUR million)	15 769
Value added (EUR million)	27 337
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	11 568
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.5
Number of persons employed (2)	0.4
Value added (2)	0.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	56.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	39.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	140.9
Gross operating rate (%)	20.0

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, information service activities (NACE Division63), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

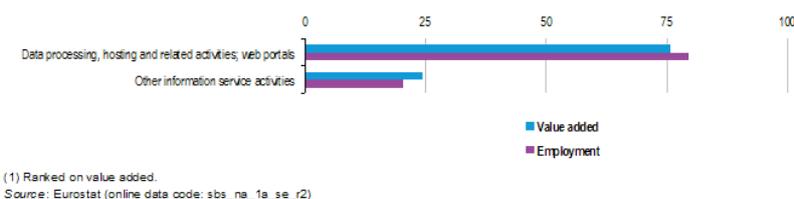


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of information service activities (NACE Division63), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Information service activities (1)	101.0	490.6	64 087	27 337	15 769
Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals	77.0	386.4	48 289	20 702	12 420
Other information service activities	24.0	100.2	11 000	6 635	3 349

(1) Turnover, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, information service activities (NACE Division63), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Information service activities	56.0	39.6	140.9	20.0
Data processing, hosting and related activities, web portals	53.0	39.1	136.0	16.8
Other information service activities	66.0	41.7	158.9	30.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, information service activities (NACEDivision63), EU-27, 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Information service activities	United Kingdom	25.7	Italy	0.8
Data processing, hosting and related activities, web portals	Italy	22.9	Italy	0.8
Other information service activities	United Kingdom	46.9	United Kingdom	0.4
Other information service activities n.e.c.	Luxembourg	:	Luxembourg	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in information service activities (NACEDivision63), 2009
(1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

EU-27 (1)	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
Belgium	1.2	3.5	677.7	365.9	147.7	91.8
Bulgaria	1.0	5.5	141.6	66.5	41.0	14.5
Czech Republic	5.6	12.2	938.1	430.4	264.8	46.1
Denmark (2)	0.8	3.8	728.5	301.7	215.8	24.5
Germany	11.1	72.7	8 288.7	4 676.2	2 587.0	448.8
Estonia (2)	0.2	1.1	35.0	18.1	14.5	1.6
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	3.4	21.5	1 652.9	974.0	688.8	79.4
France (3)	9.0	57.3	8 588.4	3 628.8	3 248.7	..
Italy	35.3	142.2	10 286.6	5 009.3	3 349.2	359.1
Cyprus	0.0	0.3	22.8	15.9	9.1	2.4
Latvia	0.5	1.9	71.5	34.2	19.4	2.8
Lithuania	0.2	1.3	67.0	24.6	15.0	2.7
Luxembourg (4)	0.1	0.4	137.1	30.7	27.4	0.7
Hungary	5.8	11.3	1 298.9	204.3	92.7	16.9
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2.6	17.1	3 163.6	1 545.6	443.6	37.6
Austria	3.8	15.0	2 399.8	990.6	665.3	108.8
Poland	6.4	23.6	864.2	453.0	258.5	42.5
Portugal	0.7	3.7	348.5	153.2	105.4	18.7
Romania	2.2	7.8	210.8	102.4	63.1	22.5
Slovenia	0.6	1.5	107.8	45.7	29.8	7.1
Slovakia	0.3	3.1	158.6	93.2	70.7	7.8
Finland	0.6	4.4	651.7	302.8	209.4	11.8
Sweden	2.0	7.4	891.4	417.8	319.7	25.8
United Kingdom	6.2	63.7	10 479.3	7 037.1	2 633.7	762.4
Norway	1.2	4.4	742.1	389.6	287.6	31.2
Switzerland	0.3	4.9	..	..	..	..
Croatia (2)	0.7	1.7	81.4	40.4	25.8	6.0

(1) Turnover and investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Excluding web portals (Class 63.12).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, information service activities (NACEDivision63), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	56.0	39.6	140.9	20.0	9.0
Belgium	105.8	63.6	166.3	32.2	25.1
Bulgaria	12.0	8.5	141.6	18.0	21.9
Czech Republic	35.2	29.5	119.5	17.7	10.7
Denmark (2)	80.1	63.1	126.9	11.8	8.1
Germany	64.3	42.2	152.3	25.2	9.6
Estonia (2)	16.6	15.8	105.1	10.4	9.1
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	45.4	36.8	123.4	17.3	8.2
France	.	56.7	.	5.1	.
Italy	35.2	33.6	105.0	16.1	7.2
Cyprus	54.9	31.3	175.4	30.0	15.3
Latvia	17.9	10.6	168.9	20.7	8.1
Lithuania	19.3	12.0	161.0	14.3	10.9
Luxembourg (3)	71.1	65.7	108.2	2.4	2.3
Hungary	18.1	14.0	129.4	8.8	8.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	90.4	41.4	218.4	34.8	2.4
Austria	66.2	57.5	115.1	13.6	11.0
Poland	19.2	15.8	120.9	22.5	9.4
Portugal	41.0	29.6	138.7	13.7	12.2
Romania	13.1	8.6	152.4	18.6	22.0
Slovenia	31.4	28.0	112.5	14.8	15.4
Slovakia	29.6	24.4	121.6	14.2	8.4
Finland	69.2	49.9	138.7	14.3	3.9
Sweden	56.7	48.6	116.7	11.0	6.2
United Kingdom	110.5	43.5	254.2	42.0	10.8
Norway	88.6	69.0	128.4	13.8	8.0
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia (2)	23.5	21.3	110.4	18.0	14.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Excluding web portals (Class 63.12).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, information service activities (NACE Division63), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 101 thousand enterprises operating within the information services (Division63) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 490 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.4% of the total workforce in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) or 8.5% of those persons employed in information and communication services (Section J). They generated EUR27337 million of value added which was a 0.5% share of the non-financial business economy total and 5.7% of the information and communication services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's information services sector in 2009 was EUR56.0 thousand per person employed, which was the second lowest level among the six NACE divisions that constitute information and communication services. While the level of apparent labour productivity was below the EUR83 thousand per person employed average for the whole of information and communication services, it was still some EUR14.4 thousand per person employed higher than the non-financial business economy average.

The EU-27's information services sector recorded average personnel costs in 2009 of EUR39.6 thousand per employee; this was the lowest level among the six subsectors that compose information and communication services, but remained above the non-financial business economy average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. This ratio stood at 140.9% for the EU-27's information services sector in 2009, which was slightly above the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%, but well below the information and communication services average of 171.2%.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) stood at 20.1% for the EU-27's information services sector in 2009, slightly more than double the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and in line with the information and communication services average (20.9%).

Sectoral analysis

Just over three quarters of the enterprises classified within the EU-27's information services sector in 2009 had their principal activity within data processing, hosting and related activities and web portals (Group63.1). The

relative importance of this subsector was almost identical in terms of its contribution to sectoral value added (75.7% or EUR20702 million) and rose still higher in terms of employment, as it accounted for 79.5% of the information services sectoral workforce, equivalent to 389.4 thousand persons.

Given the relatively large weight of the data processing, hosting and related activities and web portals subsector there was not a great deal of difference between the figures recorded for this subsector in relation to average productivity, personnel costs and profitability measures and the figures recorded for the whole of the information services sector. The residual grouping of other information service activities (Group63.2) had higher levels of apparent labour productivity (EUR66.0 thousand per person employed), average personnel costs (EUR41.7 thousand per employee) and wage-adjusted labour productivity (158.9%), as well as a higher gross operating rate (30.0%).

Country analysis

Just over one quarter (25.7%) of the EU-27's value added within the information services sector in 2009 was accounted for by the United Kingdom. While the United Kingdom generated a higher level of value added for information services in 2009 (EUR7037 million) than Italy (EUR5009 million), the latter had a higher degree of specialisation in information services, as these contributed 0.85% of total value added in the Italian non-financial business economy, compared with 0.81% for the United Kingdom. The relative specialisation of Italy was based upon a high share (22.9%) of EU-27 value added for data processing, hosting and related activities and web portals, while the specialisation of the United Kingdom was promoted by its prominent position for other information service activities.

The United Kingdom also recorded the highest level of apparent labour productivity for information services in 2009, reaching EUR110.5 thousand per person employed. This figure was 2.3 times as high as the national average for the non-financial business economy, the biggest differential among any of the Member States. In contrast, Italy was the only Member State where the apparent labour productivity of the information services sector was below the national average for the non-financial business economy.

The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for information services in 2009 was registered by the United Kingdom (254.2%) which was about 50% higher than the national non-financial business economy average which in turn was again the biggest differential among the Member States. There were only six Member States (among those for which data are available) that reported a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for information services than for the whole of their non-financial business economy. Despite most Member States recording relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity rates for information services, none of the Member States recorded a ratio below parity (100%) and as such, the average value added per person employed more than covered average personnel costs in all Member States.

Based on an analysis of the gross operating rate (which is a measure of gross operating profitability) the information services sector was also relatively profitable. The analysis shows that in 2009 this rate ranged from a high of 42.0% for the United Kingdom, and upwards of 30.0% for the Netherlands, Belgium and Cyprus, to lows of 8.8% in Hungary and 5.1% in France. Indeed, France was the only Member State (for which data are available) to record a gross operating rate that was lower for information services than for the non-financial business economy as a whole. In contrast, the gross operating rates for information services in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were more than three times as high as their respective national averages for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the information services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division63. This division includes the activities of web search portals, data processing and hosting activities, as well as other activities that primarily supply information.

Data processing, hosting and related activities include the activities of providing infrastructure for hosting, data processing services and related activities. Included are specialised hosting activities such as web hosting, streaming services or application hosting, application service provisioning, and general time-share mainframe facilities to clients. Data processing activities include complete processing and specialised reports from data supplied by clients or providing automated data processing and data entry services including database running activities. Web portals includes the operation of websites that use a search engine to generate and maintain extensive databases of internet addresses and content in an easily searchable format. This activity also includes the operation of other websites that act as portals to the internet, such as media sites providing periodically updated content.

Other information service activities include news agency activities, for example, news syndicate and news agency activities furnishing news, pictures and features to the media, as well as other information service activities not elsewhere classified, such as telephone-based information services, information search services on a contract or fee basis, and news and press clipping services.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals (Group63.1);
- other information service activities (Group63.2).

Activities of call centres are excluded (Division82, part of [office administrative, office support and other business support activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Information services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
 - [Information and communication technologies](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Information and communication services](#)

Instrument engineering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers instrument engineering, corresponding to NACE Division 33, which is part of the [electrical machinery and optical equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- instruments;
- industrial process control equipment;
- watches;
- clocks;
- photographic equipment.

It does not include photo-chemical products, flashbulbs or television cameras.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Instrument engineering (1)	92.0	140 000	60 000	1 041.8	100.0	100.0
Medical & surgical equipment & orthopaedic appliances (2)	59.0	55 696	22 906	445.5	38.2	42.8
Instruments & appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating & other purposes, except industrial process control equipment (3)	16.4	60 000	22 600	369.5	40.4	35.5
Industrial process control equipment	7.6	13 520	4 745	95.8	7.9	9.2
Optical instruments & photographic equipment	7.8	16 477	6 814	118.5	11.4	11.4
Watches & clocks	1.2	1 562	575	12.5	1.0	1.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(3) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (NACE Division 33). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

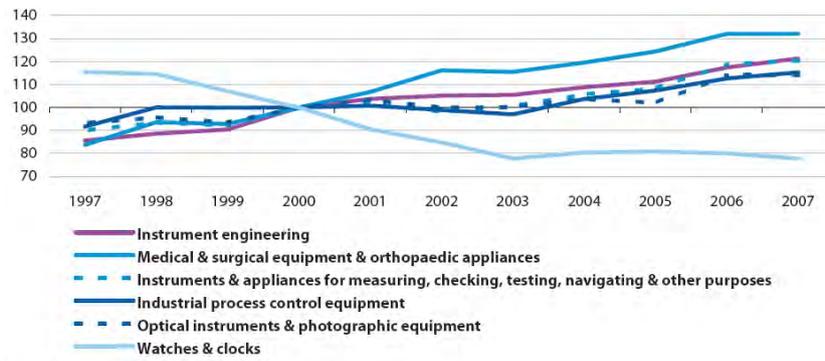
Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	20 129	33.5	Germany	327.0	31.4	Ireland	3.1
2	France	8 440	14.1	France	136.8	13.1	Germany	1.7
3	United Kingdom	8 350	13.9	Italy	132.3	12.7	Denmark	1.3
4	Italy	6 839	11.4	United Kingdom	111.1	10.7	Sweden	1.3
5	Ireland	2 787	4.6	Poland	50.4	4.8	Italy	1.1

(1) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Greece, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Malta, not available; Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (NACE Division 33). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (NACE Division 33). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Design & assembly of industrial process control equipment & automated production plants	33.30.10.00	10 440	90	-	-	-
Contact lenses	33.40.11.30	6 073	-	2 722	units	-
Radar apparatus	33.20.20.30	3 879	-	0.550	units	0.05
Instruments & appliances for aeronautical or space navigation (excluding compasses)	33.20.11.55	3 061	-	30	units	30
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays, for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary uses (including radiography & radiotherapy apparatus)	33.10.11.15	2 940	-	0.276	units	-
Needles, catheters, cannulae & the like used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excluding tubular metal needles & needles for sutures)	33.10.15.17	2 754	-	10 927	units	-
Dental fittings (including dentures & part dentures, metal crowns, cast tin bars, stainless steel bars) (excluding individual artificial teeth)	33.10.17.59	2 126	-	-	-	-
Artificial joints	33.10.17.35	2 100	300	8 101	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 2 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 33.30.10.00, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 90 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Medical, precision and optical instruments; watches and clocks (CPA Division 33). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Instrument engineering (1)	40 000	90 000	4 395	57.0	41.5
Medical & surgical equipment & orthopaedic appliances	13 379	33 450	1 771	51.4	34.1
Instruments & appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating & other purposes, except industrial process control equipment (2)	16 397	37 000	1 617	60.7	45.7
Industrial process control equipment	3 645	9 112	248	49.5	40.5
Optical instruments & photographic equipment	4 089	9 882	716	57.5	36.8
Watches & clocks (1)	408	995	43	46.0	35.2

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.

(2) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data; apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (NACE Division 33). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.4	0.9	4.2	0.7	15.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	5.6	12.1	21.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Persons employed	8.4	7.0	36.2	17.8	327.0	1.9	26.0	2.2	36.4	136.8	132.3	0.2	1.8	4.0
Turnover	1718	127	1755	3313	47577	107	6422	222	4123	23135	19297	11	51	126
Production	1699	118	1730	3254	44468	106	5991	217	3953	21689	18858	9	50	120
Purch. of goods & serv.	1219	96	1312	1854	27363	85	3817	113	2764	14826	13003	6	30	83
Value added	511	37	537	1565	20129	28	2787	115	1526	8440	6839	5	22	48
Personnel costs	326	18	379	927	13851	21	1064	33	997	6720	3937	3	11	28
Average personnel costs	46.5	3.0	11.7	52.8	43.9	10.8	41.0	20.9	30.9	50.7	37.9	19.3	5.9	7.3
Gross operating surplus	185	18	157	638	6278	8	1723	82	530	1720	2902	2	12	20
Gross investment	30	12	138	108	1263	2	256	10	138	628	541	1	7	13
Apparent labour prod.	60.7	5.2	14.8	87.9	61.6	14.6	107.3	52.1	41.9	61.7	51.7	25.0	12.2	12.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	130.6	177.4	127.0	166.6	140.3	134.9	261.7	249.8	135.7	121.6	136.5	129.4	206.6	165.0
Gross operating rate	10.8	14.4	9.0	19.3	13.2	7.1	26.8	36.8	12.8	7.4	15.0	17.7	22.9	16.1
Investment rate	6.0	32.0	25.7	6.9	6.3	8.3	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.4	7.9	10.0	32.1	26.4

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.1	3.6	-	2.1	1.5	10.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.2	5.7	0.6
Persons employed	2.2	20.1	-	26.8	16.4	50.4	7.1	15.7	6.9	7.4	12.0	26.7	111.1	8.7
Turnover	341	988	-	2052	1746	528	465	469	404	2233	5610	18572	2338	
Production	335	838	-	1998	1633	488	449	414	362	2260	5076	17634	2211	
Purch. of goods & serv.	208	686	-	1131	1066	359	356	308	282	1478	3542	10276	1568	
Value added	130	309	-	1026	692	169	150	160	133	893	2132	8350	787	
Personnel costs	92	179	-	621	322	113	82	116	69	560	1352	4943	628	
Average personnel costs	41.4	10.0	-	40.4	8.4	16.4	5.3	17.3	9.4	47.7	55.2	45.5	73.7	
Gross operating surplus	38	130	-	405	370	56	68	44	64	333	745	3407	159	
Gross investment	6	39	-	83	73	77	19	120	25	28	38	140	548	41
Apparent labour prod.	58.0	15.4	-	62.4	13.7	23.9	9.5	23.1	18.0	74.5	79.8	75.2	90.5	
Wage adj. labour prod.	140.1	154.3	-	154.4	164.3	145.7	181.1	133.7	191.3	156.0	144.5	165.3	122.8	
Gross operating rate	11.2	13.2	-	19.7	21.2	10.5	14.6	9.4	15.8	14.9	13.3	18.3	6.8	
Investment rate	4.7	12.6	-	7.1	11.1	11.0	80.1	15.6	21.2	4.3	6.6	6.6	5.2	

(1) Greece, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, except for enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (NACE Division 33). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Almost three tenths (29.6%) of the value added generated within the electrical machinery and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL) sector in the EU-27 in 2006 came from instrument engineering (NACE Division 33). There were and estimated 92.0 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's instrument engineering sector in 2006, employing just over one million persons. In relative terms, these enterprises accounted for close to half (45.4%) of the total number of enterprises within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector, suggesting that the size of instrument engineering enterprises was well below the average.

The manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment (NACE Group 33.2) and the manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances (NACE Group 33.1) together accounted for more than three quarters of the enterprises, turnover, value added or employment in the EU-27's instrument engineering sector. There were, however, some considerable differences between these two subsectors, as almost two thirds (64.1%) of instrument engineering enterprises in 2006 were classified as producing medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances, while the manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes accounted for less than one fifth (17.8%). In value added terms, their relative importance was similar, with the manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances accounting for a 38.2% share in 2006, while the corresponding share for the manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes was 40.4% in 2005. Of the three remaining subsectors, the only other activity to record a double digit share of EU-27 instrument engineering value added in 2006 was the manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment (11.4%); industrial process control equipment accounted for a 7.9% share, while the manufacture of watches and clocks was particularly small (1.0%).

The EU-27's instrument engineering sector was dominated by Germany, where value added in 2006 reached EUR 20.1 billion or one third (33.5%) of the EU-27 total. This was well above the next highest levels of value added recorded in France and the United Kingdom (14.1% and 13.9% respectively of the EU-27 total). The instrument engineering sector in Germany accounted for 1.7% of German non-financial business economy value added, the second highest proportion among the Member States, behind Ireland (3.1%).

The production index for instrument engineering in the EU-27 followed a fairly smooth upward development during the period from 1997 to 2007, with a slowdown in activity (albeit with positive rates) in 2002 and 2003. Average growth of 3.5% per year was recorded for the output of instrument engineering during the ten years to 2007, which was slower than the corresponding rate for electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing (4.5% per year). Among the NACE groups covered by this article, the fastest expansion in activity was recorded for medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances manufacturing, where average growth

of 4.7% per year was registered. Three of the four remaining activities reported average growth of between 2% and 3% per year, while the manufacture of watches and clocks registered a fall in production, on average by 3.9% per year.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's instrument engineering sector recorded gross **tangible investment** valued at approximately EUR 4.4 billion in 2006, some 0.4% of the total for the non-financial business economy. The **investment rate** (calculated as the ratio of investment to value added) was particularly low (7.3%) for the EU-27's instrument engineering manufacturing sector in 2006; this was the lowest rate among any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy for which data are available for 2005 or 2006.

Personnel costs accounted for a high proportion (30.8%) of **operating expenditure** in the EU-27's instrument engineering sector in 2006. This was approximately 50% more than the electrical machinery and optical equipment average (20.6%). This pattern was repeated across all five subsectors that make up instrument engineering, as the relative importance of personnel costs in operating expenditure ranged from 28.6% to 30.7%.

While personnel costs accounted for a high proportion of operating expenditure, this could to some extent be explained by relatively high average personnel costs per employee, which stood at EUR 41.5 thousand in the EU-27's instrument engineering sector in 2006, almost 50% above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 28.8 thousand per employee). The apparent **labour productivity** (EUR 57.6 thousand per person employed) of those working in the instrument engineering sector was about a third higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR 43.5 thousand). Combining these two ratios, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of the EU-27's instrument engineering sector stood at 138.8%, somewhat below the non-financial business economy average (151.5%).

Among the Member States for which data are available⁶⁰, the apparent labour productivity of the instrument engineering sector was highest in Ireland (EUR 107.3 thousand per person employed) in 2006. Ireland also featured among a group of Member States that reported labour productivity within the instrument engineering sector at least 20% above the national non-financial business economy average – the other countries were Denmark, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as Greece and Romania (both 2005). Ireland and Greece (2005) also reported the highest gross operating rates within the instrument engineering sector, with rates close to 30%, while Latvia was the only other country (additionally no information for the Czech Republic) to record a gross operating rate in excess of 20%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)** and the **PRODCOM** statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The electrical machinery and optical equipment sector is an important and strategic part of Europe's manufacturing sector, producing a wide range of mostly high-technology products (for example, computers, switchgears or semi-conductors). This sector has been cited as being at the centre of industrial development, as almost every other sector depends, at least to some degree, on the capital equipment, technology, end-products, research and innovations that are provided by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector. It is therefore often referred to as one of the main drivers of **productivity** gains and central to the EU's objective of creating more and better jobs.

⁶⁰Greece, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

The goods and services made within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector range from capital goods used in energy and primary transformation activities, transport manufacturing (motor vehicles, aeronautics and rail equipment producers) or process manufacturing sectors (agro-industries, chemicals, plastics or wood), through intermediate goods (such as electronic components or wiring) that are often used by other manufacturers, to consumer goods (such as consumer electronics, mobile phones and household appliances).

This sector operates within a long-established legislative framework that covers issues such as product safety, energy labelling, minimum efficiency requirements, eco-design and waste.

Two Directives ([2008/34](#) and [2008/35](#)) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment were introduced in 2008. The EU aims to take measures to prevent the generation of electrical and electronic waste and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery in order to reduce the quantity of such waste by encouraging manufacturers to design products with the environmental impacts in mind throughout their entire life cycle.

The potential role that may be played by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector with respect to energy efficiency has also been highlighted in recent years. Indeed, considerable effort has gone into reducing the energy consumption of appliances, although changes in lifestyle and working practices have sometimes offset these, for example, while changes to the manufacture of domestic and office appliances has made these more energy efficient, rising equipment rates and the introduction of new technologies may result in higher overall energy consumption. Several directives cover this area of energy saving, in particular a Directive on eco-design requirements for energy-using products, a Directive on the energy labelling of domestic appliances and a Regulation on the energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment.

Medical instruments manufacturing is one of the largest subsectors of the instrument engineering sector and may be expected to continue growing in the coming years as a result of Europe's slowly ageing society leading to increased demand, while scientific breakthroughs translate into new products, more complex treatments, and new ways of curing certain conditions. However, with pressure on budgets, many healthcare providers are trying to reduce the length of hospital stays and promote homecare treatment, while at the same time healthcare policy increasingly stresses prevention-orientated, consumer-driven healthcare models. Medical devices are regulated by three main Directives ([90/385](#) , [93/42](#) and [98/79](#)) that cover active implantable medical devices, medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, while similar legislation exists for other subsectors, such as Directive [2004/22](#) on measuring instruments.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/34](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/96 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
- [Directive 2008/35](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/95 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission

- [Directive 90/385](#) of 20 June 1990] on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices
- [Directive 93/42](#) of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices
- [Directive 98/79](#) of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices
- [Directive 2004/22](#) of 31 March 2004 on measuring instruments

See also

- [Consumption of energy](#)
- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics](#)

Notes

Insurance and pension funds statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers insurance and pension funds statistics, corresponding to NACE Division 66, which is part of the [financial and insurance](#) sector.

	Life insurance enterprises	Non-life insurance enterprises	Composite insurance enterprises	Specialised reinsurance enterprises
BE	823	6 009	18 014	:
BG	1 190	4 316	0	0
CZ	452	672	13 377	:
DK	375	10 391	:	118
DE	:	:	:	:
EE	387	1 748	0	0
IE	:	:	:	:
EL	1 644	767	5 969	192
ES	3 428	18 421	25 940	260
FR	:	:	:	:
IT	4 518	10 224	24 733	379
CY	41	929	780	43
LV	241	3 178	0	0
LT	423	4 502	0	0
LU	1 754	1 073	0	216
HU	643	321	9 515	0
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	4 800	40 600	:	0
AT	:	:	:	:
PL	6 816	22 624	:	:
PT	824	4 596	5 041	18
RO	994	14 200	:	:
SI	:	:	5 356	73
SK	431	172	8 189	:
FI	771	7 933	:	14
SE	5 570	14 460	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:
IS	22	548	0	2

(1) Cyprus and the Netherlands, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Insurance and pension funds. Insurance: employment, 2006 (units) (1)

	Life insurance enterprises		Non-life insurance enterprises		Specialised reinsurance enterprises
	Gross premiums written (EUR million)	Per capita (EUR)	Gross premiums written (EUR million)	Per capita (EUR)	Gross premiums written (EUR million)
BE	3 626	344	4 124	391	:
BG	95	12	542	70	0
CZ	246	24	171	17	:
DK	12 101	2 226	6 008	1 105	384
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	104	77	200	149	0
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	1 240	111	222	20	139
ES	14 056	319	13 431	304	1 840
FR	:	:	:	:	:
IT	60 510	1 032	11 529	197	1 647
CY	105	136	274	354	376
LV	34	15	260	114	0
LT	132	39	287	85	0
LU	11 575	24 490	1 372	2 903	3 074
HU	682	68	60	6	0
MT		0		0	
NL	25 758	1 576	20 033	1 226	854
AT	985	119	2 471	298	:
PL	5 418	142	4 216	111	:
PT	6 235	589	2 269	214	0
RO	247	11	1 374	64	:
SI	:	:	:	:	181
SK	116	21	27	5	:
FI	3 095	590	3 163	603	0
SE	18 339	2 020	10 770	1 186	119
UK	:	:	:	:	:
IS	33	110	337	1 110	0
NO	7 464	1 602	4 491	964	:

(1) Cyprus, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005; Sweden, specialised reinsurance enterprises, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Insurance and pension funds. Insurance: gross premiums written, 2006 (1)

Life insurance enterprises		Non-life insurance enterprises		Specialised reinsurance enterprises	
Total capital and reserves (EUR million)	Ratio to gross premiums written (%)	Total capital and reserves (EUR million)	Ratio to gross premiums written (%)	Total capital and reserves (EUR million)	Ratio to gross premiums written (%)
BE	1 029	28	2 850	69	:
BG	84	88	163	30	0
CZ	247	100	459	268	:
DK	6 609	55	8 325	139	321
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	44	43	142	71	0
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	599	48	130	58	40
ES	4 788	34	4 956	37	640
FR	:	:	:	:	:
IT	11 545	19	4 275	37	635
CY	49	46	207	76	201
LV	18	53	74	28	0
LT	43	32	127	44	0
LU	1 197	10	665	48	1 731
HU	118	17	48	80	0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	31 999	124	17 220	86	885
AT	125	13	837	34	:
PL	2 223	41	4 514	107	:
PT	1 331	21	969	43	18
RO	99	40	376	27	:
SI	:	:	:	:	73
SK	69	59	25	94	:
FI	2 174	70	1 599	51	56
SE	68 174	372	15 843	147	81
UK	:	:	:	:	:
IS	59	177	767	227	5
NO	3 104	42	3 282	73	:

(1) Cyprus, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005; Sweden, specialised reinsurance enterprises, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Insurance and pension funds. Insurance: capital and reserves, 2006 (1)

	Number of active members (thousands)	Pension contributions receivable from members	Pension contributions receivable from employers	Investment income	Total expenditure on pensions	Investments
BE	255	119	619	1 744	1 097	12 578
BG	566	31	21	18	28	189
CZ	3 552	834	168	210	477	4 989
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	439	49	0	41	8	478
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	9 794	6 586	1 500	4 215	11 335	79 347
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	80	7	13	3	2	74
LT	780	136	0	13	4	262
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	3 643	1 167	233	611	263	8 165
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	5 703	5 337	18 389	50 601	21 464	738 897
AT	472	66	539	667	487	12 443
PL	42	2	43	27	6	219
PT	274	135	1 484	167	1 114	21 185
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	169	0	0	39	4	434
SK	2 324	69	664	34	49	1 270
FI	42	2	60	405	263	4 699
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	8 773	50 791	:	71 778	1 451 030
IS	201	242	492	2 347	435	15 324
NO	195	59	790	1 742	613	18 729
CH	3 432	10 687	13 270	21 885	30 740	369 258

(1) Belgium, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Insurance and pension funds. Main indicators for autonomous pension funds, 2006 (EUR million) (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	23	15	4	64	5	5	16	86	71	3	5	8		
Persons employed	823	1 190	452	375	387	1 644	3 428	4 518	41	241	423			
Gross premiums written	3 626	95	246	12 101	104	1 240	14 056	60 510	105	34	132			
Purch. of goods & serv.	9	812	8	221	10 264									
Value added	78	7 833	4 248											
Personnel costs	57	6	12	4	31	197	293	1	3	7				
Gross operating surplus	72	4 217												
Apparent labour prod.	65.2	20 887.5	2 583.8											
Gross operating rate	75.4	340.2												
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	53	7	71	5	32	15	10	5	15	42	11			
Persons employed	1 754	643	4 800	6 816	824	994	431	771	5 570					
Gross premiums written	11 575	682	25 758	985	5 418	6 235	247	116	3 095	18 339	7 464			
Purch. of goods & serv.	112	4 618	125							0				
Value added	35	5 452	428							1				
Personnel costs	129	21	1 957	11	117	45	15	5	69	192	266			
Gross operating surplus	14	3 495	383							-68				
Apparent labour prod.	54.9	1 135.8	519.7							1.3				
Gross operating rate	2.1	13.6	6.1							-2.2				

(1) Cyprus, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in units; apparent labour productivity is given in EUR thousand per person; gross operating rate is expressed as a percentage.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Life insurance (NACE Class 66.01). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	62.0	21.0	23.0	109.0		9.0		13.0	155.0		82.0	21.0	11.0	15.0
Persons employed	6 009	4 316	672	10 391		1 748		767	18 421		10 224	929	3 178	4 502
Gross premiums written	4 124	542	171	6 008		200		222	13 431		11 529	274	260	287
Purch. of goods & serv.		129		135		49		45			5 218			
Value added		181		63				81						
Personnel costs	458	26	18			21		19	914		847	28	34	46
Gross operating surplus		156						62						
Apparent labour prod.		42.0		6.0				106.0						
Gross operating rate		28.7						27.9						
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	27.0	7.0		244.0	18.0	35.0	23.0	29.0		5.0	111.0	123.0		78.0
Persons employed	1 073	321		40 600		22 624	4 596	14 200		172	7 933	14 460		
Gross premiums written	1 372	60		20 033	2 471	4 216	2 269	1 374		27	3 163	10 770		4 491
Purch. of goods & serv.		29		3 627			281				0			
Value added		9		6 437			602				2			
Personnel costs	91	9		2 637	68	235	192	132		4	356	1 157		426
Gross operating surplus		0		3 800			410				-354			
Apparent labour prod.		28.0		158.5			130.9				0.3			
Gross operating rate		-0.7		19.0			18.1				-11.2			

(1) Cyprus, the Netherlands and Sweden, provisional; Italy and Finland, 2005, unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in units; apparent labour productivity is given in EUR thousand per person; gross operating rate is expressed as a percentage.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 6: Non-life insurance (NACE Class 66.03). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	262	8	10			15			1 117		433		6	30
Persons employed	27	0	469			0							48	0
Turnover	873	54	1 190			156			17 209		5		21	140
Production	53	4	186			11			3 846				23	9
Purch. of goods & serv.	51	4	39			6			955				2	9
Value added		0	147			5			2 891				21	0
Personnel costs	2	0	12			0			0				1	0
Gross operating surplus		0	135			5			2 891				21	0
Gross investment		0	20			0			106				0	0
Apparent labour prod.			313.0										439.6	
Gross operating rate		0.0	11.4			3.3			16.8				100.0	0.0
Investment rate			13.7			0.0			3.7				0.0	
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises		88		768	20	5	227		4	9	78			121
Persons employed		565		59 000	347	51 597			67	9 808	108			130
Turnover		1 530		27 455	931	45	1 758		96	734	62		73 711	1 743
Production		70		55 989	87	65	2 300		29	19				784
Purch. of goods & serv.		55		606	30	0	70		3	36	4			54
Value added		15		55 383	56	65	2 230		26	-17	221			730
Personnel costs		15		331	20	0			3	9	2			13
Gross operating surplus		0		55 052	36	65			23	-26	219			717
Gross investment				-964	1	0	0		0	1	0			-144
Apparent labour prod.		26.4		938.7	162.5	1.3			392.5	-1.7	2 046.3			5 613.8
Gross operating rate		0.0		200.5	3.9	145.3			24.2	-3.5	353.2			41.1
Investment rate				-1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0		0.0	-6.5	0.0			20.6

(1) Belgium, 2005, unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in units; apparent labour productivity is given in EUR thousand per person; gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 7: Autonomous pension funding (NACE Class 66.02). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

The activities covered in this article include:

- insurance fund services;
- pension fund services.

Compulsory social security services are excluded.

Main statistical findings

Employment

The number of persons employed in the EU-27's insurance and pension funding sector (NACE Division 66) was 1.2 million in 2007 according to Labour force survey data. This equated to 18.5% of those employed in all financial and insurance services (NACE Section J). Germany dominated this sector in employment terms with 293.7 thousand persons employed, just less than one quarter (24.3%) of the EU-27's workforce. France (17.4%) and Spain (10.8%) were the only other Member States with a double digit share of EU-27 employment. The

most specialised Member States⁶¹, in terms of this sector's contribution to business economy employment, were the Netherlands (1.7%) and Luxembourg (1.5%).

Insurance and reinsurance enterprises

In most Member States, the workforce of non-life insurance enterprises is larger than that of life insurance enterprises, often considerably so, as in Denmark and Cyprus. In contrast, Slovakia, Greece, Hungary and Luxembourg reported larger life insurance workforces. Among the Member States with data available there was either no employment in composite insurance enterprises (the case in at least five Member States), or the level of employment was larger in composite insurance enterprises than in life and non-life insurance enterprises combined, with only occasional exceptions to this rule.

One measure often used to indicate the size of the insurance subsector is the value of gross premiums written (which may be viewed as a proxy for turnover that is used in the other structural business statistics sectors): it should be noted that no recent data is available for the United Kingdom or Germany which play a large role in insurance markets. Relative to population, the level of gross premiums written was highest in Luxembourg both for life and non-life insurance, followed by Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. Despite limited data availability, the importance of the reinsurance market in Luxembourg was clear.

The ratio of capital and reserves to gross premiums written varies greatly between Member States, particularly for life insurance enterprises where it was less than 20% in Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary and Italy, yet reached 100% or more in Sweden, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic, as well as Iceland.

Pension funds

Official statistics on autonomous pension funds are relatively scarce. The information presented indicates that Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were among the Member States where this activity was most important, and Ireland (no recent data available) is also known to be particularly specialised in this activity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Financial and intermediation services provide instruments to businesses and households in the form of products that are essentially savings or loans, or products to transfer and pool risk. Changes in financing techniques have increased the possibilities open to business to fund investment, while consumers have a wider array of choices for credit, savings and payment methods. At the time of writing this sector is the focus of worldwide attention due to the financial crisis widely experienced across the globe and the impact that this has had on other parts of the economy. This crisis has led to national governments taking over some financial institutions, and providing massive amounts of financial support to others. The crisis has provoked widespread calls for reforms to regulatory bodies and new ways for overseeing the operations and practices of this sector.

There has been considerable EU legislative activity in the sphere of financial and insurance services centred upon the creation of an internal market for financial and insurance services. This work has been conducted through the Financial services action plan (FSAP), which was published by the European Commission in 1999 and the legislative phase completed in 2006.

⁶¹Malta, not available

The absence of cross-border consolidation within the financial and insurance services sector has drawn attention and in September 2007 a Directive of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) was adopted ([COM\(2007\) 44](#)) that would tighten the procedures that Member States' supervisory authorities have to follow when assessing proposed mergers and acquisitions in banking, insurance and securities activities. The directive aims to clarify the criteria against which supervisors should assess possible mergers and acquisitions in order to improve clarity and transparency in supervisory assessment and help to ensure a consistent handling of mergers and acquisitions requests across the EU.

In July 2007, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a directive on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) which aims to change the way enterprises in these activities are regulated in terms of capital requirements and supervision. In February 2008, an amended proposal was adopted by the European Commission to take account of other legislative developments ([COM\(2008\) 119](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2007/44](#) of 5 September 2007 on procedural rules and evaluation criteria for the prudential assessment of acquisitions and increase of holdings in the financial sector
- [COM\(2008\) 119](#) of 26 February 2008 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II)

See also

- [Exchange rates and interest rates](#)
- [Financial auxiliaries statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Financial credit and leasing sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Funds and asset management statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Inter-enterprise relations

[Eurostat](#) launched a one-off survey with qualitative questions on relationships between enterprises. This approach is in contrast to the normal [SBS](#) framework where respondents are usually asked to deliver input and output data on their own enterprise, rather than information relating to any relations they have with other enterprises.

Data was collected on a voluntary basis in six [Member States](#) (Denmark, Germany, France, Portugal, Finland and Sweden). Since the origin of the idea to launch the project came from a French project and the methodological model had already been developed in France before its agreement and adaptation with the other five countries, the French data set is somewhat different and is not 100% comparable.

Methodological work concentrated on the definition of types of inter-enterprise relationships. It is evident that a variety of subcontracting and outsourcing relationships exist, and that franchising is also an option in some business models, but an all-encompassing definition for all types of relationships was not agreed. As a result, only the most prevalent forms of co-operation and dependencies were defined for the survey.

The normal relationship between an enterprise and its suppliers/clients was not the focus of this survey. Large enterprises, in particular, tend to have different internal functions, for example [R&D](#) , [ICT](#) , or ancillary functions, for which different types of inter-enterprise relationships may exist. The main idea of the survey was to separate these from the core activities of the enterprise and to study the types of relationships involved. Linkages that exist between inter-dependent enterprises, such as between the headquarters of an enterprise and its subsidiaries were also excluded from the reference population.

As such, the pilot survey concentrated on questions such as how enterprises evaluate the importance of their relationships with others in terms of their own competitiveness, and which barriers are identified as preventing them from engaging in inter-enterprise relationships or obstructing the development of their enterprise.

Main findings

- A large majority of respondents believe that the development of inter-enterprise relationships has an important effect on their future competitiveness.
- In general, enterprises in central and southern European countries tend to prefer structured types of relationships (like subcontracting and licensing) over informal types of relationship (that are prevalent in Scandinavia), such as networking.
- The [size of an enterprise](#) determines the extent and nature of its inter-enterprise relations, but size, as such, is not a limiting factor for the development of relationships.
- Some of the main reasons for engaging in inter-enterprise relations include increased flexibility and the ability to counteract a lack of in-house resources.
- More than 50% of respondents cited the lack of suitable partners, the desire to remain independent, and concerns about losing core competence as obstacles against establishing inter-enterprise relations.

Data

Data on inter-enterprise relations are broken down by:

- country;
- enterprise size class, and by;
- economic activity ([NACE](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Inter-enterprise relations in selected economic activities](#) - Statistics in focus 57/2007

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Inter-enterprise relations statistics - all activities](#)

External links

- [Strategic and non-strategic inter-firm linkages in Europe](#)
- [European innovation strategy: European Commission innovation scoreboard](#)
- [Enterprise policy and business support networks](#)
- [Inter-enterprise relations: first results](#)
- [Inter-enterprise relations - main findings](#)
- [A single market for services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics - theme navigation page](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced - background article](#)

Intermediate goods wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers intermediate goods [wholesale trade](#), corresponding to NACE Group 51.5, which is part of the [wholesale trade](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the wholesaling of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap, which includes the wholesale of all products used as production materials, fuel or other consumables, except for agricultural products (which are treated in [Agricultural wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). It includes, for example, the wholesaling of:

- fuels;
- construction materials;
- hardware;
- chemicals;
- scrap.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Wholesaling of intermediate goods	247.0	1 547 984	123 651	2 116.0	100.0	100.0
Fuels and related products	19.3	766 840	22 364	185.3	18.1	8.8
Metals and metals ores	17.8	175 103	17 991	218.0	14.5	10.3
Wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	107.2	248 657	37 032	857.5	29.9	40.5
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	38.9	122 066	22 479	441.3	18.2	20.9
Chemical products	26.7	129 540	13 178	205.7	10.7	9.7
Other intermediate products (1)	13.0	59 000	4 581	79.9	3.7	3.8
Waste and scrap (1)	24.4	46 000	6 027	128.3	4.9	6.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Wholesaling of intermediate goods (NACE Group 51.5). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

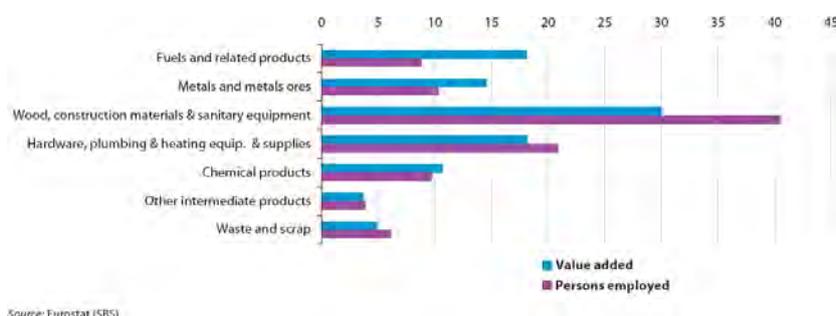


Figure 1: Wholesaling of intermediate goods (NACE Group 51.5). Relative weight within wholesaling of intermediate goods, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	24 706	20.0	Germany	318.5	15.1	Latvia	6.6
2	United Kingdom	21 528	17.4	United Kingdom	251.8	11.9	Estonia	4.7
3	France	13 689	11.1	Spain	237.8	11.2	Lithuania	3.8
4	Spain	12 603	10.2	France	224.5	10.6	Bulgaria	3.6
5	Italy	12 093	9.8	Italy	199.2	9.4	Greece	3.1

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Wholesaling of intermediate goods (NACE Group 51.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

The EU-27's wholesaling of intermediate goods sector (NACE Group 51.5) consisted of 247.0 thousand enterprises in 2006, approximately one in seven of all wholesaling (NACE Division 51) enterprises. This sector's significance was greater in output and employment terms, as it generated EUR 1548.0 billion of turnover, one third of the wholesale trade total, and also contributed more than one fifth of wholesale trade value added and employment.

Among the seven NACE classes that make up the wholesale of intermediate goods, almost half (49.5%) of the EU-27's turnover, but less than one fifth (18.1%) of its value added was generated by the wholesale of fuels and related products (NACE Class 51.51), while the wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment (NACE Class 51.53) contributed just 16.1% of turnover, but 29.9% of value added, and 40.5% of its workforce.

Among the Member States⁶², Germany and the United Kingdom were by far the largest contributors to the EU-27's output: the United Kingdom generated 25.3% of the EU-27's turnover in 2006 and Germany 18.0%, while these positions were reversed in terms of value added, whereby Germany's share was 20.0% compared with the United Kingdom's 17.4%. However, these two Member States were relatively unspecialised in this activity in terms of its contribution to national non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added; in each country, the wholesale of intermediate goods generated no more than 2.1% of non-financial business economy value added. In contrast, the Baltic States were the three most specialised Member States⁶³, as their intermediate goods wholesaling sectors contributed at least 3.8% of non-financial business economy value added.

Annualised short-term statistics provide information on the evolution of the turnover index for the wholesale trade of intermediate goods – see Wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1. The wholesaling of intermediate goods recorded the strongest year on year growth during each of the last five years (2003 to 2007) among wholesale trade NACE groups. Growth was particularly strong in 2005 (17.0%) and 2006 (13.8%), but lower in 2007 (7.7%). Over the period 2000 to 2007 sales within this sector grew on average by 7.3% per year, the highest average annual growth rate over this period of all available non-financial services. These high increases may well reflect, in part, above average price increases – notably those concerning the wholesaling of fuel which makes up a large part of intermediate goods wholesaling.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross tangible investment by the EU-27's intermediate goods wholesalers reached EUR 14.6 billion in 2006, more than one quarter (27.5%) of all the wholesale trade investment. This represented the equivalent of 11.8% of value added, slightly above the 10.2% average investment rate for wholesale trade. The highest investment rate within the intermediate goods wholesaling sector was recorded for the wholesale of waste and scrap (NACE Class 51.57) where tangible investment was equivalent to 21.1% of value added.

The proportion of operating expenditure allocated to personnel costs was 4.2% for the EU-27's intermediate goods wholesaling sector, the lowest of all of the wholesale trade NACE groups, and the third lowest of all of the non-financial business economy NACE groups (with 2005 or 2006 data available). This extremely low share of personnel costs in operating costs for the intermediate goods wholesaling sector was, in large part, due to the wholesaling of fuels (NACE Class 51.51) where the share was only 0.8%, as all other subsectors recorded shares above the average for the intermediate goods wholesaling sector, reaching 11.9% for the wholesaling of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (NACE class 51.54).

⁶²Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

⁶³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Apparent [labour productivity](#) in the EU-27's intermediate goods wholesaling sector was EUR 58.4 thousand per person employed, while average [personnel costs](#) stood at EUR 32.2 thousand per employee. While the apparent labour productivity was above the wholesale trade average, average personnel costs were relatively lower, resulting in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 181.6%, well above the wholesale trade ratio (159.8%) and second highest within the wholesale trade activities, behind that achieved in other wholesale trade (see [Non-specialised wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). This ratio was remarkably high in the EU-27's wholesale of fuels and related products subsector (332.7%), and also very high in the subsectors of metal and metal ores wholesaling (NACE Class 51.52, 221.6%) and waste and scrap (210.9%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles (see [Fuel retail and service station statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)): the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a [fee or contract basis as agents](#) or for their own account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised ([agricultural products](#), [consumer goods](#), intermediate goods (this article), [machinery and equipment](#)), while specialised wholesalers of other products are included in [non-specialised wholesalers](#).

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Extra-euro area trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)

Notes

International sourcing

Industrial restructuring has been one of the main economic developments in the EU in recent decades, especially influencing the manufacturing sector, leading to debate over the deindustrialisation of Europe. A more recent trend, which has received a great deal of political and media attention, is the apparent increase in the international sourcing of services. The international sourcing of services is facilitated by technological developments, especially within **Information and communication technology (ICT)**, allowing enterprises to codify and transfer information and knowledge globally. Another significant facilitator is increased globalisation within services markets as a consequence of market deregulation and trade liberalisation, including recent measures taken within the EU.

As the majority of service functions require a proximity to markets and clients, the initial focus of international sourcing within services was centred on back-office functions (for example, IT services or finance/accounting), enabled by the increased use of ICT and Internet connectivity. However, enterprises have more recently moved to delocalise various functions that focus on customer contacts (for example, the use of intelligent telephone software since the late 1990s, especially for call centres).

The phenomenon of international sourcing has a variety of labels and terms (often used without explicit definitions), such as:

- **off-shoring** ;
- **near-shoring** ;
- **delocalisation** ;
- relocalisation;
- **outsourcing** , or;
- insourcing.

The somewhat generic heading of international sourcing has been chosen for this development project as there is no generally accepted definition for these phenomena.

The objective of this development project on international sourcing, which was launched in 2006, is to provide policy makers at a national and European level with relevant statistical information on the reasons for, the extent of, and the consequences of, international sourcing.

The project concentrates on international sourcing of existing functions/activities that are performed in-house or domestically sourced to either non-affiliated (external suppliers) or affiliated enterprises located abroad. It is important to emphasise that studies relating to the magnitude and impact of international sourcing are mainly based on anecdotal evidence, as no harmonised and internationally comparable official statistics are currently available.

Main findings

Based on the initial results for 12 European countries (in enterprises with 100 or more persons employed) between 2001 and 2006:

- most international sourcing of core business and/or support functions remained within the EU;
- international sourcing was most common among Irish, British, Danish, Finnish and Slovenian enterprises;
- manufacturing enterprises sourced far more than enterprises active in other sectors of the economy: well over 50% of Irish and British manufacturing enterprises participated in this process, and over one third of Danish manufacturing enterprises;

- in Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom more core business than support business functions were internationally sourced;
- among supporting business functions, the international sourcing of distribution and logistics, as well as marketing and (after-) sales was most widespread;
- over the period 2001-2006, 16% of enterprises surveyed moved some of their business functions abroad;
- the main motivation for moving functions abroad was to benefit from a reduction in labour costs (45% of enterprises – multiple answers possible).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Plans for International Sourcing in Europe in 2007-2009](#) - Statistics in focus 74/2009
- [Features of International Sourcing in Europe in 2001-2006](#) - Statistics in focus 73/2009
- [International sourcing in Europe](#) - Statistics in focus 4/2009

Database

- [Structural business statistics](#) , see:

International sourcing statistics - all activities (iss)

Background Information (iss_bckinfo)

International sourcing activity (iss_souract)

Plans for and barriers on international sourcing (iss_planbarr)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International sourcing statistics - all activities](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

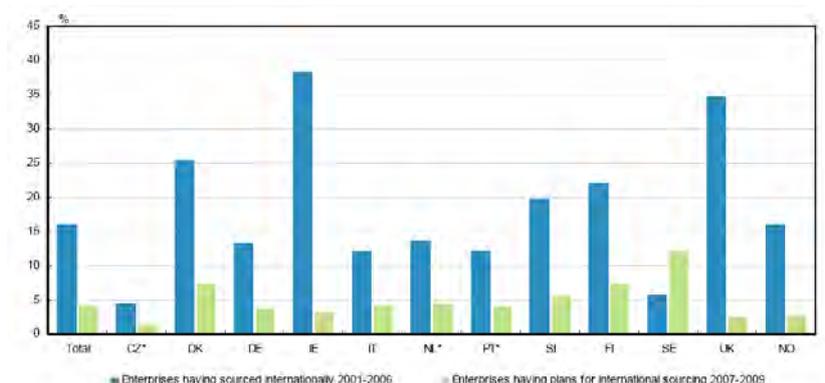
- [Tables and figures on international sourcing](#)

See also

- [Globalised businesses](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#) - theme navigation page
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#) - background article

International sourcing statistics

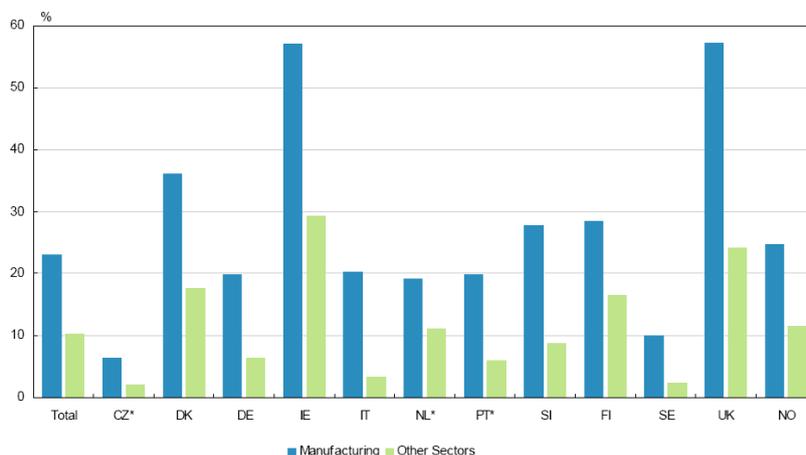
Data from September 2008, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .



Graph 1: Level of International Sourcing of enterprises during 2001-2006 and planned International Sourcing 2007-2009 - Share of surveyed enterprises with 100 or more persons employed

This article is based on the results of an ad hoc survey of [international sourcing](#) carried out in 11 [European Union](#) countries and one non-EU country (Norway). The survey investigated the magnitude and impact of international sourcing by enterprises of both their core business and support functions. Although sourcing abroad can result in the loss of domestic jobs, it can also improve an enterprise’s competitiveness, and hence both secure existing jobs and create new ones.

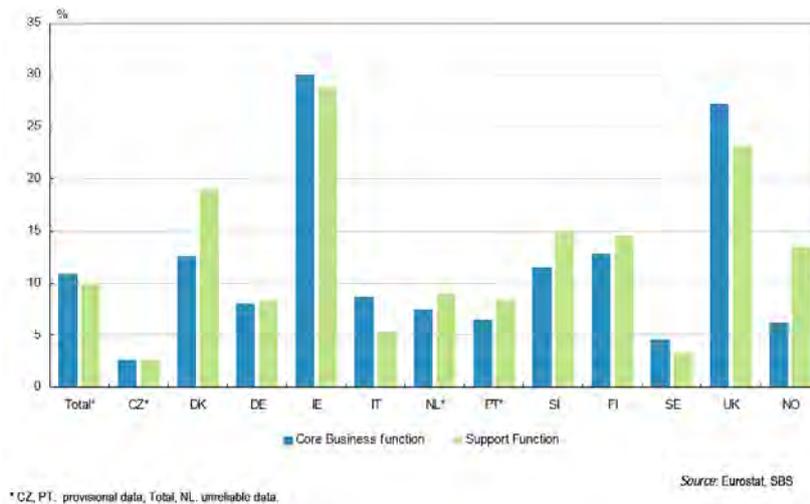
Main statistical findings



* CZ, PT: provisional data; NL: unreliable data on enterprises having sourced internationally the other services.
 Note: Other Sectors: NACE Rev.1.1 Sections C and E to K.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

Graph 2: Enterprises having sourced internationally – broken down by main sector of activity - Share of surveyed enterprises with 100 or more employees



Graph 3: International Sourcing broken down by core business and support functions - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing

	Manufacturing		Other sectors	
	Core Business functions	Support functions	Core Business functions	Support functions
Total*	17.4	12.8	5.2	7.6
CZ*	3.7	3.3	1.1	1.7
DK	23.9	23.3	4.1	15.8
DE	13.3	11.2	2.6	5.2
IE	49.2	41.9	20.8	22.5
IT	15.9	7.8	1.3	2.6
NL*	13.9	10.5	4.7	8.5
PT*	11.0	13.0	2.9	4.4
SI	17.4	20.1	3.6	7.9
FI	21.7	14.8	5.5	14.2
SE	9.3	4.7	1.0	2.1
UK	52.6	36.6	15.3	17.0
NO	13.5	17.7	2.4	11.2

* CZ, PT: provisional data; Total, NL: unreliable data.

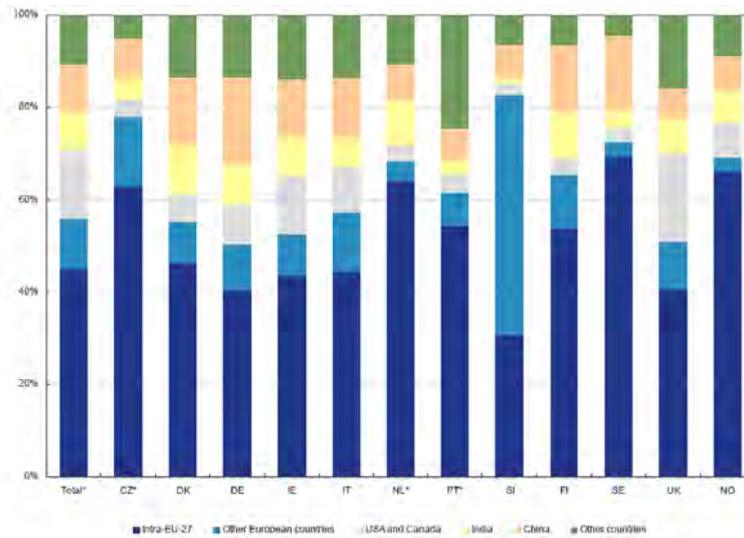
Table 1: International Sourcing of core business and support functions broken down by sector - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing

	Distribution and Logistics	Marketing, sales and after sales services	ICT Services	Administrative and management	Engineering and related technical services	Research and development	Other Functions
Total*	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.3
CZ*	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
DK	6.0	4.3	7.5	4.8	5.8	4.3	1.3
DE	2.3	3.1	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.2	2.0
IE	15.9	13.3	10.9	8.2	13.0	6.2	0.0
IT	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.6
NL*	3.1	1.7	3.6	3.1	0.8	1.8	0.4
PT*	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	0.6
SI	8.2	12.4	4.8	4.8	2.6	2.7	0.0
FI	4.3	4.6	5.4	3.5	2.3	2.9	1.4
SE	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
UK	13.9	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.7	6.3	2.3
NO	1.2	3.6	5.6	4.6	2.4	1.1	3.3

* CZ, PT: provisional data; Total, NL: unreliable data.

Source: Eurostat, SBB

Table 2: International Sourcing by type of support functions - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing

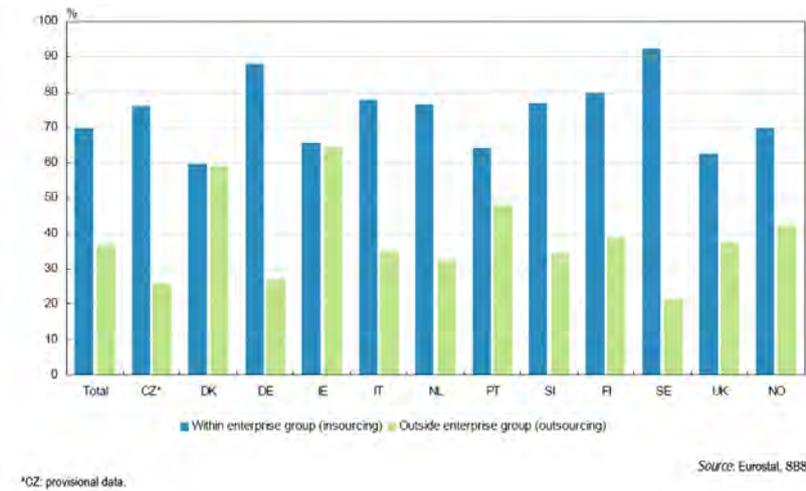


* CZ, PT: provisional data; Total, NL: unreliable data.

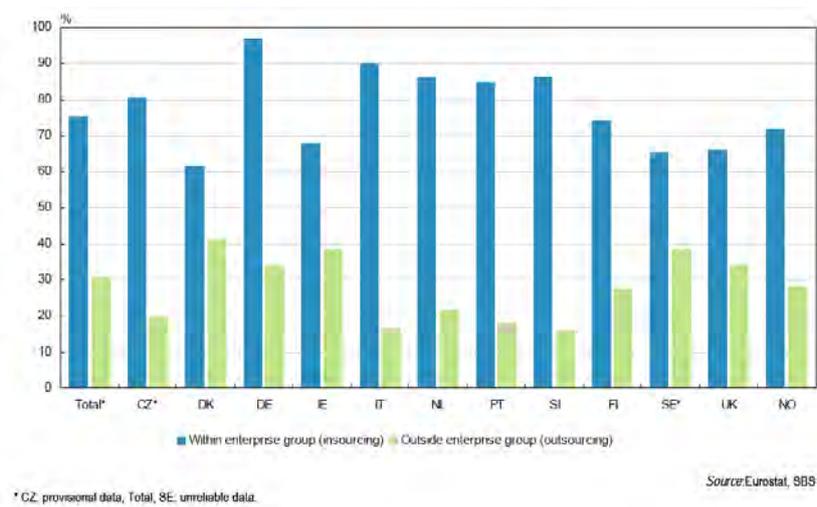
Note: The percentages are calculated on the basis of the number of times the enterprises have mentioned the countries and/or country groups as a destination for international sourcing.

Source: Eurostat, SBB

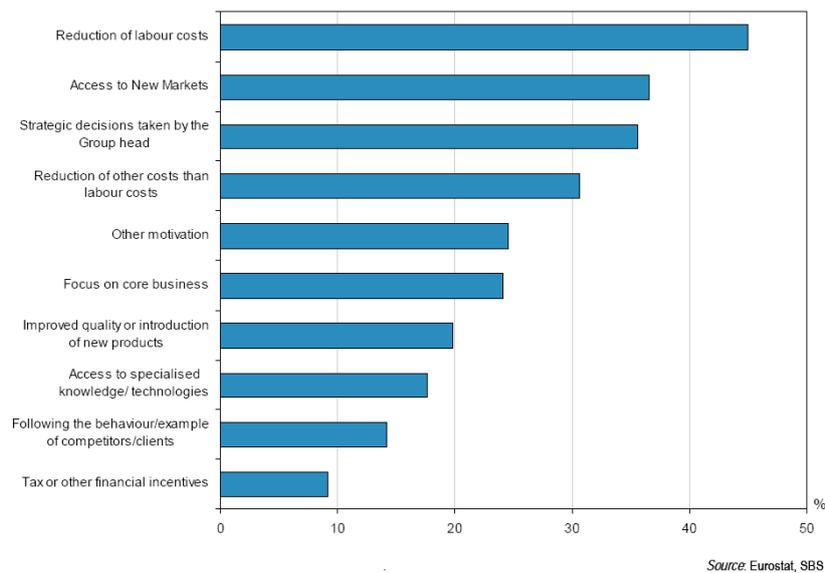
Graph 4: Destination for International Sourcing – core and/or support functions - Share of answers given by the enterprises carrying out International Sourcing



Graph 5: International Sourcing broken down by business partner - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing



Graph 6: International Sourcing of ICT services broken down by business partner - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing of ICT services



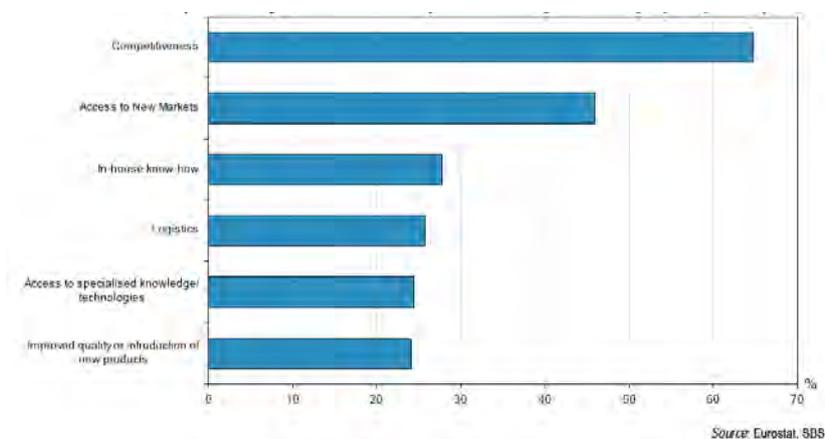
Graph 7: Motivation factors for International Sourcing activities - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing

	Reduction of labour costs	Access to New Markets	Strategic decisions taken by the Group head	Reduction of other costs than labour costs	Focus on core business	Improved quality or introduction of new products	Following the behaviour/ example of competitors/ clients	Access to specialised knowledge/ technologies	Tax or other financial incentives	Other motivation
Total	45.0	36.5	35.6	30.7	24.1	19.8	14.2	11.7	9.2	4.6
CZ*	29.6	26.9	40.4	15.5	6.7	20.2	14.9	7.2	4.6	0.0
DK	66.7	11.4	25.4	38.4	23.0	8.0	3.4	12.2	2.0	6.3
DE	51.3	50.8	25.5	28.6	14.6	14.2	13.1	9.0	11.9	73.2
EE	39.4	25.6	33.9	37.8	25.4	22.0	0.1	22.9	4.1	8.1
IT	43.7	40.0	19.9	25.2	8.0	12.6	10.9	9.3	10.0	3.1
NL	57.8	22.1	41.9	27.2	16.6	11.3	20.4	14.2	6.9	62.4
PT*	21.6	31.6	40.0	25.2	26.5	31.1	4.2	28.4	4.5	1.9
SI	65.6	78.8	41.3	74.2	64.2	43.0	58.3	38.4	42.0	3.3
FI	47.8	23.3	41.9	20.8	21.9	3.9	29.7	10.0	2.9	14.0
SE	66.3	11.7	56.5	26.6	14.8	4.7	7.8	10.9	3.1	88.9
UK	35.5	31.4	40.1	35.7	41.8	31.8	15.2	30.5	8.6	33.3
NO	43.2	15.0	56.8	25.2	16.5	9.7	7.8	12.1	2.9	18.0

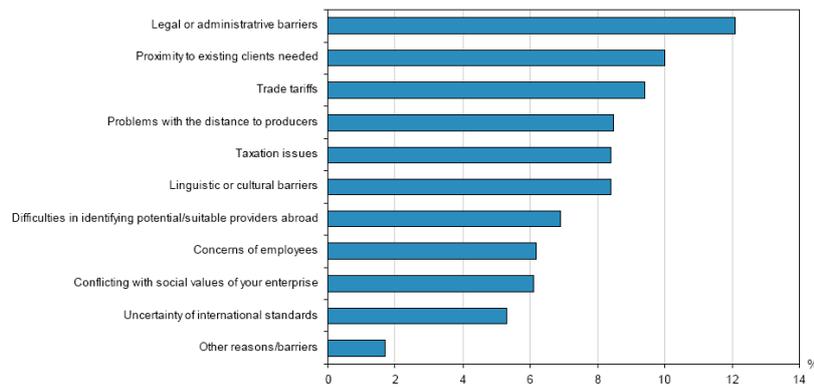
Source: Eurostat, SBS

* CZ, PT, provisional data; SI: data comparability might be affected somewhat as different groupings of importance of motivation factors were used.

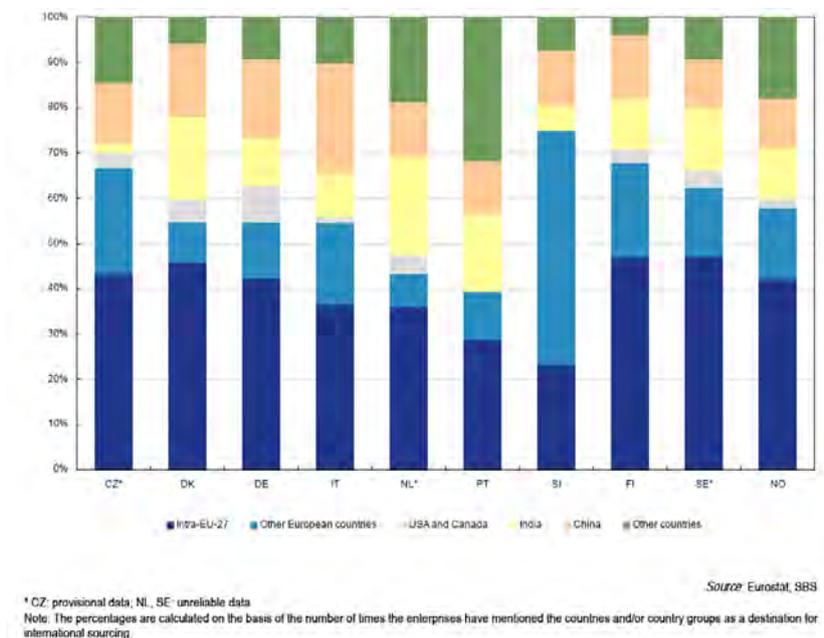
Table 3: Motivation factors of International Sourcing activities by country - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing



Graph 8: Positive impacts of International Sourcing - Share of enterprises having sourced internationally and considering the following impacts positively



Graph 9: Barriers met on International Sourcing activities - Share of enterprises carrying out International Sourcing



Graph 10: Destination for International Sourcing – core and/or support functions planned for 2007-2009 - Share of answers given by the enterprises planning to carry out International Sourcing

The continuous globalization of the economy has pushed many enterprises to adopt international sourcing as a business model, i.e. to move certain **business functions** that were performed in-house or domestically sourced by the resident **enterprise** to either non-affiliated (outsourcing to external suppliers) or affiliated enterprises abroad (insourcing). This article is based on the results of an ad hoc survey of international sourcing in 12 European countries.

Essentially, the survey results reveal that:

- Most international sourcing of core business, or support functions, or both, remain intra-EU.
- It is most common among Irish, UK, Danish, Finnish and Slovenian enterprises.
- Manufacturing enterprises source far more than those active in other sectors: well over 50% of Irish and UK enterprises and over one third of Danish enterprises do so.
- In Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the UK, more core business functions than support business functions are sourced.

- Among the support business functions, the international sourcing of 'distribution and logistics' as well as 'marketing and (after-) sales' is most widespread.

Graph 1 shows the shares of enterprises which, during 2001-2006, sourced internationally, and those that did not but were planning to do so during 2007-2009.

During 2001-2006, 16% of the surveyed⁶⁴ enterprises had moved certain business functions abroad. More than twice as many enterprises in Ireland and the United Kingdom⁶⁵ did so (38.3% and 34.7% respectively). The two small and open Nordic economies, Denmark (25.4%) and Finland (22%), were also significantly above the average.

With the exception of Slovenia (19.7%), the remaining countries participating in the survey were either at the average level (Norway 16%), or under it, the lowest share being registered in the Czech Republic (4.5%).

When enterprises that did not source internationally were asked about their plans in the near future (2007-2009), relatively few Irish (3.1%) and UK enterprises (2.4%) intended to do so, as these countries already had high sourcing levels. Conversely, 12.0% of Swedish⁶⁶ and 7.2% of Danish and Finnish enterprises not currently sourcing certain business functions abroad were planning to do so. The remaining countries had shares ranging from 1.5% to 5.5%.

Limited to 2001-2006, Graph 2 outlines the share of enterprises that had sourced internationally, according to their main activity. Without exception, manufacturing enterprises had adopted it to a far larger extent (often three or four times more), than those active in other sectors. Indeed, the majority of Irish (57.1%) and UK manufacturing enterprises (57.3%), and over one third of the manufacturing enterprises in Denmark were sourcing internationally. At the other end of the scale, only 6.3% of Czech manufacturing enterprises surveyed had adopted it, which is three times more than Czech enterprises active in other sectors (2.1%). These rather low levels may indicate that the Czech Republic is still more of a receiver of international sourcing than active in it.

Core functions have surprisingly high shares

One might expect that enterprises would more often source support functions than core ones. Support functions are those not directly linked to core functions, such as the production of final goods or services which are intended for the market and produce income. However, as can be seen in Graph 3, relatively significant shares of enterprises have sourced core business functions internationally. In addition, some countries have a larger share of enterprises that are sourcing core functions than support ones.

The latter aspect is particularly clear in the United Kingdom where 27.2% of the enterprises surveyed had sourced core functions, whereas 23.2% did so for support functions. The picture is more balanced for Ireland where enterprises sourced both core business and support functions to a fairly large extent (29.9% versus 28.7%). In Italy and Sweden, a larger proportion sourced core business functions as well but, generally, at a lower level. In Graph 3, the displayed shares are not mutually exclusive, i.e. a surveyed enterprise may have sourced both function types.

The rather large difference noted for UK enterprises has had an impact on the overall average of the participating countries. At the aggregated level, a marginally larger proportion of enterprises sourced core business functions abroad.⁶⁷

Table 1 provides further details on this aspect and looks at the international sourcing of core business and support functions by sector. The highest shares were noted for Ireland and the UK. However, whereas the former also displays similar high shares for support functions, the UK enterprises source these functions to a lesser extent, although they are still sourced at more than double the average value of all the participating countries.

⁶⁴The survey was economy-wide and covered enterprises with 100 or more employees.

⁶⁵[2.1]Results from Sweden and the UK are affected by the special set-up used when determining target populations. In Sweden, international sourcing is probably underestimated, while in the UK it may be overestimated.

⁶⁶[2.1]Results from Sweden and the UK are affected by the special set-up used when determining target populations. In Sweden, international sourcing is probably underestimated, while in the UK it may be overestimated.

⁶⁷The average has a somewhat limited reliability as the data from certain countries are provisional (Czech Republic and Portugal) or are unreliable (the Netherlands).

Unsurprisingly, considering the nature of their business, non-manufacturing enterprises source their core business functions internationally to a far lesser extent. Among the 12 countries, once again Ireland and the UK come top, having the highest share of non-manufacturing enterprises that source abroad. However, these sourcing levels are only about half (or even less) as high as the manufacturing ones. In addition, in Ireland and in the UK there is a fairly small difference between the share of enterprises sourcing core business functions and those sourcing support ones.

Focusing on support business functions only, regardless of the sector, Table 2 reveals that 'Distribution and logistics' and 'Marketing, sales and after-sales services' are the functions most frequently sourced internationally. Certain particularities appear: Danish, Dutch and Finnish enterprises source ICT services more than other functions, and Ireland and the UK source significant shares of engineering and related technical service functions.

European destination for international sourcing

The choice of destination for international sourcing is influenced by a multitude of factors, such as:

- availability of appropriate labour;
- infrastructure in the country selected;
- a possible network of affiliated enterprises; or even
- language and cultural barriers.

The destination for the international sourcing of all functions, either core business or support, or both, is shown in Graph 4. A first glance reveals that for those countries for which data are available, at least 40% of the internationally sourced functions remain 'intra-EU'. The exception is Slovenia where the proportion amounts to just over 30%. Intra-EU sourcing can reach values as high as 69% in Sweden, 64% in the Netherlands, 63% in the Czech Republic and 66% in the non-EU Norway (in the latter, the term 'EU sourcing' is more appropriate than 'intra-EU' sourcing).

For Slovenia, 'other European countries' are the main destination of either core or support functions, or both. The destination is most likely to be their neighbour, Croatia. Sourcing to the USA and Canada had the highest shares in the UK and Ireland (19.5% and 12.6% of all enterprises respectively), followed by Italy, (10.0%). Among the former countries, this is presumably due to the lack of a language barrier.

International sourcing to India, traditionally linked with ICT services, is not as common as might be expected. With the exception of the Netherlands and the UK, sourcing to China is more widespread. Here, too, enterprises' declarations of their sourcing destinations are not mutually exclusive. This means that overlaps can occur as enterprises source functions to various countries/country groups.

Types of sourcing business patterns

It is normal for an enterprise that its choice of sourcing destination will be influenced by the location of its international network of branches or affiliated companies. This has to be taken into account when looking at the results in the previous sections. Comparing international insourcing (sourcing within the enterprise group) and outsourcing (sourcing outside the enterprise group), Graph 5 shows that, regardless of the business sector, insourcing is generally more common than outsourcing. At the aggregated level, close to 70% of all those surveyed enterprises which stated they were sourcing internationally did so within their own group of affiliated enterprises - insourcing. It should also be taken into account that among these groups an enterprise's degree of ownership may vary. Overall, just over 36% of enterprises were outsourcing. But here again, enterprises might use both in- and out-sourcing, which explains why the cumulated proportions frequently exceed 100%. Although insourcing is often twice as common as outsourcing, in Denmark and Ireland they both have similar proportions. Conversely, the gap between them is particularly wide in the Czech Republic, Germany and Sweden.

Focus on sourcing ICT services

During 2001-2006 in the 12 countries, among the surveyed enterprises which internationally sourced services effectively that were linked to [information and communication technologies](#) , an average of three quarters (75.2%) did so within their own enterprise group - insourcing (see Graph 6). The outsourcing of ICT services was performed by just over 30% of enterprises.

Among the participating countries, Danish, Dutch and Finnish enterprises sourced ICT services more often than other support functions (see Table 2).

Insourcing proportions of over 80% were found in:

- Czech Republic
- Italy
- the Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Germany

In Germany, a value of close to 97% was registered. At the other end of the scale, the lowest share for insourcing was seen in Denmark (61.5%).

Outsourcing ICT services, which always carries more business risk than insourcing, was less widespread, displaying shares ranging between 16.2% in Slovenia and 41.3% in Denmark. In order to maintain competitiveness, and often limited to highly-specialised tasks, enterprises sometimes have to hire the services of specialised IT companies that are not part of their enterprise group (outsourcing).

Impact of international sourcing activities

International sourcing is essentially driven by cost-efficiency concerns or to gain access to new markets (see next section).

When a manufacturing enterprise decides to source core business functions internationally (i.e. the manufacturing of goods), it is feared that jobs will be lost in the enterprise's [home] country. International sourcing has received and continues to receive a lot of policy and media attention. The word 'outsourcing' often has a negative perception in public opinion. Indeed, international sourcing can result in a loss of domestic jobs, but it can also improve an enterprise's competitiveness and hence secure existing jobs, as well as create new and higher-value-added jobs. These latter aspects are far less visible as it is a more indirect and long-term process.

Both aspects are reflected in the survey results on this issue, although data are not shown in detail because of data quality and confidentiality problems. It appears that the Czech Republic and Slovenia have taken advantage of the international sourcing process, as the majority of their enterprises (51% and 60% respectively) have had employment creations, and far more highly skilled jobs were created than lost. In the high-wage countries of Denmark, Finland and Sweden, more enterprises have had losses of highly skilled jobs than creations. In these three countries, between 20% and 28% of the enterprises had created jobs through international sourcing. In Germany and the United Kingdom, the situation appears more balanced between job losses and creations. In general, in all participating countries, available job loss and creation figures show that overall employment effects remain at low levels.

Main motivation is reduction of labour costs

During 2001-2006 in the 12 countries, the main motivation among the surveyed enterprises that internationally sourced services was the 'reduction of labour costs' (45% of the enterprises – see Graph 7, although multiple

answers were possible). 'Access to new markets' and 'strategic decisions taken by the Group head' followed, both with shares of around 36%. 'Reduction of costs other than labour costs' was the reason in over 30% of the enterprises.

Globally, the least-motivating reasons were 'Following the behaviour/example of competitors/clients'(14%), and 'Tax or other financial incentives' (9%).

Investigating the same motives nationally, it appears that the picture is quite mixed. Among the 12 countries, five feature the highest percentages for the 'reduction of labour costs' but only one (Slovenia) ranks 'access to new markets' as the most important motivation factor, although it ranks second at the aggregate level.

'Strategic decisions taken by the Group head' came first in the Czech Republic, Portugal and the United Kingdom, whereas it was 'other motivations' in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Turning from the motivation for international sourcing to the perception of its actual impact, Graph 8 outlines the impacts of international sourcing considered as 'positive' at aggregate level.

Most enterprises in the surveyed countries considered 'competitiveness' as a positive impact (65%). Almost 60% of the enterprises surveyed in the 12 countries (except for Portugal whose data is confidential), found the reduction of labour costs to be a positive consequence of international sourcing (not shown in Graph 8). 'Access to new markets' was mentioned by another 46%. The remaining four impacts stayed close together, all being mentioned by roughly a quarter of the enterprises.

Furthermore, the survey revealed that relatively few barriers were met during the process of international sourcing (Graph 9). Between 2001 and 2006, among the enterprises that did so, the obstacle that was most often given as being 'very important' was that of the 'Legal and administrative' kind, which was given by 12% of the enterprises. All other barriers had values of 10% or less, including that of 'linguistic or cultural barriers' which was given by 8% of the enterprises. 'Uncertainty of international standards' was the least problem: only five out of 100 enterprises considered that as a disturbing or blocking factor.

International sourcing plans for 2007-2009

Graph 10 shows the proportion of enterprises which intend to internationally source business functions between 2007 and 2009. One question referred to the destination of future sourcing activities, and another the business support functions that would likely be concerned. Compared to 2001-2006, the destination of sourcing activities appears to be slightly different. Sourcing within the EU still shows the highest shares in most of the countries for which data are available, but there are clear particularities: Slovenian enterprises will most likely continue to source mainly to 'other European countries' as many enterprises have done in the past. As a destination, India is of interest for Denmark and Portugal. The highest proportion of enterprises intending to source to China were in Italy (around a quarter). China was also an important destination of planned sourcing for Germany and Denmark (shares close to 20%).

Asked about what support business functions would likely be sourced abroad in the next years (2007-2009), manufacturing enterprises generally continued to display higher proportions of planned international sourcing than those active in other sectors (data not shown). Enterprises in the United Kingdom had proportions between 20% and 25% in several categories (see the category labels displayed in Table 2), with a particularly high 35% for 'distribution and logistics'. Ireland followed with lower shares overall, but nevertheless 29% for 'distribution and logistics' and 23% for 'engineering and related technical services'. Manufacturing enterprises in Slovenia and Germany were mainly interested in the future sourcing of 'marketing, sales and after sales services' (17% for both countries).

Non-manufacturing enterprises intend to internationally source far less: The only countries where these enterprises scored proportions of over 10% were Germany and Ireland, and this was only for 'Marketing, sales and after sales services' (12% and 11% respectively).

Data sources and availability

The data presented in this article are from a survey on the relocation of the domestic production of goods and services to producers abroad. This results from a decision taken by a resident producer to stop their domestic production. The data, which cover the period 2001-2006, has been collected on a voluntary basis in 13 countries:

- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Germany
- Ireland
- Spain⁶⁸
- Italy
- the Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Finland
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- Norway.

The international sourcing statistics cover [NACE Rev.1.1](#) (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) sections C to I and K which, broadly speaking, cover [Non-financial market activities](#). The data refers to enterprises with 100 or more employees.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [International Sourcing in Europe - Statistics in focus 4/2009](#)
- [Features of International Sourcing in Europe in 2001-2006 - Statistics in focus 73/2009](#)
- [Plans for International Sourcing in Europe in 2007-2009 Statistics in focus 74/2009](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics - database](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural Business Statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International sourcing statistics - all activities](#) (ESMS metadata file - iss_esms)
- [Structural Business Statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - sbs_esms)

See also

- [Global value chains - international sourcing to China and India](#)

Notes

⁶⁸As the survey covered only service activities, the Spanish results are not analysed.

Iron and steel production and processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers iron and steel production and processing, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1](#) Groups 27.1 to 27.3, which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are collectively referred to as the first processing of ferrous metals, and consist of:

- the manufacture of basic iron and steel and ferro-alloys (corresponding to NACE Group 27.1);
- the manufacture of tubes, both iron or steel (NACE Group 27.2);
- other first processing activities associated with iron and steel (NACE Group 27.3), which includes drawing, rolling, forming and wire drawing.

	2006	2007
Arcelor Mittal	117.2	116.4
Nippon Steel	34.7	35.7
JFE	32.0	34.0
POSCO	30.1	31.1
Baosteel	22.5	28.6
Tata steel (1)	6.4	26.5
Anshan-Benxi	22.6	23.6
Jiangsu Shagang	14.6	22.9
Tangshan	19.1	22.8
U.S. Steel	21.2	21.5

(1) 2007 includes Corus.

Source: World Steel Association (worldsteel), <http://www.worldsteel.org>

Table 1: Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC); manufacture of tubes; other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys. Largest global steel producing enterprise (groups) (million tonnes of crude steel output)

Main statistical findings

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
First processing of ferrous metals	6.7	237 132	49 550	612.6	100.0	100.0
Basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	2.2	178 944	35 964	409.9	72.6	66.9
Tubes (2)	1.9	30 250	9 000	129.9	18.2	21.2
Other first processing of iron and steel	2.5	22 599	4 586	72.8	9.3	11.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Turnover, 2005.

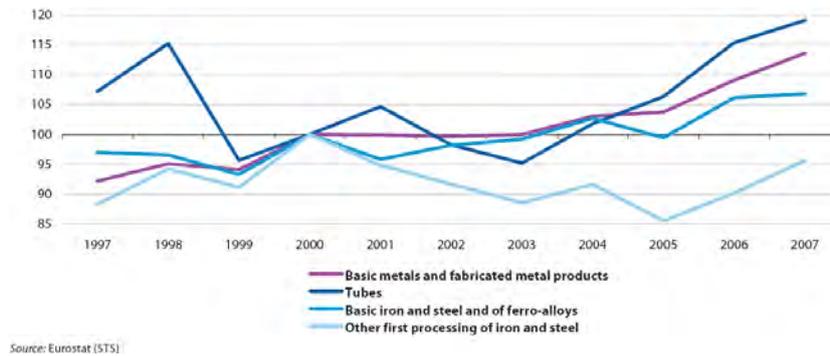
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC); manufacture of tubes; other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys (NACE Groups 27.1, 27.2 and 27.3). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	12 280	24.8	Germany	124.2	20.3	Slovakia	5.3
2	Italy	7 158	14.4	Italy	78.0	12.7	Czech Republic	2.0
3	France	4 952	10.0	France	50.9	8.3	Finland	1.8
4	Spain	4 209	8.5	Romania	43.1	7.0	Belgium	1.8
5	United Kingdom	3 027	6.1	United Kingdom	39.3	6.4	Austria	1.8

(1) Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Finland, 2005.
(2) Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Poland, Portugal and Finland, 2005.
(3) Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Finland, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 3: Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC); manufacture of tubes; other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys (NACE Groups 27.1, 27.2 and 27.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STI)

Figure 1: Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC); manufacture of tubes; other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys (NACE Groups 27.1, 27.2 and 27.3). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
First processing of ferrous metals	25 152	193 169	9 233	80.9	42.2
Basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	17 420	146 865	7 371	87.7	42.8
Tubes (2)	5 000	22 977	1 235	69.3	41.9
Other first processing of iron and steel	2 733	18 418	627	63.0	39.5

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
(2) Purchases of goods and services, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC); manufacture of tubes; other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys (NACE Groups 27.1, 27.2 and 27.3). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

The first processing of ferrous metals sector is one that requires very large investments in technology and equipment. Due to these significant capital requirements, **large enterprises** (groups) tend to dominate the market. Global consolidation and restructuring has intensified in recent years. Within the European Union, **enterprise** groups have moved from a national base to a Europe-wide base and more recently have reinforced their global nature through acquisitions outside Europe, or have themselves been acquired by companies of non-European background (such as the takeover of Estonia's Galvex by ArcelorMittal in March 2008). The merger of Mittal Steel and Arcelor in 2006 created the world's largest steel producing enterprise group; in 2007 it produced 116.4 million tonnes of crude steel output, over three times the output of the second largest enterprise group, Nippon Steel. After the buy-out of the Corus Group in 2007, Tata steel became the sixth largest global steel producing enterprise group.

Structural profile

There were 6.7 thousand enterprises throughout the EU-27 for whom the first processing of ferrous metals (NACE Groups 27.1 to 27.3) was their main activity in 2006. This corresponded to only 1.6% of all enterprises

in the metals and metal products manufacturing (NACE Subsection DJ) sector. The first processing of ferrous metals sector was much larger, however, in terms of **employment** and **value added**. It employed 612.6 thousand persons in the Member States, corresponding to a little less than one in every eight (12.1%) of the metals and metal products manufacturing workforce. From a **turnover** of EUR 237.1 billion in 2006, the sector generated EUR 49.6 billion of added value, just over one fifth (20.3%) of the total value added of metals and metals products manufacturing in the EU-27.

By far the largest of the three NACE group activities covered by the first processing of ferrous metals sector was the manufacture of basic iron and steel (NACE Group 27.1); it accounted for just under three quarters (72.6%) of value added and two thirds (66.9%) of employment in 2006. The next largest activity was the manufacture of tubes (NACE Group 27.2), which generated a little less than one fifth (18.2%) of sectoral value added and accounted for about one in every five persons employed (21.2%). The smallest activity was other first processing of iron and steel (NACE Group 27.3).

About one quarter (24.8%) of the value added generated by the first processing of ferrous metals sector across the EU-27 came from Germany, the next largest contributions coming from Italy (14.4%) and France (10.0%). However, it was Slovakia that was by far the most specialised Member State in the first processing of ferrous metals sector; this activity contributing 5.3% to **non-financial business economy** value added in 2006, which was just over six times the EU-27 average (0.9%). In these terms, the Czech Republic, Finland, Belgium, Austria and Romania (2005) were also relatively specialised in this activity - as each of these countries reported that the first processing of ferrous metals sector contributed between 1.8% and 2.0% of the value added in their respective non-financial business economies.

The **production indices** of all three of the NACE group activities within the first processing of ferrous metals fluctuated more than the overall index for metals and metal products manufacturing during the period between 1997 and 2007. This was particularly the case regarding the manufacture of tubes and the other first processing of iron and steel activities. Without strong upswings in 2006 and 2007, the production indices of both these activities would have been below 1997 levels and well below their respective peaks (1998 for tubes and 2000 for the other first processing of iron and steel activities). However, the rises in **output** at the end of this ten-year period pushed the production indices for the EU-27 above 1997 levels; on average, the output of tubes manufacturing rose by 1.1% per year between 1997 and 2007 and that of the other first processing of iron and steel activities by 0.8% per year. The upward trend in the production index for the manufacture of basic iron and steel was clearer, particularly from a relative trough in 1999, despite cutbacks in 2001 and 2005. Over the ten years through to 2007, basic iron and steel output in the EU-27 increased by an average 1.0% per year.

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment in the EU-27's first processing of ferrous metals sector was EUR 25.2 billion in 2006, representing about over one quarter (27.7%) of all investment made in the metals and metal products manufacturing sector. This level of tangible investment corresponded to an **investment rate** of 18.6%, which was significantly higher than the average rate (13.6%) across metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole, and marginally above the average rate for the non-financial business economy.

Within the EU-27's first processing of ferrous metals sector a much higher proportion of **operating expenditure** went on the purchase of goods and services (88.5%) than was the case (80.8%) for metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole. Although the proportion of operating expenditure going on personnel costs in the first processing of ferrous metals sector was relatively low (11.5%), average **personnel costs** of EUR 42.2 thousand per employee in 2006 were relatively high, being about EUR 10.0 thousand per employee more than the average across metals and metal products manufacturing.

Each person employed in the EU-27's first processing of ferrous metals sector contributed added value of EUR 80.9 thousand in 2006, about two thirds more than the average across metals and metal products manufacturing. This relatively high level of apparent **labour productivity** was close to twice the level of average personnel costs. The resulting **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of 191.5% for the EU-27's first processing of ferrous metals sector in 2006 was notably higher than the ratio (149.3%) for the whole of the metals and metals products manufacturing sector. This characteristic was common to most of the Member States with the notable exceptions of Sweden, the United Kingdom and particularly Bulgaria, where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was almost 100 percentage points lower than for metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , and the [World Steel Association](#) (worldsteel) .

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\)771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)).

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly energy-intensive. Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) and [REACH](#) . A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions Trading Scheme \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals - Statistics in focus 48/2009](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [Iron and steel](#) (ESMS metadata file - ste_esms)

Further information

- [A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy](#) - COM(2008) 108 final
- [Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU](#) - SEC(2007) 771
- [Europe's climate change opportunity](#) - COM(2008) 30 final
- [The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe](#) - COM(2008) 699 final

External links

- [World Steel Association](#) (worldsteel)

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Jewelry, musical instruments, sports goods, toy production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the manufacture of items corresponding to NACE Groups 36.2 to 36.6, which are part of the [furniture, jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods and toys](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- jewellery and related articles (corresponding to NACE Group 36.2);
- musical instruments (NACE Group 36.3);
- sports goods (NACE Group 36.4);
- games and toys including electronic games (NACE Group 36.5);
- miscellaneous items such as brushes, pens, umbrellas and candles (NACE Group 36.6).

Note that the article does not cover the manufacture of sports clothes or footwear (which are classified within NACE Divisions 18 and 19, and not in Division 36).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Other manufacturing activities	84.7	48 811	15 390	453.7	100.0	100.0
Jewellery and related articles (2)	30.3	13 000	3 247	115.4	23.2	25.4
Musical instruments	6.0	1 652	743	24.9	4.8	5.5
Sports goods	4.3	6 139	1 745	43.6	11.3	9.6
Games and toys (3)	6.1	7 000	-	61.3	-	12.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.0	20 918	6 978	231.1	45.3	50.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) Value added, 2005.
 (3) Turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Other manufacturing activities (NACE Groups 36.2 to 36.6). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

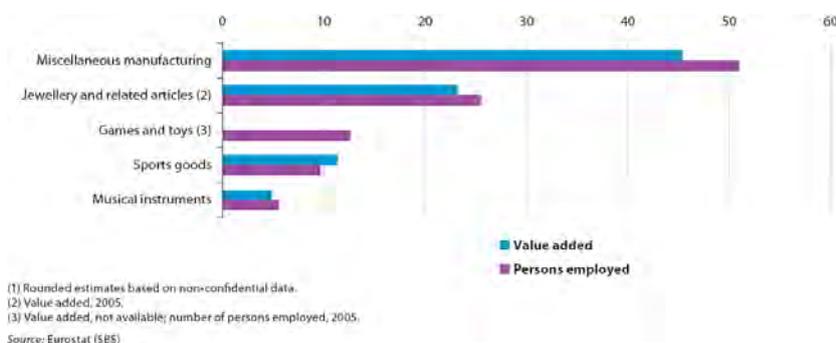


Figure 1: Other manufacturing activities (NACE Groups 36.2 to 36.6). Relative weight within other manufacturing activities, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

	Highest value added		Second highest value added		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy			
	Country	(EUR million)	Country	(EUR million)	Highest	Second highest		
		(% of EU-27)		(% of EU-27)				
Jewellery and related articles (1)	Italy	1 245	35.9	France	546.7	15.5	Italy	Greece
Musical instruments (2)	Germany	337	45.3	France	119.8	16.1	Czech Rep.	Germany
Sports goods (3)	France	365	20.9	U. Kingdom	298.6	17.1	Austria	Estonia
Games and toys (4)	Germany	698	-	Italy	277.2	-	Austria	Czech Rep.
Miscellaneous manufacturing (5)	Germany	1 444	20.7	Italy	1 416.3	20.3	Czech Rep.	Italy

(1) Denmark, Estonia, Ireland and Malta, not available; Cyprus, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; share of EU-27, 2005.
(2) Estonia and Malta, not available; Ireland, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(4) Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(5) Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Other manufacturing activities (NACE Groups 36.2 to 36.6). Structural profile: ranking of top Member States in terms of value added, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Other manufacturing activities	34 251	10 071	1 885	33.9	25.2
Jewellery and related articles (2)	10 000	2 121	371	26.7	24.6
Musical instruments	938	501	53	29.8	25.1
Sports goods	4 517	1 172	193	40.0	29.1
Games and toys (3)	5 000	1 381	441	-	26.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14 107	4 896	827	30.2	24.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.
(3) Personnel costs and average personnel costs, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Other manufacturing activities (NACE Groups 36.2 to 36.6). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

In 2006, the other manufacturing activities sector (NACE Groups 36.2 to 36.6) generated around EUR 15.4 billion of value added in the EU-27 and employed under half a million persons.

Jewellery

The EU-27's jewellery (NACE Group 36.2) subsector consisted of 30.3 thousand enterprises which generated EUR 3.2 billion of value added in 2005 and employed 115.4 thousand persons in 2006, which was about one quarter of the other manufacturing activities workforce and a slightly smaller share of value added.

Italy accounted for the highest share of EU-27 value added in this subsector with 35.9%, more than double the share of France, the next largest. Italy was also the most specialised Member State in jewellery manufacturing, followed by Greece and Cyprus, with none of the other Member States⁶⁹ registering even one tenth of 1% of their non-financial business economy value added in this subsector.

Investment in the EU-27's jewellery subsector was valued at EUR 371 million in 2006. Personnel costs made up 17.5% of this subsector's operating expenditure, the lowest share of any of the other manufacturing subsectors; this was the result of relatively high purchases of goods and services, reflecting the high value of many of the materials used in this activity. Low apparent labour productivity (EUR 26.7 thousand per person employed) in 2005 contributed to a particularly low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (115.2%), the second lowest ratio among all of the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) NACE groups in 2005 or 2006.

Musical instruments

Musical instruments manufacturing (NACE Group 36.3) was the smallest subsector within the EU-27's other manufacturing activities sector, with value added of EUR 740 million and a workforce of 24.9 thousand persons. Germany alone generated more than two fifths of the EU-27's value added in this sector, and was the second most specialised Member State⁷⁰ in musical instrument manufacturing, behind the Czech Republic.

⁶⁹Cyprus, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Denmark, Estonia, Ireland and Malta, not available.

⁷⁰Ireland, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Estonia and Malta, not available.

Tangible investment in the EU-27's musical instruments subsector was valued at EUR 53 million in 2006, resulting in an **investment rate** of 7.1%, the lowest among the other manufacturing activities subsectors. The labour-intensive nature of this activity can be seen from the extremely high share of personnel costs in total operating expenditure, which reached 34.8% in 2006, the third highest among all of the industrial NACE groups in 2005 or 2006. Apparent labour productivity (EUR 29.8 thousand per person employed) was below the average for the other manufacturing activities sector (EUR 33.9 thousand per person employed), while average personnel costs (EUR 25.1 thousand per employee) were almost identical to the sectoral average: the resulting wage adjusted labour productivity ratio was 119.1% in 2006.

Sports goods

Sports goods manufacturing (NACE Group 36.4) in the EU-27 consisted of 4.3 thousand enterprises which recorded a value added of EUR 1.7 billion in 2006 and employed 43.6 thousand persons. France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Austria had the largest sports goods manufacturing subsectors in terms of value added, all generating at least EUR 200 million of value added in this subsector. As a result, Austria recorded by far the highest value added specialisation ratio for this subsector⁷¹.

Investment in sports goods manufacturing in the EU-27 was valued at EUR 193 million in 2006, leading to an investment rate of 11.1%, slightly below the average for the other manufacturing activities sector (12.2%). This subsector is most notable for having by far the highest apparent labour productivity (EUR 40.0 thousand per person employed) and average personnel costs (EUR 29.1 thousand per employee) among the EU-27's other manufacturing activities NACE groups; this was the only subsector where average personnel costs were above the non-financial business economy average. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 137.3% was also the highest within the other manufacturing activities sector, but still 13.8 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average.

Games and toys

One of the key issues for toys is safety. In January 2008 the European Commission adopted proposals (COM(2008) 9) to revise the legislation on this issue, in particular with respect to the use of chemical substances in toys.

The EU-27's toys and games manufacturing (NACE Group 36.5) subsector consisted of over six thousand enterprises, which employed 61.3 thousand persons in 2005. Germany recorded value added of EUR 697.5 million in games and toys manufacturing in 2006, with the United Kingdom, Italy and Austria generating more than EUR 200 million of value added each in this subsector, and Spain just under this amount. Austria and the Czech Republic were relatively specialised in this activity, as this subsector contributed much more to their non-financial business economy value added than in any other Member State⁷². Note that no recent data are available for either Denmark or Malta, both of whom are known to be relatively highly specialised in games and toys manufacturing. Tangible investment in the EU-27's toys and games manufacturing subsector was valued at EUR 441 million in 2006, just under one quarter (23.4%) of the total for the other manufacturing activities sector.

Miscellaneous manufacturing

The activity of miscellaneous manufacturing (NACE Group 36.6) was the largest of the five NACE groups covered within this article as it generated 45.3% of the EU-27's value added in the other manufacturing activities sector, and employed 50.9% of its workforce. The estimated 38.0 thousand enterprises in this subsector generated a value added of EUR 7.0 billion with a workforce of 231.1 thousand persons employed. Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom had the largest miscellaneous manufacturing subsectors in 2006, each contributing around one fifth of EU-27 value added.

⁷¹The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

⁷²Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

The miscellaneous manufacturing activity recorded tangible investment valued at EUR 827 million in 2006. Personnel costs represented one quarter (25.8%) of operating expenditure in this subsector in the EU-27, considerably higher than the average share within the non-financial business economy (16.1%). Apparent labour productivity (EUR 30.2 thousand per person employed) and average personnel costs (EUR 24.5 thousand per employee) were both below the average for other manufacturing activities, as was the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 123.2%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2009/48/EC](#) of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in manufactured goods](#)
- [PRODCOM statistics](#)
- [PRODCOM survey on production of manufactured goods](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Toys](#)

Notes

Land transport and transport via pipelines services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for land transport and transport via pipelines services (hereafter referred to as land transport services) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division49](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	920
Number of persons employed (1 000)	5 798
Turnover (EUR million)	450 139
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	291 890
Personnel costs (EUR million)	132 447
Value added (EUR million)	190 812
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	58 365
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	4.4
Number of persons employed (1)	4.3
Value added (1)	3.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	33.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	26.9
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	122.4
Gross operating rate (%)	13.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division49), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Value added, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division49), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Land transport and transport via pipelines	920.0	5 797.6	450 139	190 812	132 447
Passenger rail transport, interurban	0.3	547.1	55 820	23 600	20 879
Freight rail transport (1)	0.5	165.3	14 461	5 653	3 865
Other passenger land transport	331.7	2 110.5	98 483	58 885	44 405
Freight transport by road and removal services	600.0	2 951.8	269 535	96 086	62 362
Transport via pipelines	0.2	22.9	11 839	7 427	937

(1) Value added, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division 49), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Land transport and transport via pipelines	33.0	26.9	122.4	13.0
Passenger rail transport, interurban	43.0	38.3	112.9	4.8
Freight rail transport (1)	30.0	23.5	132.3	8.3
Other passenger land transport	28.0	25.2	110.9	14.7
Freight transport by road and removal services	33.0	25.7	126.7	12.5
Transport via pipelines	324.0	41.1	787.9	54.8

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division 49), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
	Land transport and transport via pipelines	France	18.4	Lithuania	8.2
Passenger rail transport, interurban	France	41.7	France	1.2
Freight rail transport	Germany	-	Romania	0.5
Other passenger land transport	France	17.2	Austria	1.6
Freight transport by road and removal services	Germany	14.5	Lithuania	4.5
Transport via pipelines	Italy	23.6	Poland	0.4

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division 49), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	920.0	5 797.6	450 139	190 812	132 447	47 297
Belgium	10.4	97.6	13 484.6	4 470.9	3 691.5	1 790.0
Bulgaria	17.0	68.7	2 655.8	739.6	347.3	306.1
Czech Republic	34.4	165.2	9 079.7	3 624.7	2 193.9	1 088.8
Denmark (2)	10.8	246.0	8 701.8	4 351.8	3 072.1	1 230.3
Germany	60.1	758.0	68 346.0	31 256.2	18 397.9	7 480.6
Estonia	2.9	21.0	997.0	338.7	203.5	49.9
Ireland	6.9	38.8	3 448.8	1 688.2	1 269.0	578.0
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	200.1	585.2	44 372.4	21 001.9	11 951.2	4 523.3
France (3)	74.3	719.7	76 882.2	35 116.2	29 430.2	-
Italy	111.8	556.1	54 461.7	21 751.4	16 030.6	4 800.5
Cyprus	3.0	6.1	292.2	147.1	96.7	25.1
Latvia	3.6	38.3	1 314.0	536.2	261.9	210.9
Lithuania	5.2	67.1	2 333.0	729.1	475.6	235.8
Luxembourg	0.7	15.6	1 743.2	896.5	683.4	84.4
Hungary	29.2	128.6	5 763.1	1 303.4	1 214.1	556.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	13.4	203.9	24 092.0	8 015.3	7 735.7	1 908.4
Austria	11.8	123.5	15 211.5	5 949.1	4 101.8	1 850.4
Poland	120.7	519.5	20 254.3	6 584.8	3 355.2	1 844.7
Portugal	21.4	106.1	6 342.6	2 555.0	1 863.5	982.7
Romania	31.7	220.9	5 907.8	2 090.0	1 111.4	1 385.3
Slovenia	7.4	35.7	2 450.6	778.2	544.8	284.6
Slovakia	0.3	44.8	2 500.2	744.2	541.1	408.7
Finland	20.8	82.7	8 196.5	3 925.1	2 596.1	718.7
Sweden	23.7	146.5	15 020.3	5 795.7	4 271.0	1 681.5
United Kingdom	43.9	606.5	51 591.5	24 246.7	15 751.7	4 272.7
Norway	19.5	68.8	7 322.8	3 028.9	2 537.8	612.9
Switzerland	3.2	98.8	11 185.4	8 742.2	5 734.9	4 573.1
Croatia	9.9	38.7	1 940.9	743.8	367.2	268.8

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division 49), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	33.0	26.9	122.4	13.0	23.0
Belgium	45.8	41.5	110.3	5.8	40.0
Bulgaria	7.5	4.0	186.4	14.7	41.4
Czech Republic	18.6	13.4	138.2	15.9	30.0
Denmark (2)	17.7	15.8	111.8	14.7	28.3
Germany	41.2	26.6	155.2	18.8	23.9
Estonia	16.1	10.0	161.3	13.6	20.6
Ireland	43.6	40.3	108.2	12.2	34.2
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	35.9	30.3	118.6	20.4	21.5
France	.	40.9	.	7.4	.
Italy	39.1	38.6	101.3	10.5	22.1
Cyprus	24.2	15.9	152.1	17.3	17.1
Latvia	14.8	7.2	203.7	20.9	39.3
Lithuania	10.9	7.3	148.4	10.9	32.3
Luxembourg	57.6	44.4	129.9	12.2	9.4
Hungary	10.3	11.3	91.4	1.5	42.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	39.3	41.0	95.8	1.2	23.8
Austria	48.2	36.5	132.0	12.1	31.8
Poland	12.7	8.6	146.8	15.9	28.0
Portugal	24.1	18.0	133.6	10.9	38.5
Romania	9.5	5.2	182.9	16.6	66.3
Slovenia	21.8	17.9	121.6	9.5	36.6
Slovakia	16.6	12.1	137.4	8.1	54.6
Finland	47.5	38.7	122.6	16.2	18.3
Sweden	39.6	35.0	113.1	10.2	29.0
United Kingdom	38.7	27.7	143.5	16.4	17.6
Norway	57.1	44.6	128.0	17.8	15.6
Switzerland	87.6	.	.	26.9	52.3
Croatia	18.7	11.7	160.4	19.4	35.9

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division49), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 920 thousand enterprises operating with land transport services (Division49) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 5.8 million persons, equivalent to 4.3% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) workforce, or some 54.8% of those employed in the whole of the transportation and storage sector (Section H). The land transport services sector generated EUR190812 million of value added in 2009, which was 4.4% of the non-financial business economy total and 43.7% of the transportation and storage sectoral total.

These relative shares suggest that the land transport services sector was relatively labour-intensive in comparison with other transportation and storage sectors and further evidence was provided by the apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's land transport services sector in 2009 which stood at EUR33 thousand per person employed, which was below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the transportation and storage average of EUR41 thousand per person employed. The relatively low level of apparent labour productivity was analogous with average personnel costs which stood at EUR26.9 thousand per employee for land transport services, compared with EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the non-financial business economy and EUR31.2 thousand per employee for the transportation and storage sector. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines these two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the lower than average productivity and average personnel costs that were slightly inferior to the non-financial business economy average, EU-27 land transport services had a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, reaching 122.4% in 2009, below the corresponding ratios that were registered for the non-financial business economy (138.8%) or the whole of transportation and storage (132.1%).

The gross operating rate (which shows the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of profitability; it stood at 13.0% for the EU-27's land transport services sector in 2009, around 1.3 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of 9.7% and also higher than the transportation and storage average (12.2%). This was the second highest level of profitability (using this measure) among the five transportation and storage NACE divisions, behind the 15.6% rate recorded for warehousing and support activities for transportation (Divisions52).

Sectoral analysis

Almost two thirds of all the enterprises within the EU-27's land transport services sector in 2009 were engaged in freight transport by road and removal services (Group49.4); this was equivalent to an estimated 600 thousand enterprises, while there were 332 thousand other passenger land transport enterprises (Group49.3). These relatively high levels were in stark contrast to the enterprise structure within the remaining three NACE Groups that make-up the land transport services sector, namely, passenger rail transport (Group49.1), freight rail transport (Group49.2) and transport via pipelines (Group49.5), where there was a total of one thousand enterprises across the whole of the EU-27.

The two largest subsectors in terms of numbers of enterprises also reported the highest shares of EU-27 employment and value added in 2009; as enterprises operating within the freight transport by road and removal services subsector and the other passenger land transport subsector accounted for more than 85% of the land transport services workforce and just over 80% of its output. The next largest subsector, using either of these measures, was the passenger rail transport subsector that accounted for almost 10% of the EU-27's land transport services workforce and for 12.4% of its added value. The 3.9% share of land transport services' value added that was accounted for by the transport via pipelines subsector was almost ten times as high as its share of the land transport services' workforce.

The relatively low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the land transport services sector (EUR33 thousand per person employed) was pulled down by the apparent labour productivity of the two largest subsectors, and by that of the freight rail transport subsector – in 2009 all three of these subsectors recorded apparent labour productivity within the EU-27 that was below the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, the passenger rail transport subsector recorded a level of apparent labour productivity (EUR43 thousand per person employed) that was slightly higher than the non-financial business economy average. The largest deviation was recorded for the transport via pipelines subsector, which registered the third highest level of labour productivity (EUR324 thousand per person employed) among any of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy, almost eight times as high as the non-financial business economy average.

Average personnel costs per employee peaked at EUR41.1 thousand for transport via pipelines in 2009, ahead of those for the passenger rail transport subsector (EUR38.3 thousand per employee). These were the only two NACE groups within land transport services to report average personnel costs above the non-financial business economy average. The remaining three subsectors each recorded average personnel costs that were within the range of EUR23 thousand to EUR26 thousand per employee.

In all but one of the five land transport services subsectors, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%; the lowest ratio was recorded for the other passenger land transport subsector (110.9%). As with apparent labour productivity, the transport via pipelines subsector recorded by far the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, at 787.9%, which was the second highest among all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy.

The EU-27's transport via pipelines subsector recorded the highest level of operating profitability among all of the NACE groups covered by the non-financial business economy, with a gross operating rate of 54.8% in 2009; this was 5.7 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). The two largest subsectors also recorded gross operating rates that were above the non-financial business economy average, at 14.7% for other passenger land transport and 12.5% for freight transport by road and removal services. On the other hand, the profitability of rail transport activities was relatively low, with gross operating rates of 8.3% for freight rail transport, falling to 4.8% for passenger rail transport.

Country analysis

France recorded the highest share (18.4%) of EU-27 value added within the land transport services sector in 2009. Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain were also relatively important producers – each accounting for double-digit shares of EU-27 value added. The German land transport services workforce of 758 thousand persons was equivalent to almost one in eight (13.1%) of the EU-27 total, and was followed by France (12.4%), the United Kingdom (10.5%) and Spain (10.1%); note that the employment share for France is based upon the number of employees.

In value added terms, the Baltic Member States and Luxembourg were most specialised in the land trans-

port services sector in 2009, with in excess of 5% of non-financial business economy value added being generated by land transport services. This specialisation was particularly strong in Lithuania where the share of land transport services rose to 8.2% of non-financial business economy value added, over half of which came from freight transport by road and removal services.

France accounted for 41.7% of EU-27 added value within the passenger rail transport subsector in 2009 and was the most specialised Member State for this activity, while Romania was most specialised in freight rail transport. Italy accounted for almost one fifth of the EU-27's value added for transport via pipelines, although Poland and Austria were more specialised than Italy for this activity.

The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for land transport services in 2009 were recorded in Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania, with ratios of 203.7%, 186.4% and 182.9% respectively. There were two Member States that reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100%; they were the Netherlands (95.8%) and Hungary (91.4%). Both of these countries also recorded very low gross operating rates, at 1.2% in the Netherlands and 1.5% in Hungary.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the land transport services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division49. This division includes all land transport services; it excludes own account transport. A distinction is made between the transport of passengers and freight. For passengers a split is then made between interurban rail transport (in other words, rail travel between towns and cities) and other land transport, the latter including road transport (taxis, buses and coaches for example) as well urban and suburban rail transport (within the same city or conurbation). For freight a distinction is made between rail transport, road transport (including removal services) and pipelines.

This NACE division is composed of five groups:

- passenger rail transport, interurban (Group49.1);
- freight rail transport (Group49.2);
- other passenger land transport (Group49.3);
- freight transport by road and removal services (Group49.4);
- transport via pipelines (Group49.5).

Transport by pipelines excludes the network distribution of gas, water or steam (Divisions35 and 36, [electricity](#), [gas](#), [steam and air conditioning supply](#) and [water collection, treatment and supply](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Land transport and transport via pipelines services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Mobility and transport](#) , see:
 - [Road](#)
 - [Rail](#)
 - [Urban mobility](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
 - [Biofuels](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
 - [Transport](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
 - [Energy](#)

See also

- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Transportation and storage](#)

Leather and shoe production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers leather and leather products manufacturing, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Subsection DC](#), which is part of the [textiles, clothing, leather and shoe production](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include:

- tanning and dressing;
- the manufacture of luggage;
- the manufacture of handbags;
- the manufacture of footwear.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added		Share in total (%)	
			(EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Value added	Persons employed
Tanning & dressing of leather; luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear (1)	44.0	47 235	11 929	548.8	100.0	100.0
Tanning & dressing of leather	3.7	10 671	1 957	51.9	16.4	9.5
Luggage, handbags & the like, saddlery	14.2	10 330	3 028	108.8	25.4	19.8
Footwear	26.6	26 233	6 944	388.1	58.2	70.7

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 1: Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear (NACE Division 19). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Italy	5 907	49.5	Italy	164.0	29.9	Romania	1.1
2	France	1 351	11.3	Romania	96.8	17.6	Italy	0.9
3	Spain	1 187	10.0	Spain	49.9	9.1	Slovenia	0.6
4	Germany	852	7.1	Poland	34.8	6.2	Bulgaria	0.4
5	United Kingdom	421	3.5	France	30.9	5.6	Hungary	0.3

(1) Denmark, Latvia, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovenia, 2005.

(2) Denmark, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovenia, 2005.

(3) Denmark, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 2: Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear (NACE Division 19). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Tanning & dressing of leather; luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear	7 990	35 869	1 059	21.7	16.0
Tanning & dressing of leather (1)	1 336	8 922	170	37.7	28.2
Luggage, handbags & the like, saddlery (1)	1 864	7 390	200	27.8	19.9
Footwear	4 790	19 557	680	17.9	13.3

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 3: Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear (NACE Division 19). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	5.8	2.1	19.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Persons employed	1.7	21.6	11.4	20.3	1.7	0.3	5.8	49.9	30.9	164.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	35
Turnover	382	125	214	3 452	30	44	334	4 738	3 964	26 128	16	11	31	19
Production	374	120	210	3 035	28	39	351	4 631	3 475	25 682	11	11	31	19
Purch. of goods & serv.	303	91	140	2 578	18	29	234	3 618	2 589	20 705	11	11	31	19
Value added	82	36	85	852	12	17	134	1 187	1 351	5 907	6	6	13	7
Personnel costs	55	28	70	566	10	8	89	878	959	1 613	4	4	7	4.2
Average personnel costs	35.4	1.5	6.6	29.6	6.0	29.2	19.9	18.9	31.6	26.9	14.9	2	2	6
Gross operating surplus	28	9	15	286	2	9	46	309	393	2 293	2	2	6	6
Gross investment	7	7	12	117	1	1	18	82	75	393	0	0	6	6
Apparent labour prod.	47.4	1.8	7.4	42.1	7.0	58.5	23.1	23.8	43.7	36.0	22.0	2	2	7.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	133.6	125.7	113.0	142.2	117.0	200.6	116.0	125.4	138.2	134.0	148.2	167.3	167.3	16.5
Gross operating rate	7.2	6.4	6.9	8.3	5.9	19.2	13.7	6.5	9.9	8.8	13.4	6.1	6.1	49.8
Investment rate	8.4	20.0	13.6	13.7	11.7	3.8	13.5	6.9	5.5	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	49.8

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.7	-	0.3	0.2	4.2	3.5	2.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1
Persons employed	0.0	13.8	-	1.8	4.8	34.8	-	96.8	5.8	-	2.0	1.3	11.3	0.3
Turnover	0	381	-	332	833	758	-	947	383	-	206	185	1 115	42
Production	0	338	-	303	735	769	-	968	356	-	177	182	1 014	42
Purch. of goods & serv.	0	262	-	233	630	526	-	613	307	-	128	130	699	32
Value added	0	127	-	96	208	247	-	354	89	-	78	55	421	11
Personnel costs	0	78	-	63	139	142	-	278	70	-	54	44	279	10
Average personnel costs	-	5.8	-	41.8	29.9	4.8	-	2.9	12.4	-	28.6	36.6	26.0	36.9
Gross operating surplus	0	49	-	33	69	106	-	77	19	-	24	10	142	1
Gross investment	0	5	-	6	9	35	-	138	7	-	6	4	18	1
Apparent labour prod.	-	9.2	-	53.3	43.1	7.1	-	3.7	15.4	-	39.4	41.2	37.3	36.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	158.4	-	127.4	144.3	149.3	-	127.1	124.1	-	137.7	112.5	143.6	99.7
Gross operating rate	-	13.0	-	9.9	8.3	14.0	-	8.1	5.0	-	11.6	5.3	12.7	1.8
Investment rate	-	4.1	-	6.0	4.2	14.2	-	39.0	7.5	-	8.2	7.2	4.3	4.6

(1) Bulgaria, 2005, except for number of enterprises, number of persons employed and gross operating surplus; Austria and Slovenia, 2005, except for number of enterprises; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear (NACE Division 19). Main indicators, 2006 (1).

Leather manufacturing (NACE Subsection DC) in the EU-27 was carried out as a main activity by about 44.0 thousand enterprises in 2006. These enterprises employed 548.8 thousand persons and generated EUR 11.9 billion of value added, representing 18.4% of the total value added for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing (NACE Subsections DB and DC).

The manufacture of footwear (NACE Group 19.3) was the largest activity within the leather manufacturing sector, accounting for about seven tenths (70.7%) of employment and a smaller majority (58.2%) of value added. The manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like (NACE Group 19.2) accounted for a further quarter (25.4%) of the leather manufacturing sector's value added in 2006, the rest (16.4%) coming from the activity of tanning and dressing leather (NACE Group 19.1).

Almost one half (49.5%) of all the value added generated by the EU-27's leather manufacturing sector came from Italy – this was its largest share of any EU-27

industrial (NACE Sections C to E) subsection. The EUR 5.9 billion of value added generated by the sector in Italy was the equivalent of 0.9% of the value added generated across the non-financial business economy, about four and a half times the average contribution in the EU-27. In these relative terms, the only Member State that was more specialised in leather manufacturing was Romania, where the value added from leather manufacturing accounted for 1.1% of non-financial business economy added value in 2005. Whereas Italy was relatively specialised in all activities within leather manufacturing, the focus of Romania's specialisation was very much on footwear manufacturing.

There was a sharp downward trend in the production index of leather manufacturing in the EU-27

during the period between 1997 and 2007 (an average decline of 5.4% per year). Between 2001 and 2005, the rate of decline was particularly strong (an average -8.5% per year), mainly as a result of the steep falls noted for footwear manufacturing (an average -10.2% per year during this period). Declines in footwear output continued in 2006 and 2007, although at about half the rate of the preceding four years. In 2006, there was a rebound in the output of tanning and dressing of leather, while the manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like recorded stable output in 2006 and strong growth in 2007.

Expenditure and productivity

Across the EU-27, [tangible investment](#) in the leather manufacturing sector was EUR 1.1 billion in 2006, by far the smallest share (14.4%) of such investment across textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole. Indeed, when compared with the value added that the leather manufacturing sector generated, the corresponding [investment rate](#) of 8.9% was among the very lowest across the NACE divisions that comprise industry and about one half of the rate recorded for the non-financial business economy. As with the clothing sector, this low investment rate may at least partly reflect a further shift in [production](#) to non-member countries.

The apparent [labour productivity](#), average personnel costs and [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of the leather manufacturing sector in the EU-27 were almost identical to those recorded for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole but, as a result, were considerably less than the averages across the non-financial business economy. Only in France and Germany did the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios of the leather manufacturing sector equal or slightly exceed the corresponding ratio for the non-financial business economy.

Average personnel costs in the EU-27's footwear subsector of EUR 13.3 thousand per employee were particularly low, as was the average value added generated by each person employed (EUR 17.9 thousand). These figures were about one half of the corresponding averages recorded for the tanning and dressing of leather subsector. However, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratios of each were very similar and almost the same as that for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Since the closure of the World Trade Organisation's ([WTO](#)) ten-year, transitional Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) at the end of 2004, the European Union market for textiles, clothing, leather and footwear has been open to far more global competition, particularly from China and other Far Eastern countries. The [European Commission](#) published a study on the competitiveness, economic situation and location of production in the [textiles and clothing, footwear, leather \[and furniture\]](#) industries in 2007, which put forward some ideas for consideration: to upgrade knowledge and skills within the sector; to enhance the value added of EU manufactured products, perhaps through emphasising social ethics, environmental and health considerations and ethical sourcing; to enhance the protection of intellectual property; to foster trade and eliminate trade barriers; to improve the integration of fashion and design in the sector and better support young designers.

There are four key processes in leather manufacturing: hide and skin storage and beamhouse operations, such as sorting, trimming and curing; tannery operations, such as delimiting and tanning; post-tanning operations, such as washing and neutralisation; and finishing operations with respect to gloss, handle and colour. There is now strong environmental legislation through these processes, whether concerning best available techniques (BAT) for the tanning of hides and skins, the restriction of various dangerous substances and preparations in the process, or waste water legislation. There are other key policies on trade that greatly impact upon the sector, such as access to raw hides and skins (bovine and ovine), market access, trade distortions and possible non-member country protectionism, which are of increasing concern in the current economic climate.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Comparative price levels of consumer goods and services](#)
- [Consumer goods wholesale trade statistics](#)

Legal and accounting services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for legal and accounting services in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division69](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 009
Number of persons employed (1 000)	3 332
Turnover (EUR million)	233 753
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	75 530
Personnel costs (EUR million)	80 885
Value added (EUR million)	156 941
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	76 056
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	4.9
Number of persons employed (1)	2.5
Value added (1)	2.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	47.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	35.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	133.7
Gross operating rate (%)	32.5

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, legal and accounting activities (NACE Division69), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of legal and accounting activities (NACE Division69), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Legal and accounting activities	1 009.6	3 332.4	233 753	156 941	80 885
Legal activities	492.3	1 386.4	112 835	77 671	31 596
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy	516.3	1 944.0	120 918	79 270	49 288

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, legal and accounting activities (NACE Division69), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Legal and accounting activities	47.0	35.2	133.7	32.5
Legal activities	56.0	34.7	161.2	40.8
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	41.0	35.6	114.6	24.8

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, legal and accounting activities (NACE Division 69), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Legal and accounting activities	United Kingdom	23.2	Luxembourg	10.1
Legal activities	United Kingdom	26.2	Luxembourg	3.6
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	Germany	20.9	Luxembourg	6.5

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in legal and accounting activities (NACE Division 69), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	1 008.6	3 332.4	233 753	156 941	80 885	6 015
Belgium	17.1	45.5	7 090.0	3 304.9	1 305.0	490.8
Bulgaria	9.7	24.4	338.5	203.0	96.5	35.1
Czech Republic	51.3	62.0	2 640.1	1 535.9	563.1	110.3
Denmark (2)	5.7	39.2	3 489.4	2 602.0	1 764.6	81.3
Germany	95.4	588.8	40 333.1	29 574.5	15 475.1	831.0
Estonia	2.5	5.4	166.1	91.8	61.6	3.9
Ireland	8.8	43.7	4 117.9	3 134.2	1 528.4	38.8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	152.8	378.9	21 438.9	14 090.2	7 507.1	863.4
France (3)	72.1	241.1	31 533.8	21 405.7	14 056.8	-
Italy	269.6	471.5	30 859.2	18 039.7	4 513.1	1 743.3
Cyprus	1.2	8.6	518.5	424.0	246.0	18.1
Latvia	4.6	9.1	258.5	115.9	46.7	13.1
Lithuania	4.0	11.0	279.6	169.5	78.2	7.5
Luxembourg	2.4	13.2	2 212.2	1 511.0	874.3	22.1
Hungary	33.8	59.4	1 727.9	797.1	565.5	29.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	27.0	155.6	16 696.5	10 267.9	6 659.6	464.1
Austria	11.5	55.7	4 595.6	3 096.2	1 522.5	61.4
Poland	48.5	141.0	3 759.8	2 101.4	747.5	101.9
Portugal	50.5	62.7	2 965.2	1 490.2	723.4	125.5
Romania	8.9	21.3	405.5	216.1	106.3	44.4
Slovenia	5.7	11.3	498.7	280.2	155.9	22.7
Slovakia	2.4	12.2	554.5	340.1	241.0	90.0
Finland	6.5	21.5	1 741.2	1 173.9	819.2	25.6
Sweden	22.9	44.2	4 552.8	2 914.5	2 042.1	92.8
United Kingdom	61.6	600.7	48 883.4	36 348.7	18 086.0	1 211.1
Norway	7.5	30.4	3 493.8	2 403.7	1 566.0	33.7
Switzerland	5.8	58.3	7 431.2	5 405.1	4 189.5	148.8
Croatia	9.7	24.3	676.6	475.3	234.1	8.5

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, legal and accounting activities (NACE Division 69), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	47.0	35.2	133.7	32.5	3.6
Belgium	72.7	43.2	168.1	28.2	14.9
Bulgaria	8.3	5.7	146.9	31.5	17.3
Czech Republic	24.8	18.0	137.9	36.8	7.2
Denmark (2)	66.4	51.5	128.9	24.0	3.1
Germany	50.4	33.9	148.6	35.0	2.8
Estonia	17.1	13.2	129.8	18.2	4.2
Ireland	71.7	45.9	156.1	38.0	1.2
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	37.4	31.9	117.1	30.7	6.1
France	.	58.3	.	23.3	.
Italy	38.3	27.8	137.4	43.8	9.7
Cyprus	49.4	32.3	153.2	34.3	4.3
Latvia	12.8	6.6	194.6	26.7	11.3
Lithuania	15.3	9.5	161.2	32.6	4.4
Luxembourg	114.8	75.1	152.9	28.8	1.5
Hungary	13.4	16.3	82.4	13.4	3.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	66.7	52.1	128.0	21.1	4.5
Austria	55.6	35.6	156.0	34.2	2.0
Poland	14.9	8.9	167.7	35.9	4.8
Portugal	18.0	9.6	187.8	26.8	8.4
Romania	10.2	5.3	191.5	27.1	20.5
Slovenia	24.8	20.6	120.5	24.9	8.1
Slovakia	28.0	21.0	133.0	17.9	26.5
Finland	54.7	45.5	120.3	20.4	2.2
Sweden	65.9	53.7	122.6	19.2	3.2
United Kingdom	60.5	34.9	173.5	37.4	3.3
Norway	79.0	59.5	132.8	24.0	1.4
Switzerland	92.8	.	.	16.4	2.8
Croatia	19.5	13.4	145.8	35.7	1.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, legal and accounting activities (NACE Division69), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Almost one million enterprises operated in the legal and accounting services sector (Division69) in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 3.3 million persons, estimated to be around 2.5% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) workforce and 30.3% of those persons employed within professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M). The value added generated by the EU-27's legal and accounting services was EUR156941 million in 2009, approximately 2.8% of the non-financial business economy total and 30.1% of the professional, scientific and technical activities total. As such, based on value added and employment measures, this sector was the largest among the seven NACE divisions within professional, scientific and technical activities.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's legal and accounting services sector in 2009 was EUR47 thousand of value added per person employed, the same as the professional, scientific and technical activities average and above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs were EUR35.2 thousand per employee, midway between the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and the professional, scientific and technical activities average (EUR40.5 thousand per employee). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, which combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee, was 133.7% for the EU-27's legal and accounting services in 2009. This was somewhat below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% but, due to the lower average personnel costs, was well above the 117.0% average for professional, scientific and technical activities average.

The gross operating rate, which is the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover, is a measure of operating profitability and was 32.5% for the EU-27's legal and accounting services sector in 2009. This rate was around 3.4 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and around 1.8 times as high as the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%). This was the highest level of operating profitability (using this measure) for the EU-27 in 2009 among the seven NACE divisions within the professional, scientific and technical activities and the fourth highest among all NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy.

Sectoral analysis

The legal and accounting services sector is composed of two groups, namely legal activities (Group69.1) and accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy (Group69.2). In the EU-27 these two subsectors contributed very similar levels of value added but employment was much greater for accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy – see Figure 1.

The relatively high EU-27 apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the legal and accounting services sector in 2009 was pulled upwards by the legal activities subsector where the apparent labour productivity was EUR56 thousand per person employed; for accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy, the apparent labour productivity was EUR41 thousand per person employed, broadly in line with the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand).

Despite having higher apparent labour productivity, the legal activities subsector had slightly lower average personnel costs than the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy subsector in the EU-27, although average personnel costs per employee remained above the non-financial business economy average in 2009. The combination of higher apparent labour productivity and lower average personnel costs resulted in a much higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's legal activities subsector (161.2%) than for the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy subsector (114.6%). For the legal activities subsector the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), whereas for the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy subsector it was below the professional, scientific and technical activities average (117.0%).

A large difference in the two subsector's EU-27 gross operating rates was also observed in 2009, although both subsectors recorded relatively high rates. The 24.8% rate that was recorded for the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy subsector was above the professional, scientific and technical activities average (17.8%), while the 40.8% rate for the legal activities subsector was the fourth highest among all of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy in 2009.

Country analysis

The largest legal and accounting services sector among the EU Member States in 2009 was in the United Kingdom which contributed 23.2% of EU-27 value added. This large share was boosted by the United Kingdom's 26.2% share of EU-27 value added in the legal activities subsector; the United Kingdom's 20.2% share of EU-27 value added in the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy subsector was the second largest share behind Germany (20.9%).

In relative terms, Luxembourg was the most specialised Member State in 2009 for both subsectors, as 10.1% of non-financial business economy value added in Luxembourg was derived from legal and accounting services, split 6.5% for the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy subsector and 3.6% for legal activities. The level of specialisation in these services in Luxembourg was far greater than in any other Member State, as the next most specialised Member States, namely Cyprus and the United Kingdom, generated less than 5% of their non-financial business economy value added in the legal and accounting services sector. Romania was the least specialised Member State with respect to legal and accounting services, as this sector contributed 0.5% of Romanian non-financial business economy value added in 2009.

A majority of the Member States recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for legal and accounting services that were below their non-financial business economy average. The largest difference was in Hungary, where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the legal and accounting services sector was 88.4% compared with a non-financial business economy average of 160.1%; this was the only Member State where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for this sector was below 100% in 2009. In contrast, Portugal recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 187.8% for legal and accounting services and this was 31.3 percentage points above the average Portuguese ratio for the whole of the non-financial business economy (156.5%).

The high gross operating rate observed across the EU-27 for the legal and accounting services sector in 2009 was repeated for all Member States. The highest rate was 43.8% in Italy, which was 4.8 times as high as the average rate for the Italian non-financial business economy. The second highest gross operating rate in the legal and accounting services sector in 2009 was 39.0% in Ireland, which was the highest gross operating rate recorded in Ireland among all of the NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy in 2009. As was the case

for the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, Hungary recorded the lowest gross operating rate for legal and accounting services among the Member States, but the 13.4% rate for this sector was well above the average rate of 8.4% that was recorded for the whole of the Hungarian non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the legal and accounting services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division69.

Legal activities include legal representation of one party's interest against another party, such as advice and representation in civil cases, criminal actions, and labour disputes. It also includes preparation of legal documents, such as articles of incorporation, partnership agreements or similar documents in connection with company formation, patents and copyrights, preparation of deeds, wills, trusts and so on, as well as other activities of notaries, bailiffs, arbitrators, examiners and referees.

Accounting, bookkeeping, auditing and tax consultancy activities include the recording of commercial transactions, the preparation or auditing of financial accounts, the examination of accounts and certification of their accuracy, the preparation of personal and business income tax returns, as well as advisory activities and representation (other than legal representation) on behalf of clients before tax authorities.

This NACE division is composed of two classes organised into two groups:

- legal activities (Group69.1);
- accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy (Group69.2).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Legal and accounting services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Legal, accounting, market research and consultancy services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents the [European Union structural business statistics](#) for a variety of professional activities included in [NACE](#) Group 74.1:

- legal services;
- accounting, book-keeping, auditing and tax consultancy;
- market research and public opinion polling;
- business and management consultancy services;
- management activities relating to holding companies.

In this article these activities are collectively referred to as 'professional [business services](#)'.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	75 488	27.0	United Kingdom	970.7	18.9	Luxembourg	9.2
2	France	48 999	17.5	Germany	855.5	16.7	United Kingdom	7.0
3	Germany	48 662	17.4	France	677.2	13.2	Belgium	6.6
4	Italy	28 239	10.1	Italy	589.3	11.5	France	6.2
5	Spain	16 568	5.9	Spain	446.4	8.7	Ireland	5.0

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy; holdings (NACE Group 74.1), 2006

	Average (2)	DK	DE	EL	ES	LV	LT	MT	PL	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Legal advisory & representation services	66	92	61	59	45	26	7	33	52	63	48	87	35	65	76	86
Other legal advisory & information services	7	2	9	10	13	9	80	13	19	8	19	11	0	5	4	2
Patent & copyright consultancy services	5	1	11	0	2	20	11	2	4	0	7	1	57	18	2	2
Other products	21	5	19	31	39	46	3	53	24	0	26	1	8	12	18	11

(1) Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2004; Denmark and Norway, provisional.
(2) Average based on countries appearing in the table, excluding Romania.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Legal activities (NACE Class 74.11), 2005

	Average (2)	DK	DE	EL	ES	LV	LT	MT	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Accounting, book-keeping & auditing; tax consultancy	80	88	93	93	91	92	85	>78	85	86	88	71	92	82	60	92
Business & management consultancy services	13	10	5	5	5	5	10	18	13	13	5	14	4	8	27	5
Other products	7	2	2	2	4	4	5	<4	3	1	7	14	4	10	13	3

(1) Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2004; Denmark and Norway, provisional.
(2) Average based on countries appearing in the table, excluding Malta.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy (NACE Class 74.12), 2005

	Average (2)	DK	DE	EL	ES	LV	LT	MT	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Business & management consultancy services	62	81	93	91	92	88	84	78	68	89	51	80	53	91	35	78
Accounting, book-keeping & auditing services; tax consultancy	10	0	0	5	3	3	4		8	6	4	6	1	1	18	1
Training services	2	10	4	0	1	1	5		1	0	4	1	16	1	0	14
Computer services	2	5	1	1	1		1		3	0	4	7	7	1	1	1
Other	24	3	2	2	2		7	22	20	5	37	7	22	7	45	6

(1) Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2004; Denmark and Norway, provisional.
(2) Average based on countries appearing in the table, excluding Latvia and Malta.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Business and management consultancy activities (NACE Class 74.14), 2005

Main statistical findings

Legal services cover the activities of advocates, barristers, solicitors, notaries, registered lawyers and legal consultants. **Enterprises** in this sector are generally small, and a common legal form is that of partnerships. Another characteristic of these activities is that they are used by **households**, for instance when they need an accountant, a lawyer, a notary or a tax adviser.

Structural profile

The 1.6 million enterprises active in the EU's professional business services sector (NACE Group 74.1) employed 5.1 million persons in 2006. As such this sector accounted for more than one third (36.7%) of all enterprises in the business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) population in 2006, and provided **employment** for just under one quarter (23.1%) of the business services workforce. Paid **employees** accounted for a relatively low proportion (75.7%) of the EU's professional services workforce, indicating a large proportion of working proprietors and unpaid family workers: the average proportion of paid employees for all business services was 84.5%.

This sector's contribution to business services was greater when measured in output rather than employment terms: professional business services generated EUR 525.2 billion of **turnover** and EUR 279.2 billion of value added in 2006, accounting for 29.8% of the business services turnover and 31.3% of its **value added**. Professional business services had therefore the largest turnover and value added among the business services activities.

The United Kingdom generated more than one quarter (27.0%) of the EU's value added in this sector in 2006, the largest contribution among the Member States, followed by France and Germany that each contributed between 17% and 18%. Along with Italy, the only other Member State with a double digit share of EU value added, the four largest Member States dominated this sector, collectively accounting for 72.1% of EU value added; for comparison, their share within business services was 70.6% and within the **non-financial business economy** (NACE Sections C to I and K) as a whole it was 64.6%. These four Member States were also the largest employers in the sector. This activity was also particularly important in Belgium and Luxembourg: indeed, the professional business services sector accounted for 9.2% of non-financial business economy value added in Luxembourg, some way ahead of the 7.0% share in the United Kingdom and the 6.6% share in Belgium.

A product analysis

Data are available for a limited set of countries to allow a product analysis for three of the five NACE classes covered by the professional business services sector. Legal advisory and representation services accounted for the highest proportion of turnover in all of the countries concerning the legal activities subsector, except in Latvia, Lithuania and Malta. For enterprises in accounting, book-keeping, auditing and tax consultancy activities, four fifths of turnover was derived from the main products associated with these activities, with a further 13% derived from business and management consultancy. The turnover derived by those enterprises operating within business and management consultancy activities was spread across a wide range of products, with just over three fifths of turnover derived from the main business and management consultancy services.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU's professional business services sector invested around EUR 27.2 billion in 2006, approximately two fifths (40.9%) of the business services total, a greater share than this sector contributed in value added terms. Consequently this sector recorded an above average investment rate, 9.7% compared with the business services average of 7.5%. As for computer and related activities, professional business services also reported above average apparent [labour productivity](#) (EUR 54.5 thousand per person employed) and average [personnel costs](#) (EUR 41.5 thousand per [employee](#)), in both cases the second highest among the business services activities. The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio that resulted from the combination of these two indicators was 131.4%, marginally above the business services average. Among the Member States only the Hungarian professional business services sector had a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% in 2006, meaning that apparent labour productivity was lower than average personnel costs.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include [short-term statistics](#) and the [Labour force survey](#) . In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably transport, energy, [research and development](#) , environment, tourism and information society statistics.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services and are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The Directive on services in the internal market ([COM\(2006\) 123](#)) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most [business services](#) (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Structural business statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - sbs_esms)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)
- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - The competitiveness of business-related services](#)

See also

- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Machinery and equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the machinery and equipment sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), except for transport equipment. According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 29.

This sector of the industrial economy provides equipment for use in many mining, manufacturing, energy and construction sectors, as well as producing domestic appliances. Furthermore, the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector covers arms and ammunition, whether for military or sporting uses, including some military vehicles such as tanks, but not military aircraft or warships (which are classified under the manufacture of transport equipment – see [Transport equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)).

The activities of the machinery and equipment sector are treated in more depth in five further articles:

- [General purpose machinery production](#), corresponding to NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2;
- [Agricultural and forestry machinery production](#), corresponding to NACE Group 29.3;
- [Industrial processing machinery production](#), corresponding to NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5;
- [Arms and ammunition production](#), corresponding to NACE Group 29.6;
- [Domestic appliances production](#), corresponding to NACE Group 29.7.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Machinery & equipment	174.0	100.0	621.319	100.0	192.559	100.0	3.649.5	100.0
General purpose machinery	81.3	46.7	314.730	50.7	100.549	52.2	1.792.5	49.1
Agricultural & forestry machinery	22.2	12.8	40.000	6.4	8.922	4.6	212.0	5.8
Industrial processing machinery	64.0	36.8	200.688	32.3	65.400	34.0	1.215.0	33.3
Arms & ammunition	1.3	0.7	14.402	2.3	4.687	2.4	97.3	2.7
Domestic appliances	5.2	3.0	52.711	8.5	12.711	6.6	287.6	7.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	Germany	70.548 36.6	Germany	1.056.4 28.9	Germany (6.1)	Germany (4.9)
2	Italy	31.184 16.2	Italy	567.4 15.5	Italy (4.9)	Slovakia (4.7)
3	United Kingdom	18.960 9.8	France	305.8 8.4	Finland (4.7)	Czech Republic (4.6)
4	France	18.047 9.4	United Kingdom	278.1 7.6	Slovenia (4.6)	Finland (4.6)
5	Spain	9.319 4.8	Poland	196.6 5.4	Austria (4.5)	Slovenia (4.5)

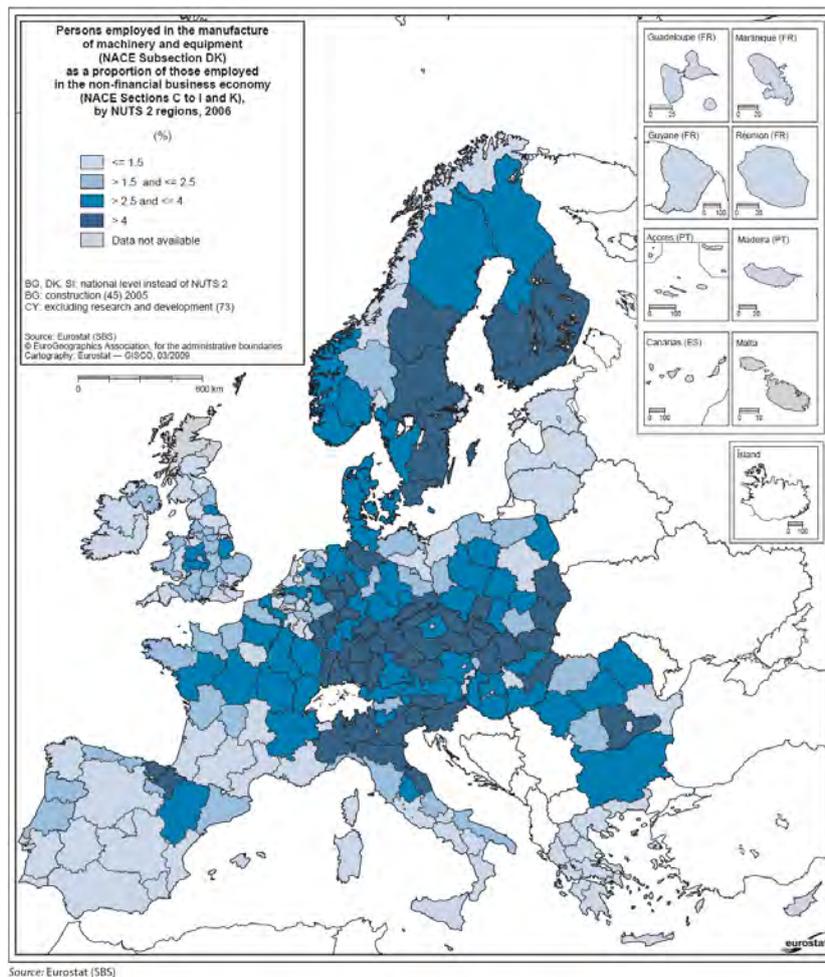
(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Persons employed in the manufacture of machinery and equipment (NACE Division 29) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006

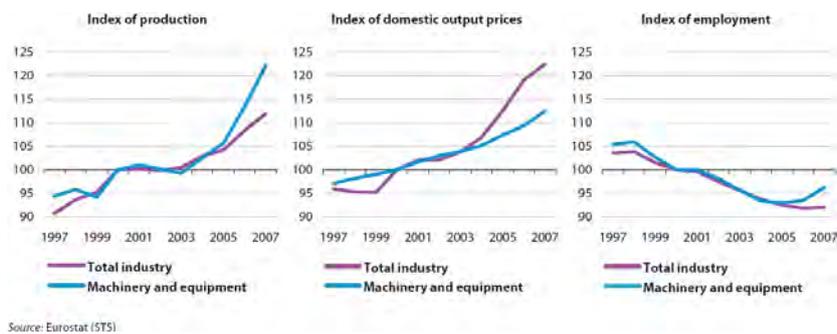


Figure 1: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

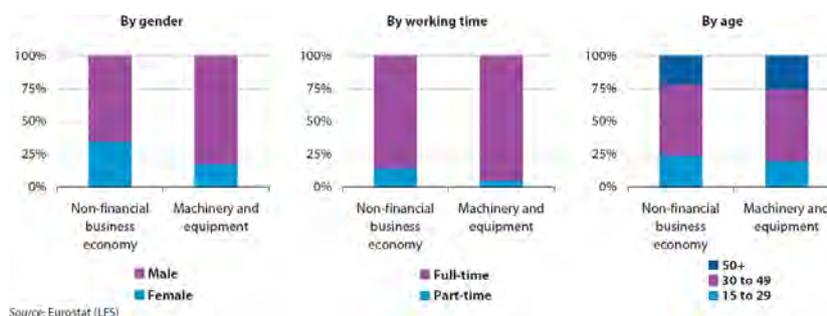


Figure 2: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Machinery & equipment	133 577	439 701	17 425	52.8	38.8	135.8	9.2
General purpose machinery	69 918	224 203	8 871	56.1	40.8	137.6	9.7
Agricultural & forestry machinery	6 000	30 000	907	42.1	31.4	134.0	7.5
Industrial processing machinery	46 879	140 281	5 468	53.8	38.6	139.3	9.2
Arms & ammunition	3 632	9 309	326	48.2	37.8	127.3	7.3
Domestic appliances	9 153	40 599	1 856	44.2	32.8	134.6	6.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (LS8)

Table 3: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Machinery & equipment	193 354	84 899	108 455	16.6	6.4
General purpose machinery	92 550	41 456	51 094	8.0	3.1
Agricultural & forestry machinery	6 864	2 526	4 338	0.6	0.2
Industrial processing machinery	83 746	30 357	53 388	7.2	2.3
Arms & ammunition	957	410	547	0.1	0.0
Domestic appliances	9 238	10 150	-912	0.8	0.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4: Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (CPA Division 29). External trade, EU-27, 2007

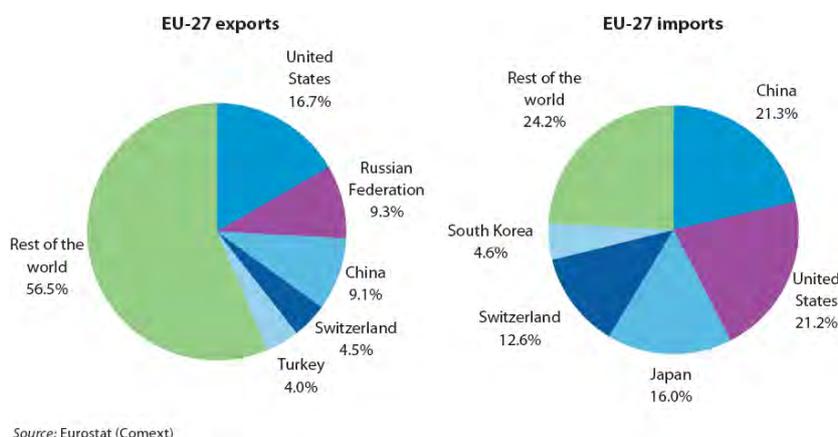


Figure 3: Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (CPA Division 29). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports/imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	2.0	1.9	8.5	2.3	19.2	0.3	0.3	6.6	14.5	16.0	41.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Persons employed	43.7	70.2	163.3	62.7	1 056.4	5.6	11.6	22.8	193.6	305.8	567.4	1.0	7.2	10.9
Turnover	11 116	1 365	10 686	11 108	207 870	272	2 338	1 773	30 332	65 354	116 214	82	177	340
Production	10 356	1 280	10 596	10 803	198 719	256	2 250	1 722	28 235	57 298	114 131	72	174	332
Purch. of goods & serv.	8 020	1 100	8 440	7 481	140 328	201	1 398	1 336	21 955	46 589	88 612	53	119	237
Value added	3 270	352	2 909	4 026	70 548	81	954	691	9 319	18 047	31 184	29	65	115
Personnel costs	2 131	211	1 814	2 965	53 794	59	448	430	6 330	13 964	20 197	19	40	76
Average personnel costs	50.9	3.1	11.7	48.0	51.4	10.6	39.1	26.6	34.1	46.4	39.8	20.4	5.6	7.1
Gross operating surplus	1 139	141	1 095	1 061	16 754	23	506	262	2 989	4 084	10 987	11	25	39
Gross investment	260	127	578	380	5 402	18	129	157	1 010	1 427	3 009	4	16	29
Apparent labour prod.	74.8	5.0	17.8	64.3	66.8	14.6	82.3	30.3	48.1	59.0	55.0	28.6	9.0	10.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	147.1	162.8	152.8	134.0	129.9	138.3	210.7	114.1	141.0	127.3	138.1	140.6	161.7	149.4
Gross operating rate	10.2	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.1	8.4	21.8	14.7	9.9	6.2	9.5	13.2	14.0	11.5
Investment rate	8.0	36.0	19.9	9.4	7.7	22.4	13.5	22.7	10.8	7.9	9.6	14.0	24.4	25.3
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	6.3	-	4.4	2.3	14.0	7.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	3.5	5.8	13.0	2.4
Persons employed	2.4	68.7	-	85.8	81.5	196.6	47.6	103.4	27.1	45.4	58.4	117.3	278.1	24.0
Turnover	654	4 732	-	18 466	17 261	10 172	3 491	2 222	2 590	2 762	14 741	25 582	53 891	7 637
Production	585	4 010	-	17 456	16 822	9 365	3 286	2 212	2 338	2 703	14 211	22 683	49 737	7 389
Purch. of goods & serv.	486	3 606	-	12 990	11 950	7 568	2 450	1 675	1 904	2 197	11 311	18 849	34 962	5 525
Value added	181	1 283	-	5 727	6 185	3 169	1 143	633	725	593	3 910	7 026	18 960	2 225
Personnel costs	124	695	-	3 942	3 928	1 590	765	518	480	407	2 623	4 950	12 531	1 527
Average personnel costs	52.2	10.7	-	47.3	49.0	8.8	16.3	5.0	18.4	9.0	45.6	49.1	46.1	66.6
Gross operating surplus	57	508	-	1 785	2 257	1 578	378	115	245	186	1 286	1 875	6 430	698
Gross investment	25	247	-	341	562	510	201	275	137	200	249	681	1 173	166
Apparent labour prod.	75.7	17.5	-	66.8	75.9	16.1	24.0	6.1	26.7	13.1	66.9	59.9	68.2	92.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	145.0	163.7	-	141.2	154.8	183.6	146.7	121.8	145.3	145.4	146.9	121.9	147.8	139.2
Gross operating rate	8.7	10.7	-	9.7	13.1	15.5	10.8	5.2	9.5	6.7	8.7	7.3	11.9	9.1
Investment rate	13.7	30.5	-	5.9	9.1	16.1	17.6	43.5	18.9	33.7	6.4	9.7	6.2	7.5

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division 29). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Machinery and equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DK) was the core business activity of 174.0 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises provided employment for 3.6 million persons in the Member States, corresponding to 2.8% of those employed in the EU-27's non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) in 2006. The EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector generated turnover of EUR 621.3 billion in 2006, of which a little less than one third (31.0%) remained as added value; the EUR 192.6 billion of value added generated by the sector in 2006 corresponded to 3.4% of the total value added within the non-financial business economy.

Within the subsectors of machinery and equipment production, the manufacture of general purpose machinery (NACE Groups 29.1 and 29.2, as presented in [General purpose machinery production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) was the largest in terms of wealth creation, accounting for about one half (52.2%) of the value added generated in the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector. The next largest subsector was that of industrial processing machinery (NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5, as presented in [Industrial processing machinery production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), which generated just over one third (34.0%) of the value added of the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector. By way of comparison, the contributions made by the activities presented in the remaining three subsectors ([Agricultural and forestry machinery production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#), [Arms and ammunition production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) and [Domestic appliances production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) were relatively small, none contributing more than 7% of sectoral value added in 2006.

Machinery and equipment manufacturing activities in Germany made the largest contribution (36.6%) of any Member State to EU-27 value added within this sector in 2006. Indeed, German value added was more than twice that of the second largest contribution (16.2%) from Italy. No other Member State⁷³ generated a double-digit share of EU-27 value added. Among the subsectors of machinery and equipment production, Germany was the largest manufacturing Member State in value added terms for all but one of the machinery and equipment manufacturing subsectors, the exception being the manufacture of arms and ammunition (NACE Group 29.6, see [Arms and ammunition production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). The value added generated by the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in Germany accounted for 6.1% of its non-financial business economy value added total in 2006, which was the highest share among any of the Member States and much more than the EU-27 average (3.4%) in 2006. In comparison to most other Member States, Italy and Finland were also relatively specialised in machinery and equipment manufacturing, as this sector provided 4.9% and 4.7% respectively of their non-financial business economy value added.

The map shows the contribution of the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector to employment within the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) of each region. This sector was unsurprisingly

⁷³The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

particularly important in a number of German regions and in four of them (Unterfranken, Tübingen, Stuttgart and Schwaben) provided employment for about one in every nine or ten people within the non-financial business economy workforce. There were also a number of regions in the Czech Republic, Italy, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden that were also particularly specialised in this sector.

For much of the period between 1997 and 2007, the EU-27's [production index for machinery and equipment manufacturing](#) followed closely the development for industry (NACE Sections C to E) as a whole. Differences were principally restricted to the first and last two years of the period; the [output](#) of machinery and equipment manufacturing remained relatively stable between 1997 and 1999 when industrial output rose, but increased much more sharply than industrial output in 2006 and 2007. Over the ten-year period, the output of machinery and equipment manufacturing rose by an average 2.6% per annum in the EU-27, which was faster than the rate (2.1% per annum) for industry as a whole. Among the NACE groups that make up the manufacture of machinery and equipment, growth in the production index for the manufacture of power machinery (NACE Group 29.1) was strongest in the period between 1997 and 2007 (an average 3.2% per year).

The EU-27's index of [domestic output prices](#) for machinery and equipment manufacturing rose continuously throughout the ten years through until 2007, at a remarkably steady rate as prices rose by an average of 1.5% per annum. This contrasted with the more uneven development for industry as a whole, for which there were some declines in output prices in 1998 and 1999 (compared with a year before) and much stronger price increases in the period between 2005 and 2007. There were steady annual price rises in line with the average for development for machinery and equipment manufacturing as a whole for all the NACE groups that comprise machinery and equipment manufacturing, with the exception of the domestic appliances subsector (NACE Group 29.7), for which prices remained relatively unchanged through until 2005 before relatively modest price increases through to 2007. It should be noted that data are not available for the price developments of arms and ammunition manufacturing (NACE Group 29.6).

About one half (50.7%) of the value added generated across the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector came from its [small and medium-sized enterprises](#) (SMEs employing less than 250 persons), which was a slightly lower proportion than the average for the EU-27's non-financial business economy (57.9%). The relative contribution of the value added of enterprises within the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector tended to increase with size, which was not the case across the non-financial business economy. In part, this reflects the relatively small proportion (6.3%) of value added generated by [micro enterprises](#) (those employing less than 10 persons) within the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in comparison to the share (21.0%) generated by all micro enterprises within the non-financial business economy. There were a few Member States where [large enterprises](#) within the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector generated a majority of sectoral value added within the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector, among which Bulgaria, Germany and Romania were the most noteworthy.

Employment characteristics

A much higher proportion of the workforce of the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2007 were men (81.9%) than was the case across the non-financial business economy as a whole (64.9%). This was a characteristic noted in all of the Member States for which data is available⁷⁴, although most notably in Cyprus and Estonia. In common with most industrial activities, a much higher proportion of the EU-27's machinery and equipment workforce were engaged on a full-time basis (94.8%) in 2007 than was the case across the non-financial business economy (85.7%). This was also a characteristic noted among all of the Member States for which data is available⁷⁵.

About one in every five (20.1%) workers within the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was aged under 30 years, whereas such so-called young workers represented closer to one in every four workers (24.3%) within the EU-27's non-financial business economy as a whole. The relatively older profile of the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was underlined by a higher share of workers aged over 50 years (25.1% compared with 21.9% for the non-financial business economy).

⁷⁴Malta, not available.

⁷⁵Malta, not available.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Only 1.8% of all the **tangible investment** in the EU-27's non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) in 2006 was made in the machinery and equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DK) sector. This represented a much lower share than the contribution that this sector made to non-financial business economy value added (3.4%). The corresponding **investment rate** for the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was a little less than half the average across the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2006 (9.0% compared with 18.4%).

Purchases of goods and services accounted for just over three quarters (76.4%) of operating expenditure within the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector. As such, the proportion of operating expenditure that went on personnel costs (23.6%) was much higher than the average share (16.1%) across the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2006. In part, this reflected the fact that average personnel costs of EUR 38.8 thousand per employee in the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector were about one third (34.8%) or EUR 10.0 thousand per employee higher than the non-financial business economy average.

The average amount of value added generated per person employed in the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was EUR 52.8 thousand in 2006, a little over a fifth more than the average for the non-financial business economy. However, after taking into account the relatively high level of average personnel costs, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** for the machinery and equipment sector fell well beneath the corresponding ratio for the non-financial business economy (135.8% compared with 151.1%). Among the activities presented in the subsectors of machinery and equipment production, even the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 139.3% for the manufacture of industrial processing machinery (NACE Groups 29.4 and 29.5) was notably lower than the non-financial business economy average.

The rate of **profitability** across the EU-27's machinery and equipment sector was also relatively low; the **gross operating rate** was 9.2% in 2006 compared with a rate of 10.8% for the non-financial business economy. Again, none of the activities presented in the subsectors of machinery and equipment production had a gross operating rate that exceeded the average for the non-financial business economy in 2006, and in the case of the domestic appliances subsector (NACE Group 29.7) this ratio fell as low as 6.8%.

External trade

The EU's **internal market** accounted for a relatively small majority (55.6%) of the EU-27's total trade in machinery and equipment (CPA Subsection DK) in 2007. Trade with non-member countries generated a **trade surplus** of EUR 108.5 billion in 2007, by far the largest trade surplus of any CPA subsection for industrial (CPA Sections C to E) goods. It also represented a fourth consecutive annual widening of the trade surplus from a level of EUR 65.2 billion in 2003.

The EU-27's trade surplus for machinery and equipment in 2007 reflected **extra-EU -27 exports** valued at EUR 193.4 billion (corresponding to 16.6% of the value of industrial exports) and **imports** of EUR 84.9 billion (corresponding to 6.4% of the value of industrial imports). Among the products presented in the subsectors of machinery and equipment production, the only trade deficit recorded in 2007 concerned domestic appliances n.e.c. (CPA Group 29.7) and this was relatively small at EUR 0.9 billion. In contrast, the EU-27's trade surpluses for industrial processing machinery (CPA Groups 29.4 and 29.5) and general purpose machinery (CPA Groups 29.1 and 29.2) both exceeded EUR 50 billion.

In this growing export market for EU-27 machinery and equipment, the value of exports to the United States stabilised between 2006 and 2007. Although, the United States remained the largest export market for these goods in value terms, its share of the export market fell to 16.7%. In contrast, the share of exports to Russia rose sharply to 9.3%, moving it ahead of China as the EU-27's second biggest export market in 2007. This change reflected a steep jump (28.9%) in the value of machinery and equipment exports to Russia between 2006 and 2007. A little more than seven tenths (71.2%) of all the imports of machinery and equipment into the EU-27 came from just four countries in 2007; the value of imports from China (21.3% of the total) was almost identical to those from the United States (21.1%), followed by Japan (16.0%) and Switzerland (12.6%).

Germany was the largest exporter of machinery and equipment in 2007, accounting for a third (32.5%) of all intra- and extra-EU exports by the Member States. However, exports of machinery and equipment from Italy (valued at EUR 74.3 billion) represented the highest proportion (21.6%) of national industrial exports in

2007, ahead of Germany (15.9%). These two Member States recorded the highest trade surpluses for machinery and equipment; in Germany the surplus reached EUR 82.7 billion and in Italy it reached EUR 47.5 billion, dwarfing the next highest surplus of EUR 7.0 billion in the Netherlands.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics\(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey\(LFS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Context

Technological advancements in the machinery and equipment that is used in other sectors of the economy (particularly in mining, manufacturing, energy provision and construction) can have a considerable impact upon the speed, quality and quantity of what is produced, thereby impacting on downstream productivity and profitability. The machinery and equipment sector is sensitive, therefore, to overall economic conditions and investment patterns both within the European Union and across the world (the two arguably being more intertwined than ever).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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- [European Commission's Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry – Mechanical engineering](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Machinery and equipment wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers machinery and equipment [wholesale trade](#), corresponding to NACE Group 51.8, which is part of the [wholesale trade](#) sector. The activities covered in this article concern the wholesaling of capital goods and other final durable goods for industrial use, except those covered by motor trade. This includes the wholesaling of:

- installation equipment;
- electrical and electronic products for industrial use;
- office furniture.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Wholesale of machinery and equipment	196.8	693 757	109 078	1 687.3	100.0	100.0
Machine-tools (1)	12.7	24 000	3 837	75.1	3.8	4.5
Mining and construction machinery (2)	9.0	39 001	6 069	88.1	5.6	5.2
Textile machinery and sewing and knitting machines (2)	2.7	2 748	479	12.1	0.4	0.7
Computers, peripherals and software (3)	34.2	217 715	24 934	330.0	24.9	19.6
Other office machinery and equipment	16.3	37 834	7 035	134.8	6.4	8.0
Other electronic parts and equipment	15.9	86 854	12 679	165.6	11.6	9.8
Other machinery for industry, trade and navigation	86.5	234 684	47 606	722.4	43.6	42.8
Agricultural machinery, accessories and implements (3)	20.0	45 850	6 710	150.0	6.7	8.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; value added and number of persons employed, 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

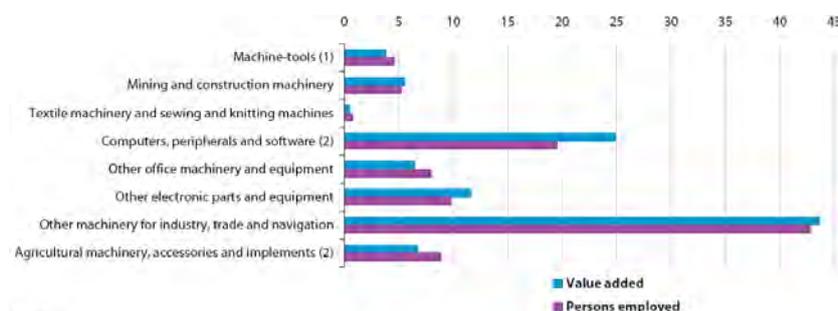
(3) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover and value added, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Wholesaling of machinery and equipment (NACE Group 51.8). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



(1) 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; value added, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Wholesaling of machinery and equipment (NACE Group 51.8). Relative weight within wholesaling of machinery and equipment, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	21 660	19.9	France	294.8	17.5	Denmark	3.1
2	France	18 757	17.2	United Kingdom	240.6	14.3	Estonia	3.0
3	Germany	15 120	13.9	Germany	211.4	12.5	Belgium	2.9
4	Netherlands	10 441	9.6	Spain	202.7	12.0	Lithuania	2.6
5	Spain	10 280	9.4	Netherlands	129.2	7.7	Latvia	2.6

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Wholesaling of machinery and equipment (NACE Group 51.8). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Value added in the EU-27's wholesaling of machinery and equipment sector (NACE Group 51.8) was EUR 109.1 billion in 2006, derived from **turnover** valued at EUR 693.8 billion. As such, the wholesaling of machinery and equipment represented 21.0% of wholesale trade (NACE Division 51) value added and 15.1% of wholesale turnover. The wholesaling of machinery and equipment workforce numbered 1.7 million persons in the EU-27 in 2006, corresponding to 16.9% of the wholesale trade workforce. By all three of these measures, this was the third largest wholesale trade sub-sector.

Across the eight NACE classes that make up the wholesaling of machinery and equipment sector, the miscellaneous category of wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation (NACE Class 51.87) was the largest, accounting for approximately one third of turnover and more than two fifths of value added and **employment** in the EU-27. Wholesaling of computers, peripherals and software (NACE Class 51.84) was the second largest activity in terms of the same indicators (in 2005).

Among the Member States⁷⁶, the United Kingdom had the largest machinery and equipment wholesaling sector in value added terms, ahead of France, while the latter contributed the largest proportion to EU-27 turnover and employment. In value added terms, Denmark, Belgium and the **Baltic Member States** were all relatively specialised in machinery and equipment wholesaling⁷⁷, where these activities contributed at least 2.6% to the **non-financial business economy**'s (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added; turning to older data (2004) the Netherlands was also relatively highly specialised in this sector, as it generated 3.7% of non-financial business economy value added.

Annualised **short-term statistics** provide a relatively long time series for the **turnover index** in the EU-27's machinery and equipment wholesaling sector. An analysis of this for the period from 1997 to 2007 shows a cyclical development that was in contrast to the uninterrupted upward path experienced by the turnover index for wholesale trade. Indeed, the turnover index in machinery and equipment wholesaling sector grew by at least 3.6% each year from 1997 to 2000, after which there were three years of contraction with sales falling on average by 1.7% per year. In the four following years, from 2004 to 2007, there was renewed turnover growth, as the index increased on average by 6.6% per year, but this was nevertheless 0.9 percentage points below the average growth registered for wholesale trade during the same period.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's machinery and equipment wholesaling sector recorded a relatively low level of **tangible investment**: investments were valued at EUR 8.5 billion in the EU-27 in 2006, 16.0% of the wholesale trade total, and equivalent to 7.8% of this sector's value added, the lowest investment rate across all the wholesale trade activities presented in sub-sectors of the wholesale trade sector. Within this sector the lowest investment rate was recorded for the wholesale of other electronic parts and equipment (NACE Class 51.86), just 5.2%, while the wholesaling of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery (NACE Class 51.82) had the highest rate, 18.8%, more than double the average rate for the machinery and equipment wholesaling sector, and slightly higher than the non-financial business economy average.

The machinery and equipment wholesaling sector's share of operating expenditure dedicated to **personnel costs** was the highest (10.4%) among the wholesale trade activities presented in sub-sectors of the wholesale trade sector. Looking in more detail within this sector, the lowest share of personnel costs in operating expenditure

⁷⁶Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

⁷⁷Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

was 7.4% recorded by wholesaling of computers, peripherals and software (NACE Class 51.84), which was nevertheless above the wholesale trade average (6.5%). The highest share was 13.9% recorded by the subsector for the wholesale of other office machinery and equipment (NACE Class 51.85).

Apparent [labour productivity](#) in the EU-27's machinery and equipment wholesaling sector was EUR 64.6 thousand per person employed in 2006, while average personnel costs were EUR 43.3 thousand per employee – these were, by some way, the highest levels recorded for these two indicators among any of the wholesale trade activities in sub-sectors of the wholesale trade sector. The apparent labour productivity of this sector was the fourth highest among the NACE groups within the non-financial services economy (NACE Sections G to I and K), while the average personnel costs were the third highest, although for both indicators there were several more industrial activities with higher ratios. The resulting [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for EU-27 machinery and equipment wholesaling (149.4%) was the lowest of the wholesale trade NACE groups, and was also lower than the ratio for the non-financial business economy (151.5%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that [concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles](#) : the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a [fee or contract basis as agents](#) or for their own account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised ([agricultural products](#) , [consumer goods](#) , [intermediate goods](#) , machinery and equipment (this article)), while specialised wholesalers of other products are included in [non-specialised wholesalers](#) .

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

Notes

Manufacture of basic metals statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for basic metals manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division24](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	17
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 030
Turnover (EUR million)	300 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million) (1)	400 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	40 000
Value added (EUR million) (1)	80 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (2)	0.8
Value added	:
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head) (1)	70.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	:
Gross operating rate (%) (1)	8.0

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division24), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

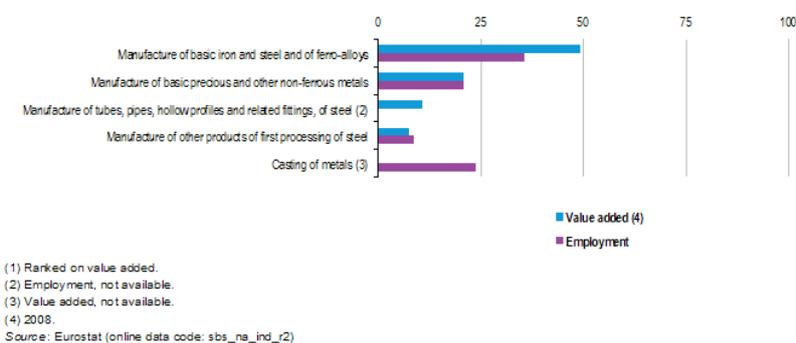


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division24), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of basic metals (1)	17.3	1 030.0	300 000	80 000	40 000
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (2)	2.4	387.3	204 875	15 000	15 770
Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	1.8	..	28 899	6 107	4 000
Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel (3)	3.5	88.9	19 575	3 592	3 057
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	3.6	214.0	78 940	12 624	9 014
Casting of metals	6.2	246.5	29 126	9 600	7 877

(1) Value added, 2008.
(2) Turnover, 2008.
(3) Number of enterprises, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 24), EU-27, 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate (%)
Manufacture of basic metals (1)	70.0	43.0	..	8.0
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (2)	40.0	43.3	94.3	9.7
Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel (3)	70.0	40.0	..	7.4
Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel	40.0	35.0	112.9	2.7
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	59.0	46.5	126.0	3.6
Casting of metals	37.0	32.6	112.0	3.9

(1) Apparent labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2008.
(2) Gross operating rate, 2008.
(3) Apparent labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 24), EU-27, 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of basic metals	Germany	..	Austria	2.3
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	Germany	35.5	Austria	1.3
Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel	Germany	35.5	Austria	0.3
Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel	Germany	30.7	Belgium	0.2
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	Germany	32.3	Bulgaria	1.7
Casting of metals	Germany	36.9	Slovenia	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 24), 2009
(1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	17.3	1 030.0	300 000	80 000	40 000	16 000
Belgium	0.5	31.8	13 741.1	2 263.2	2 041.9	379.8
Bulgaria	0.2	16.0	2 289.3	211.5	115.4	84.3
Czech Republic	0.8	47.3	5 507.3	824.2	720.5	238.3
Denmark (2)	0.2	6.0	1 679.1	428.4	296.5	111.0
Germany	2.8	299.5	75 622.3	15 991.8	12 832.9	2 796.6
Estonia	0.0	0.4	24.3	4.7	4.6	1.9
Ireland	0.1	2.2	444.8	26.0	106.1	15.1
Greece	1.2	19.0	4 112.4	805.8	592.5	190.8
Spain	1.4	67.3	22 621.1	3 244.0	2 940.0	631.9
France (3)	1.0	88.5	30 038.4	4 922.7	5 035.7	..
Italy	4.0	135.1	40 941.3	5 542.6	4 991.8	2 610.6
Cyprus	0.0	0.4	63.4	24.6	10.0	1.3
Latvia	0.0	3.1	324.6	38.6	31.8	10.4
Lithuania	0.0	0.9	52.6	5.2	9.1	0.5
Luxembourg	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	0.3	18.7	1 883.3	270.2	274.6	112.3
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	0.3	21.8	6 614.9	1 363.9	1 203.3	544.4
Austria	0.2	33.9	13 593.3	3 288.1	1 869.5	809.0
Poland	0.9	62.3	6 457.2	1 247.2	735.2	571.8
Portugal	0.4	8.8	1 762.3	168.9	181.7	74.8
Romania	0.5	42.5	2 765.7	191.1	399.7	288.6
Slovenia	0.1	8.6	908.2	148.0	170.4	123.2
Slovakia	0.1	23.1	2 999.0	366.1	385.4	112.0
Finland	0.2	17.9	5 308.7	684.9	794.3	378.2
Sweden	0.5	43.5	10 141.2	1 426.7	1 533.8	462.2
United Kingdom	1.5	68.8	17 628.2	3 596.7	3 023.2	314.7
Norway (4)	0.1	7.7	6 804.8	576.1	603.8	177.0
Switzerland	0.2	14.6	3 101.5	1 031.8	826.6	178.5
Croatia	0.2	6.4	333.6	51.1	80.7	49.1

(1) Value added and investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Including only manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel and manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals (Groups 24.2 and 24.4).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 24), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	70.0	40.0	.	8.0	20.0
Belgium	71.2	65.0	109.5	1.6	16.8
Bulgaria	13.2	7.3	181.4	4.2	39.9
Czech Republic	17.4	15.5	112.4	1.9	28.9
Denmark (2)	71.6	50.1	143.0	7.9	25.9
Germany	61.6	49.8	123.8	4.2	17.5
Estonia	-1.9	11.9	-15.8	-21.8	-258.6
Ireland	11.8	49.3	24.0	-18.0	58.1
Greece	42.4	33.1	128.0	5.6	22.4
Spain	48.2	44.0	109.6	1.3	28.7
France	.	56.9	.	-0.4	.
Italy	41.0	38.6	106.3	1.3	47.1
Cyprus	68.3	27.8	245.7	23.0	5.1
Latvia	12.6	10.4	121.2	2.1	27.0
Lithuania	5.6	9.9	56.6	-7.5	9.8
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	14.5	14.8	97.9	-0.2	41.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	62.6	55.6	112.6	2.4	39.9
Austria	97.4	55.3	176.2	10.5	24.5
Poland	20.0	12.0	166.3	7.9	45.8
Portugal	19.1	20.8	91.9	-0.7	44.3
Romania	4.5	9.4	47.6	-7.5	156.2
Slovenia	17.2	19.9	86.4	-2.5	83.3
Slovakia	15.9	16.7	95.0	-0.6	30.6
Finland	38.2	42.7	89.4	-1.5	55.2
Sweden	32.6	48.3	68.0	-1.0	32.4
United Kingdom	51.1	44.4	115.2	2.7	9.0
Norway (3)	88.3	78.6	112.3	1.1	26.1
Switzerland	70.7	.	.	6.6	17.3
Croatia	8.0	13.1	60.9	-8.9	96.1

(1) Apparent labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Including only manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel and manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals (Groups 24.2 and Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of basic metals (NACEDivision24), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The 17 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's basic metals manufacturing sector (Division24) in 2009 made up 0.1% of all enterprises in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95). However, in terms of employment this sector was far more significant, as 1.03 million persons worked in basic metals manufacturing, equivalent to 0.8% of the non-financial business economy workforce and 3.4% of manufacturing (Section C) employment. In 2008 approximately EUR80000 million of value added was generated through basic metals manufacturing, around 4.8% of the manufacturing total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's basic metals manufacturing sector in 2008 was EUR70 thousand per person employed, above the manufacturing average of EUR51 thousand per person employed. Equally, average personnel costs within this sector were above the manufacturing average, reaching EUR40.0 thousand per employee for basic metals manufacturing in 2009 which was EUR5.5 thousand per employee higher than the manufacturing average.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) was 8.0% in 2008 for the EU-27's basic metals manufacturing sector, marginally lower than the manufacturing average (8.3%).

Sectoral analysis

Within the EU-27's basic metals manufacturing sector the three largest subsectors in terms of employment were the manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (Group24.1), the casting of metals (Group24.5) subsector and the manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals (Group24.4), each occupying more than one fifth of the basic metals manufacturing workforce in 2009.

In output terms, the relative importance of the manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys was greater than in employment terms, accounting for almost half (49.3%) of the sectoral value added in 2008. Particular care has to be taken comparing information on value added between 2008 and 2009 as the impact of the financial and economic crisis was strong. For example, although precise data for 2009 are not available, the share of the manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys subsector fell in 2009 to about one third of sectoral value added, compared with a share of almost one half in 2008.

In 2009 the only subsector to record an apparent labour productivity figure above the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages was the manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals where value added per person employed within the EU-27 averaged EUR59 thousand. The lowest level of apparent labour productivity among the basic metals manufacturing subsectors was EUR37 thousand recorded for the casting of metals. Note that 2009 data is not available for the manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel (Group24.2) and that the 2008 apparent labour productivity (EUR70 thousand) for this subsector should not be directly compared with the 2009 values for the other subsectors.

At the NACE group level, personnel costs per employee peaked in 2009 at an average of EUR46.5 thousand for the EU-27's manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals subsector. Average personnel costs per employee exceeded the non-financial business economy average (EUR30 thousand) for all basic metals manufacturing subsectors and also exceeded the manufacturing average (EUR34.5 thousand) for all subsectors except the casting of metals.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity](#) was particularly low for the EU-27's manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys subsector, where a ratio of 94.3% was recorded, indicating that apparent labour productivity exceeded average personnel costs in 2009; this was the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among all of the manufacturing NACE groups in 2009 and the fifth lowest among the non-financial business economy NACE groups. The three other subsectors for which 2009 data are available (see Table 2b) recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios above 100% but below the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages.

In all of the four basic metals manufacturing NACE groups for which data are available for 2009 the EU-27 gross operating rate was below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). For three of the subsectors this ratio ranged from 2.7% to 3.9%, with the manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel recording an EU-27 gross operating rate of 7.4%, just above the manufacturing average (7.0%). The manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys recorded a gross operating rate of 9.7% in 2008, which was above the manufacturing average (8.3%) for that year.

Country analysis

Germany had the highest value added of any Member State in each of the basic metals manufacturing subsectors in 2009: Germany's share of EU-27 value added ranged from 30.7% for the manufacture of other products of first processing of steel (Group24.3) to 36.9% for the casting of metals.

The relative importance of the basic metals manufacturing sector was highest in Austria where it accounted for 2.3% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009, a far greater share than in the next most specialised Member States, namely Slovakia (1.7%) and Belgium (1.4%). Austrian specialisation was particularly strong in the manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios available for most Member States for 2009 reflect the economic situation: Estonia recorded a negative rate due to its negative value added. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for this sector failed to reach 100% for ten Member States in 2009, the second highest frequency among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy. Nevertheless, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for basic metals manufacturing was above the manufacturing average for four Member States in 2009, most notably in Cyprus and Austria, but also in Bulgaria and Germany.

A broadly similar situation was observed for the gross operating rate, where Cyprus and Austria were the only Member States to record a gross operating rate for this sector that was above their national manufacturing averages. A total of 11 Member States recorded a negative gross operating rate in 2009, as did Croatia: in Estonia this again reflected the negative value added, while in the other ten Member States and Croatia value added did not cover the personnel costs. This represented the highest number of Member States with a negative gross operating rate across all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2009.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the basic metals manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division24. This division includes the activities of smelting and/or refining ferrous and non-ferrous metals from ore, pig or scrap, using electrometallurgic and other process metallurgic techniques.

This division also includes the manufacture of metal alloys and super-alloys by introducing other chemical elements to pure metals.

The output of smelting and refining, usually in ingot form, is used in rolling, drawing and extruding operations to make products such as plate, sheet, strip, bars, rods, wire or tubes, pipes and hollow profiles and in molten form to make castings and other basic metal products.

The manufacture of other products from the first processing of steel (such as bars, strips, sheets or wire) includes manufacturing by cold processing of steel. The manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals includes gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, lead, zinc, tin, copper, chrome, manganese, nickel, nuclear fuel (uranium).

This NACE division is composed of five groups:

- the manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (Group24.1);
- the manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel (Group24.2);
- the manufacture of other products of first processing of steel (Group24.3);
- the manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals (Group24.4);
- the casting of metals (Group24.5) as semi-finished products.

Excluded are the manufacture of finished metal products (which from part of the [manufacture of fabricated metal products](#) , Division25) and metal jewellery (which is classified as part of [other manufacturing](#) , Division32).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)
SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)
Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of basic metals \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Mining, metals and minerals](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Non-ferrous metals](#)
 - [Steel](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of beverages statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for beverages manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division11](#).

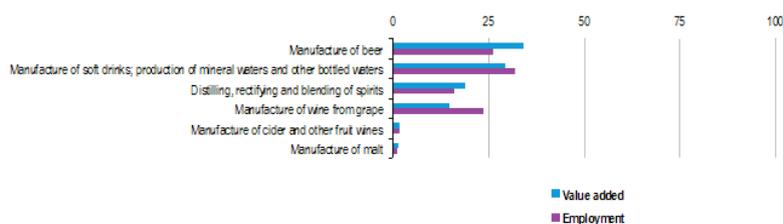
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	23
Number of persons employed (1 000)	472
Turnover (EUR million)	138 597
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	94 101
Personnel costs (EUR million)	16 334
Value added (EUR million)	34 666
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	18 332
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (2)	0.4
Value added (2)	0.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	73.5
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	38.8
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	189.4
Gross operating rate (%)	13.2

(1) Excluding manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04)

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), EU-27, 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added; excluding the manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of beverages (1)	22.6	471.6	138 587	34 966	16 324
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	5.1	75.2	20 889	6 489	2 119
Manufacture of wine from grape	10.4	110.7	24 873	5 341	2 715
Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines	0.6	7.6	2 583	547	197
Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (2)	0.2	1.5	630	104	43
Manufacture of beer	2.3	122.2	44 547	11 796	5 527
Manufacture of malt	0.1	4.9	3 544	489	184
Manufacture of soft drinks, production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	4.0	150.0	42 182	10 193	5 596

(1) Excluding manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04)
(2) Number of persons employed and value added, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of beverages	73.5	26.8	189.4	12.2
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	86.9	35.0	221.5	21.0
Manufacture of wine from grape	46.0	31.3	143.6	9.6
Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines	72.0	28.4	250.8	13.6
Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (2)	87.0	-	-	-
Manufacture of beer	96.0	45.6	209.9	14.1
Manufacture of malt	99.0	37.8	262.3	8.6
Manufacture of soft drinks, production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	68.0	38.1	170.4	10.9

(1) Excluding manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04)
(2) Apparent labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of beverages	France	-	Romania	1.4
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	France	19.1	Latvia	0.3
Manufacture of wine from grape	France	29.2	Portugal	0.4
Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines	United Kingdom	48.3	United Kingdom	0.0
Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages	France	-	Hungary	0.0
Manufacture of beer	Germany	20.3	Lithuania	0.9
Manufacture of malt	Germany	20.0	Lithuania	0.1
Manufacture of soft drinks, production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	Germany	15.6	Cyprus	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	22.6	471.6	138 587	34 966	16 324	-
Belgium	0.3	10.0	5 651.2	1 352.3	611.1	227.9
Bulgaria	0.7	16.1	776.5	205.7	83.5	74.3
Czech Republic	1.1	16.5	2 537.8	787.8	273.4	166.6
Denmark (2)	0.1	4.8	1 516.7	356.4	262.0	155.3
Germany	2.4	75.7	20 369.9	4 842.5	3 332.2	827.0
Estonia	0.0	1.7	225.2	62.3	28.9	12.0
Ireland	0.0	3.9	2 597.7	442.6	313.3	62.0
Greece	0.9	10.6	2 163.0	1 072.9	404.8	102.8
Spain	4.3	48.5	15 439.7	4 634.1	2 023.0	745.6
France (3)	2.9	45.0	23 431.8	5 007.1	2 513.1	-
Italy	2.8	36.0	14 881.2	2 701.4	1 441.3	678.9
Cyprus	0.1	1.9	262.7	89.9	57.6	9.9
Latvia	0.1	2.6	313.6	55.1	32.8	7.5
Lithuania	0.1	4.2	404.1	122.9	45.6	19.1
Luxembourg	0.0	0.5	173.2	54.7	23.8	6.6
Hungary	2.4	14.0	1 764.5	367.2	166.8	83.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.2	6.9	4 689.7	1 144.0	421.6	221.6
Austria	0.3	9.1	4 260.5	1 098.1	458.7	151.3
Poland	0.6	30.4	7 180.8	2 023.5	435.3	199.0
Portugal	1.0	13.9	2 907.2	691.2	303.3	177.0
Romania	0.8	26.7	2 359.6	639.7	207.4	404.8
Slovenia	0.1	2.0	336.3	101.5	49.7	23.3
Slovakia	0.2	6.2	735.1	160.5	82.5	57.1
Finland	0.1	3.9	1 246.8	306.0	196.2	51.2
Sweden	0.1	5.5	1 720.0	436.6	255.2	39.9
United Kingdom (4)	0.8	-	17 182.1	3 151.5	1 740.1	-
Norway	0.1	4.5	1 855.1	402.5	270.2	33.7
Switzerland	0.2	7.8	2 235.1	689.1	415.7	68.3
Croatia	0.5	8.6	853.6	273.5	146.5	61.3

(1) Excluding manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04)
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Excluding processing and preserving of meat (Class 11.01)
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	73.5	38.8	189.4	13.2	-
Belgium	135.9	63.2	215.1	13.1	16.9
Bulgaria	12.8	5.4	238.5	15.7	36.1
Czech Republic	47.7	17.6	271.1	20.3	21.1
Denmark (2)	74.4	54.7	136.0	6.4	43.3
Germany	64.0	46.0	139.2	7.4	19.1
Estonia	37.2	17.2	215.7	14.8	19.2
Ireland	113.3	80.2	141.3	5.0	14.0
Greece	101.0	42.5	237.6	30.6	9.6
Spain	95.6	43.8	218.5	16.9	16.1
France	-	55.8	-	10.6	-
Italy	75.1	44.4	169.1	8.5	25.1
Cyprus	46.7	29.9	156.0	12.3	11.0
Latvia	21.1	12.6	167.6	7.1	13.6
Lithuania	28.9	10.8	268.4	19.1	15.6
Luxembourg	104.6	46.6	224.2	17.8	12.1
Hungary	26.3	13.3	198.0	11.4	22.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	166.5	62.2	267.5	15.4	19.4
Austria	120.4	51.5	233.5	15.0	13.8
Poland	66.5	14.7	453.8	22.1	9.8
Portugal	49.7	22.3	222.7	13.3	25.6
Romania	24.0	7.8	305.9	18.3	63.3
Slovenia	50.5	25.3	199.6	15.4	22.9
Slovakia	26.0	13.4	194.1	10.6	35.6
Finland	98.9	50.1	197.3	15.4	13.2
Sweden	78.7	54.8	143.8	9.9	9.1
United Kingdom (3)	-	-	-	8.2	-
Norway	90.2	60.7	148.5	7.1	8.4
Switzerland	88.6	-	-	12.2	9.9
Croatia	31.6	17.8	177.3	14.9	22.4

(1) Excluding manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04)

(2) 2008.

(3) Excluding processing and preserving of meat (Class 11.01)

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of beverages (NACE Division11), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 23 thousand enterprises operating with beverages manufacturing (Division11) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 479.7 thousand persons in 2008, equivalent to 0.3% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 1.5% of those persons employed in manufacturing (Section C). They generated EUR33898 million of value added which was 2.0% of the manufacturing total in 2008.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's beverages manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR70 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's beverages manufacturing sector were also relatively high, at EUR40 thousand per employee in 2009 compared with EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the non-financial business economy and EUR34.5 thousand per employee for manufacturing.

Sectoral analysis

Four of the seven subsectors (at the NACE class level) within the EU-27's beverages manufacturing sector were dominant, namely those concerning the production of spirits (Class 11.01), wine (Class 11.02), beer (Class 11.05) and soft drinks, mineral waters and other bottled waters (Class 11.07). These four subsectors accounted for 96.1% of this sector's enterprise population and 95.1% of its turnover in 2009.

An analysis of value added and employment in 2009 (see Figure 1) can be made excluding the smallest subsector (in turnover terms), namely other non-distilled fermented beverages manufacturing (Class 11.04); this missing subsector accounted for 0.5% sectoral turnover. The two largest subsectors within beverages manufacturing were the manufacture of beer and the manufacture of soft drinks, the first of which had the largest share of sectoral value added while the latter had the largest share of the sector's workforce. Spirits manufacturing had the third largest value added, while wine manufacturing had the third largest workforce. The variation in the rankings based on value added and employment underlines differences in apparent labour productivity which can be seen in Table 2b. The high apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the beverages manufacturing sector reflected relatively ratios across all subsectors. The production of wine recorded an apparent labour productivity ratio of EUR46 thousand per person employed, which was the lowest of the six subsectors

for which data are available, but even this was in line with the manufacturing average. The small activity of malt manufacturing (Class11.06) recorded the highest apparent labour productivity ratio among the subsectors, reaching EUR99 thousand per person employed, just ahead of beer manufacturing (EUR96 thousand per person employed). In contrast, average personnel costs for the various subsectors ranged from EUR28.6 thousand per employee for the manufacture of cider and other fruit wines (Class11.03) – which was below the non-financial business economy average – to EUR45.6 thousand per employee for beer manufacturing. In fact, most subsectors recorded average personnel costs that were above the manufacturing average, the only exceptions being wine production and the aforementioned manufacture of cider and other fruit wines.

In all six beverages manufacturing NACE classes for which data are available for 2009 EU-27 [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios](#) exceeded the manufacturing average (132.1%) and the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). This ratio ranged from 148.6% for wine production to 262.3% for malt manufacturing.

In contrast, malt manufacturing recorded the lowest [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) among the EU-27's beverages manufacturing subsectors in 2009, 8.6%, above the manufacturing average (7.0%) but below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). By far the highest gross operating rate was recorded for the production of spirits, where 21.0% of turnover remained as gross operating surplus, three times the manufacturing average.

Country analysis

Among the Member States the largest value added in beverages manufacturing in 2009 was in France (EUR5007 million), followed by Germany (EUR4843 million) and Spain (EUR4634 million). Excluding the production of spirits, value added in beverages manufacturing in the United Kingdom in 2009 was EUR3152 million; value added in spirits production in 2008 was EUR2775 million. An analysis of the beverages manufacturing workforce shows a different ranking of the largest Member States. In Germany, 75700 persons were employed in this sector, far ahead of Spain (48500) and France (45000 employees), which in turn had notably larger workforces than in Italy (36000), Poland (30400) or Romania (26700). Again, data for the United Kingdom for 2009 are not available, but this sector employed 45700 persons in 2008.

Looking at the relative importance of beverages manufacturing value added in the non-financial business economy as a whole, Romania was the most specialised Member State in 2009, with 1.4% of its non-financial business economy value added generated in this sector, a share that was also reached in Lithuania and Poland. In contrast, Sweden and Denmark were the least specialised, generating 0.3% of their non-financial business economy value added in beverages manufacturing.

As can be seen from Table 3, the largest Member State in the beer, malt and soft drinks (including bottled waters) manufacturing subsectors was Germany, while France had the highest share of EU-27 value added for wine production and also the production of other fermented beverages. The United Kingdom had the largest subsector for cider and other fruit wine production. For spirits production, France had the largest value added in 2009 (EUR1241 million), but this was less than half the 2008 (latest data available) level of value added (EUR2775 million) recorded for the United Kingdom.

The gross operating rate and the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for beverages manufacturing varied greatly between Member States in 2009, more so than in the non-financial business economy as a whole. Particularly high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in Poland (453.8%) and Romania (305.9%), while the Czech Republic, Lithuania and the Netherlands also recorded ratios in excess of 250%; for Poland this was the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy in 2009. The lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in Denmark (2008 data), Germany, Ireland and Sweden, all below 150%. The gross operating rate indicates that operating profitability in beverages manufacturing was highest in Greece, where the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 30.6% of turnover, far above the rates recorded in Poland (22.1%) and the Czech Republic (20.3%). The four Member States with the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in this sector recorded gross operating rates below 10%, as did Latvia and Italy.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the beverages manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division11. This division includes the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages and mineral water and alcoholic beverages mainly through fermentation or distillation.

This NACE division is composed of seven classes organised into one group:

- the distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits (Class11.01);
- the production of wine from grape (Class11.02);
- the production of cider and other fruit wines (Class11.03);
- the production of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class11.04) such as vermouth;
- the production of beer (Class11.05), including low alcohol or non-alcoholic beer;
- the manufacture of malt (Class11.06);
- the manufacture of soft drinks, mineral waters and other bottled waters (Class11.07).

This division excludes:

- the production of fruit and vegetable juices, milk-based drinks, coffee, tea and mate products (which forms part of [food manufacturing](#) , Division10);
- the production of synthetic ethyl alcohol and ethyl alcohol from fermented materials (which is part of [chemical manufacturing](#) , Division20).

Note that merely bottling and labelling is classified to either [wholesaling](#) (Division46) or [office administrative, office support and other business support activities](#) (Division82) if performed on a fee or contract basis.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

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SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of beverages \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Food](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Agriculture and food](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

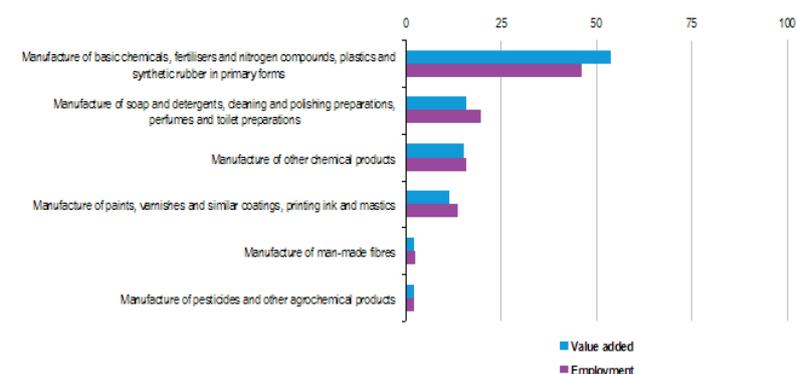
This article presents an overview of statistics for chemicals and chemical products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division20](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	28
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 180
Turnover (EUR million)	417 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	320 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	58 100
Value added (EUR million)	91 700
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	33 600
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.9
Value added (1)	1.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	78.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	155.2
Gross operating rate (%)	8.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	28.2	1 100.0	417 000	91 700	58 100
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	8.0	544.4	249 000	49 100	30 900
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	0.7	22.4	8 068	1 870	1 170
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	4.3	188.8	58 502	10 400	6 760
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations	8.0	231.0	37 000	14 000	9 000
Manufacture of other chemical products	6.2	189.2	58 998	12 832	8 881
Manufacture of man-made fibres	0.3	31.9	7 814	1 894	1 379

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	78.2	30.2	182.0	8.1
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	80.0	37.1	198.7	7.2
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	80.0	30.8	198.8	8.8
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	89.0	42.8	193.0	10.0
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations	83.8	48.1	197.8	8.8
Manufacture of other chemical products	74.0	48.7	182.1	6.5
Manufacture of man-made fibres	83.0	44.1	143.7	7.8

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Germany	32.5	Belgium	3.4
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	Germany	32.5	Belgium	2.3
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	France	27.4	Belgium	0.1
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	Germany	31.8	Estonia	0.5
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations	Germany	21.0	Ireland	0.5
Manufacture of other chemical products	Germany	27.5	Belgium	0.4
Manufacture of man-made fibres	Germany	28.4	Austria	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of the publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27	28.2	1 100.0	417 000	91 700	58 100	-
Belgium	0.7	43.5	26 088.2	5 558.7	3 469.1	910.5
Bulgaria	0.5	14.5	822.9	141.9	75.5	86.9
Czech Republic	1.6	29.3	4 769.8	889.1	451.0	226.5
Denmark (1)	0.2	12.3	3 969.9	1 419.5	811.7	217.4
Germany	3.1	326.9	122 636.2	29 790.5	20 644.3	4 935.4
Estonia	0.1	2.4	338.0	55.1	31.5	8.0
Ireland	0.1	6.3	2 646.7	743.3	352.6	53.0
Greece	0.9	15.0	2 437.7	915.9	378.9	155.4
Spain	3.7	85.8	29 803.1	5 898.0	4 041.2	1 178.0
France (2)	2.8	154.1	86 504.7	12 852.9	9 511.4	-
Italy	4.5	115.6	40 891.8	7 736.2	5 269.8	1 592.6
Cyprus	0.1	0.7	88.4	27.2	16.6	4.4
Latvia	0.1	2.5	148.5	38.9	20.1	12.5
Lithuania	0.1	5.5	1 242.8	128.5	78.5	51.8
Luxembourg	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0.6	13.6	3 044.6	452.2	236.0	153.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.8	45.4	36 201.1	6 112.5	3 148.8	1 337.8
Austria	0.3	16.8	6 842.2	1 727.3	988.3	341.0
Poland	2.2	72.7	9 683.7	2 255.9	896.3	606.3
Portugal	0.8	13.1	3 389.6	605.2	370.4	413.1
Romania	1.0	31.8	2 183.1	500.6	248.1	382.6
Slovenia	0.2	6.7	1 190.0	249.3	156.0	50.2
Slovakia	0.1	9.5	1 635.3	155.7	134.9	121.4
Finland	0.3	13.5	5 456.7	1 259.3	715.8	417.7
Sweden	0.8	21.5	7 276.0	1 944.3	1 086.6	432.2
United Kingdom	2.7	119.8	37 933.3	10 450.9	4 971.6	985.7
Norway	0.2	10.5	5 458.3	1 314.2	711.0	606.8
Switzerland	0.5	33.9	13 783.7	4 276.8	2 679.9	409.6
Croatia	0.4	8.2	842.8	152.7	124.1	58.2

(1) 2008.

(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	78.0	50.2	155.2	8.1	20.0
Belgium	127.8	80.5	158.8	8.0	16.4
Bulgaria	9.8	5.4	182.6	8.1	61.2
Czech Republic	30.3	16.1	187.9	9.2	25.5
Denmark (2)	115.1	66.0	174.5	15.3	15.3
Germany	91.1	63.5	143.6	7.5	16.6
Estonia	23.3	13.4	174.0	7.0	14.5
Ireland	117.4	55.9	210.0	14.8	7.1
Greece	62.7	31.0	202.3	17.7	19.0
Spain	69.7	47.8	145.8	6.5	19.6
France	.	61.7	.	4.7	.
Italy	66.9	48.1	139.1	6.0	20.6
Cyprus	36.7	22.4	164.0	11.9	16.2
Latvia	15.9	8.2	193.7	12.7	32.2
Lithuania	23.5	14.3	164.6	4.1	40.0
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	33.3	17.6	189.4	7.1	34.0
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	134.8	69.7	193.3	8.2	21.9
Austria	102.8	59.3	173.3	10.8	19.7
Poland	31.0	12.9	241.1	14.0	26.9
Portugal	46.3	28.7	161.0	7.1	68.3
Romania	15.7	7.8	200.5	11.6	76.4
Slovenia	37.4	23.6	158.6	7.8	20.2
Slovakia	16.4	14.2	115.2	1.3	78.0
Finland	93.5	53.3	175.4	10.0	33.2
Sweden	90.4	58.1	155.6	11.8	22.2
United Kingdom	87.5	42.0	208.2	14.5	9.4
Norway	125.2	67.8	194.5	11.1	46.2
Switzerland	128.3	.	.	11.6	9.6
Croatia	18.6	15.5	119.5	3.4	38.1

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (NACE Division20), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 28 thousand enterprises operating within the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing (Division20) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Employment in this sector reached 1.18 million persons, equivalent to 0.9% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 3.8% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. The chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector generated EUR91700 million of value added which was a much higher share of the non-financial business economy (1.6%) and manufacturing (6.6%) totals than in recorded for employment.

This relatively high value added resulted in a high apparent labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector in 2009, EUR78 thousand per person employed, well above the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) and the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand per person employed). This was the fourth highest apparent labour productivity ratio recorded for any manufacturing NACE division in 2009. Personnel costs within the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector were also relatively high, averaging EUR50.2 thousand per employee, the third highest among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that resulted from the combination of these two indicators shows that value added per person employed was equivalent to 155.2% of average personnel costs per employee. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector was the fourth highest among the manufacturing NACE divisions and was above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) stood at 8.1% for the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector in 2009, between the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the manufacturing average (7.0%).

Sectoral analysis

Four of the six subsectors which constitute the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector were dominant – see Figure 1. The largest, in terms of the number of enterprises, employment and value added was the manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms (Group20.1, hereafter referred to as basic chemicals manufacturing); this subsector contributed 46.1% of sectoral employment and 53.5% of sectoral value added. According to the same measures, the next

largest subsectors were: the manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations (Group20.4, hereafter referred to as the manufacture of cleaning products and toiletries); the manufacture of other chemical products (Group20.5); and the manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics (Group20.3, hereafter referred to as paint and ink manufacturing). These four activities collectively made up 95% or more of the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector's enterprise population, employment and value added in 2009. The chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector was completed by the manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products (Group20.2) and the manufacture of man-made fibres (Group20.6).

Despite their relatively different sizes, the six subsectors within the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector recorded relatively similar values for a range of expenditure, productivity and profitability indicators, as shown in Table 2b. In 2009, all six subsectors recorded values above the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages for apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs and wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios.

The highest apparent labour productivity for one of the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing subsectors in 2009 was recorded for basic chemicals manufacturing, with EUR90 thousand of value added per person employed. The lowest values were recorded for the manufacture of cleaning products and toiletries, as well as the manufacture of man made fibres, both averaging EUR60.3 thousand per person employed. Personnel costs per employee also peaked for the basic chemicals manufacturing subsector, at EUR57.5 thousand per employee, with the lowest average recorded for the manufacture of cleaning products and toiletries (EUR40.1 thousand per employee). In general, the ranking of the six subsectors for the EU-27 was the same whether based on apparent labour productivity or average personnel costs, with the exception of relatively high average personnel costs for the manufacture of man-made fibres. As a result, wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for these subsectors were generally in a narrow range, from 152.0% to 157.6%, with the ratio for man-made fibres manufacturing (143.7%) pulled below this range by its higher average personnel costs.

The gross operating rate for the six chemicals and chemical products manufacturing subsectors in the EU-27 was more diverse. The highest rate in 2009 was recorded for paint and ink manufacturing (10.0%), and this was the only subsector where the rate exceeded the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). The remaining five subsectors recorded gross operating rates that were situated between the non-financial business economy average and the manufacturing average, ranging from 7.3% for basic chemicals manufacturing to 9.6% for the manufacture of cleaning products and toiletries.

Country analysis

In value added terms, the largest Member State within the EU-27's chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector in 2009 was Germany, followed at some distance by France and the United Kingdom. These three Member States collectively contributed 57.7% of the EU-27's value added in this sector, higher than their share of manufacturing as a whole (50.5%). The same three Member States also had the largest workforces in the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector, ranging from 326.9 thousand in Germany to 119.8 thousand in the United Kingdom, with the Italian workforce only slightly smaller (115.6 thousand). These four Member States provided 60.7% of the EU-27's workforce, again above their corresponding share of the EU-27's manufacturing workforce (53.8%).

The relative importance of the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector was highest in Belgium where it accounted for 3.4% of non-financial business economy value added, ahead of Germany (2.4%) and the Netherlands (2.0%). Switzerland was also relatively highly specialised in chemicals and chemical products manufacturing as this sector contributed 1.9% of Swiss non-financial business economy value added. The least specialised Member States in value added terms in 2009 were Cyprus, Latvia, Slovakia, Portugal, Estonia, Bulgaria and Ireland, where this sector contributed less than 1% of non-financial business economy value added.

Belgium's high specialisation in chemicals and chemical products manufacturing was broadly based. Belgium was the most specialised Member State in 2009 (in value added terms) for three subsectors: basic chemicals manufacturing, the manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products, and the other chemical products manufacturing. Furthermore, in each of the three remaining subsectors Belgium generated a greater share of its non-financial business economy value added than the average recorded for the EU-27 as a whole. In contrast, Estonia, Ireland and Austria were each the most specialised Member State in one of the subsectors (see Table 3), despite being relatively unspecialised in chemicals and chemical products manufacturing as a whole.

The high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for chemicals and chemical products manufacturing that was observed for the EU-27 in 2009 was repeated across nearly all of the Member States: among those with data available, only Slovakia, Bulgaria and Germany recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector that were below their respective averages for the non-financial business economy. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector was recorded for Poland, where apparent labour productivity was 2.4 times (241.1%) as high as average personnel costs per employee. Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for Ireland, the United Kingdom, Greece and Romania were the next highest, at just over 200%.

The highest gross operating rates for chemicals and chemical products manufacturing in 2009 were reported for Greece, Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Poland, all at least 14%. In most of the other Member States this measure of operating profitability ranged from 6.0% to 12.7%; Slovakia, Lithuania and France recorded gross operating rates below this range, as did Croatia.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the chemicals and chemical products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division20. This division includes the transformation of organic and inorganic raw materials by a chemical process and the formation of products.

The manufacture of basic chemicals includes the manufacture of industrial gases, dyes, pigments, other inorganic basic chemicals (including inorganic acids), other organic basic chemicals (such as acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons, acyclic and cyclic alcohols, mono- and polycarboxylic acids, synthetic glycerol, nitrogen-function organic compounds, other organic compounds, or synthetic aromatic products).

The manufacture of other chemical products includes the manufacture of explosives and pyrotechnic products, glues, essential oils and other chemical products such as photographic chemical material and composite diagnostic preparations.

This NACE division is composed of six groups:

- the manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms (Group20.1);
- the manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products (Group20.2);
- the manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics (Group20.3);
- the manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations (Group20.4);
- the manufacture of other chemical products (Group20.5);
- the manufacture of man-made fibres (Group20.6).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Chemicals](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Chemicals](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Chemicals](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Chemicals](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

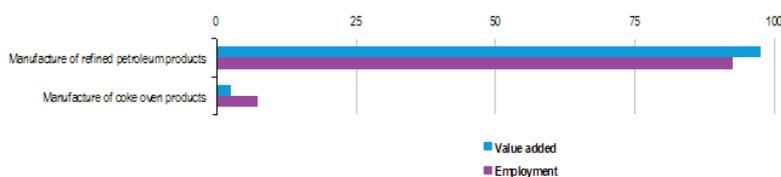
This article presents an overview of statistics for the coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division19](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	1 189
Number of persons employed	133 200
Turnover (EUR million)	391 264
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	319 904
Personnel costs (EUR million)	8 786
Value added (EUR million)	15 085
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	6 299
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.1
Value added (1)	0.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	113.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	66.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	170.3
Gross operating rate (%)	1.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE Division19), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE Division19), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1 189	133 200.0	391 264	15 085	8 786
Manufacture of coke oven products	63	9 900.0	2 797	398	207
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	1 124	123 300.0	388 468	14 687	8 579

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE Division19), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	113.0	66.5	170.3	1.6
Manufacture of coke oven products	40.0	21.1	191.0	6.8
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	119.0	70.2	169.8	1.6

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE-Division19), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Germany	15.9	Hungary	2.7
Manufacture of coke oven products	Poland	57.8	Poland	0.2
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	United Kingdom	9.7	Hungary	2.7

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE-Division19), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
				(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	1 189	133 200	391 264	15 085	8 786	7 880
Belgium	45	4 429	36 090.9	753.6	662.0	283.1
Bulgaria	19	3 644	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	18	2 805	3 184.9	83.3	60.2	91.0
Denmark (2)	4	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	79	18 987	103 744.5	2 391.9	1 727.9	997.2
Estonia	8	1 397	150.7	47.8	15.5	51.7
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	7	4 513	11 949.4	1 287.9	389.3	223.3
Spain	14	8 872	27 421.3	1 509.7	597.4	1 999.3
France (3)	98	15 908	48 739.3	2 304.5	1 540.0	..
Italy	330	16 115	31 291.2	1 185.1	955.9	1 005.1
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	4	12	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	7	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	11	6 367	6 904.0	1 153.5	214.7	106.8
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	37	6 169	30 674.7	1 148.2	532.6	452.6
Austria	5	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	166	16 080	20 021.2	114.7	314.7	1 444.2
Portugal	1	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	48	4 286	2 541.2	..	..	..
Slovenia (2)	5	93	14.6	2.5	2.2	0.3
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	16	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	48	2 449	1 483.7	386.2	140.2	146.8
United Kingdom (4)	209	9 596	35 010.2	1 424.1	787.9	438.0
Norway	3	15	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	10	922	..	..	..	..
Croatia	18	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Number of persons employed, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE-Division19), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	113.0	66.5	170.3	1.6	43.8
Belgium	170.1	150.1	113.3	0.3	37.6
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	29.7	21.8	136.4	0.7	109.3
Denmark (2)	.	.	.	.	.
Germany	126.0	91.0	138.4	0.6	41.7
Estonia	34.2	11.1	307.0	21.4	108.1
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.
Greece	285.4	87.2	327.4	7.5	17.3
Spain	170.2	67.3	252.7	3.3	132.4
France	.	96.8	.	1.6	.
Italy	73.5	60.7	121.2	0.7	84.8
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	19.8	9.0	221.1	32.9	47.6
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	180.6	33.6	536.8	13.4	9.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	186.1	86.4	215.4	2.0	39.4
Austria	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	7.1	19.8	35.9	-1.0	1 259.5
Portugal	.	.	.	.	.
Romania	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia (2)	27.1	23.7	114.2	2.3	10.0
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.
Finland	.	.	.	.	.
Sweden	157.7	63.2	249.6	16.6	38.0
United Kingdom (3)	190.6	78.0	244.3	1.8	30.8
Norway	.	.	.	.	.
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE Division 19), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were approximately 1200 enterprises in the EU-27's coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector (Division 19) in 2009. These enterprises generated EUR 15085 million of value added and employed 133 thousand persons. As such the coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector contributed 0.1% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce and 0.3% of its value added; alternatively, this sector represented 0.4% of manufacturing (Section C) employment and 1.1% of manufacturing value added.

The fact that this sector's shares of manufacturing and non-financial business economy value added were higher than the corresponding shares based on employment indicate that the coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector had an above average apparent labour productivity. In 2009, value added per person employed averaged EUR 113 thousand for the EU-27's coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector, about 2.5 times the manufacturing average (EUR 46 thousand) and even further above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand). This level of apparent labour productivity ranked third highest among the manufacturing NACE divisions, behind tobacco manufacturing (Division 12) and pharmaceuticals manufacturing (Division 21).

Equally, average personnel costs within the EU-27's coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector were high, at EUR 66.5 thousand per employee in 2009. This was the highest level among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2009; for comparison the manufacturing average was EUR 34.5 thousand per employee and the non-financial business economy average was EUR 30.0 thousand per employee.

The result of these high levels of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs was a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector of 170.3%, the third highest among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009.

In contrast, the gross operating rate for the EU-27's coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector was just 1.6% in 2009, the second lowest among the manufacturing NACE divisions, and the fourth lowest among all non-financial business economy divisions. This rate shows the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover, and was brought down by this sector's very high turnover: coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing accounted for 1.8% of turnover in the EU-27's non-financial business economy, a far higher share than recorded for value added or employment.

Sectoral analysis

The coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector comprises two subsectors: the manufacture of coke oven products (Group19.1) and the manufacture of refined petroleum products (Group19.2). Within the EU-27 the coking subsector is by far the smallest, for example, contributing 7.4% of sectoral employment in 2009, 2.6% of sectoral value added and 0.7% of sectoral turnover.

Because of its dominance, the EU-27's petroleum refining subsector recorded expenditure, productivity and profitability ratios that were similar to those for the sector as a whole: with high apparent labour productivity (EUR 119 thousand per person employed), average personnel costs (EUR 70.2 thousand per employee) and wage-adjusted labour productivity (169.8%) and a very low gross operating rate (1.6%). Among the EU-27's manufacturing NACE groups the petroleum refining subsector recorded the fourth highest apparent labour productivity ratio in 2009, the highest level of average personnel costs (third highest within the non-financial business economy), and the lowest gross operating rate (fifth lowest within the non-financial business economy).

An analysis of the coking subsector shows a very different profile – although it is important to bear in mind that this is a relatively small subsector within the EU-27 and that at least 14 Member States did not have any enterprises in this subsector in 2009. Furthermore, the EU-27's activity in the coking subsector is heavily concentrated in Poland, which accounted for more than two thirds of the EU-27's value added and more than half of the workforce. Apparent labour productivity for the EU-27's coking subsector was EUR 40 thousand per person employed in 2009, slightly below the non-financial business economy average and further below the manufacturing average (EUR 46 thousand). Average personnel costs were particularly low, EUR 21.1 thousand per employee for the coking subsector, around three fifths of the manufacturing average (EUR 34.5 thousand). One characteristic common between the petroleum refining and coking subsectors was a relatively high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio: for coking this reached 191.0% in 2009, well above the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages (132.1% and 138.8% respectively). The EU-27 coking subsector recorded a gross operating rate that was typical for a manufacturing activity, as the gross operating surplus for the coking subsector was equivalent to 6.8% of turnover, just 0.2 percentage points below the manufacturing average.

Country analysis

The coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector was less concentrated in the largest Member States than is typically the case for manufacturing activities. Germany had the largest share of EU-27 value added in this sector, 15.9% in 2009, marginally larger than the 15.3% share recorded for France. Spain, the United Kingdom, Greece, Italy, Hungary and the Netherlands all recorded shares between 10.0% and 7.5% of the EU-27 total. The 7.6% share of EU-27 value added recorded for Hungary was the highest share for Hungary in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009; the same was true of the 8.5% share recorded for Greece, although it should be noted that for Greece data is only available for divisions within industry and construction and that there is no information available for services divisions.

The relative importance of the coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector was particularly high in Hungary where it contributed 2.7% of non-financial business economy value added, almost 10 times the average share for the EU-27. Estonia (0.7%), Belgium (0.5%) and the Netherlands (0.4%) were also relatively specialised in this sector. As noted above, Poland dominated the coking subsector within the EU-27: it contributed 67.8% of EU-27 value added in this subsector and 57.8% of the workforce, while Italy had a 10.0% share of the EU-27's value added.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division19. This division includes processing services and own-account manufacture of characteristic products through the transformation of crude petroleum and coal into usable products.

Coke oven products include the operation of coke ovens, the production of coke, semi-coke, pitch, pitch coke, coke oven gas, crude coal and lignite tars and the agglomeration of coke.

Refining crude petroleum includes the manufacture of liquid or gaseous fuels or other products from crude petroleum, bituminous minerals or their fractionation products. Petroleum refining involves one or more of the following activities: fractionation; straight distillation of crude oil; and cracking. Included are the production of motor fuel, light, medium and heavy fuel oil, refinery gases, oil-based lubricating oils or greases, road coverings, the blending of biofuels, and the production of a range of other products such as white spirit, paraffin wax and petroleum jelly.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the manufacture of coke oven products (Group19.1);
- the manufacture of refined petroleum products (Group19.2).

This division includes the manufacture of gases such as ethane, propane and butane if these are produced as products from petroleum refineries; otherwise, the manufacture of these gases is classified as part of [chemical manufacturing](#) (Division20) which also includes the manufacture of petrochemicals from refined petroleum. Furthermore, the manufacture of fuel gas other than petroleum gases (for example, coal gas, water gas, producer gas, gasworks gas) is classified as part of [electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply](#) (SectionD).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
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- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
 - [Energy: Oil](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
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- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
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- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
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 - [Energy](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

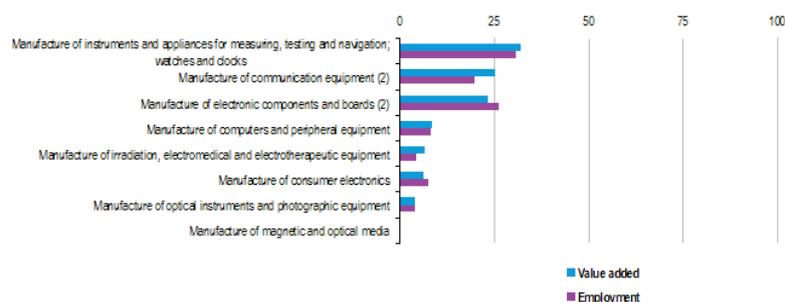
This article presents an overview of statistics for computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division26](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	44
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 150
Turnover (EUR million)	270 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	204 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	50 000
Value added (EUR million)	64 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	14 800
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	0.9
Value added (1)	1.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	56.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	44.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	124.7
Gross operating rate (%)	5.5

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division26), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Value added, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division26), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	44.2	1 150.0	270 000	64 000	50 000
Manufacture of electronic components and boards (1)	10.0	300.0	73 430	19 304	31 000
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment (2)	7.0	84.7	37 408	5 432	1 238
Manufacture of communication equipment (3)	7.2	225.9	100 141	20 807	14 002
Manufacture of consumer electronics	2.0	54.4	27 502	4 075	2 337
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, watches and clocks	12.0	393.2	68 468	20 807	34 843
Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	2.1	43.7	13 820	4 231	2 911
Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	2.5	45.1	6 210	2 422	1 872
Manufacture of magnetic and optical media	0.4	2.1	202	78	87

(1) Turnover and value added, 2008.
(2) Number of enterprises, 2008.
(3) Turnover, value added and personnel costs, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division 26), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	39.3	44.2	136.7	5.5
Manufacture of electronic components and boards (1)	57.0	43.0	130.0	7.8
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	39.0	36.2	100.2	5.9
Manufacture of communication equipment (2)	79.0	54.1	148.6	7.0
Manufacture of consumer electronics	48.0	36.7	157.0	5.6
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, watches and clocks	53.0	48.2	121.1	7.0
Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	87.0	59.9	186.3	11.9
Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	54.0	42.7	126.2	9.0
Manufacture of magnetic and optical media	36.0	31.4	113.9	6.4

(1) 2008, except for average personnel costs.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division 26), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Germany	26.4	Finland	2.3
Manufacture of electronic components and boards	Germany		Slovakia	0.7
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	Germany	23.7	Ireland	1.2
Manufacture of communication equipment	Finland		Finland	2.8
Manufacture of consumer electronics	United Kingdom	26.6	Slovakia	0.4
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, watches and clocks	Germany	35.5	Germany	0.6
Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	Germany	28.6	Denmark	0.4
Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	Germany	55.8	Lithuania	0.1
Manufacture of magnetic and optical media	Germany	35.1	Czech Republic	0.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division 26), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	44.2	1 150.0	270 000	64 000	50 000	7 928
Belgium	0.7	19.8	5 661.1	1 715.4	1 366.7	153.3
Bulgaria	0.4	8.6	227.8	75.1	41.1	..
Czech Republic	3.7	44.4	9 246.4	630.3	615.0	183.9
Denmark (2)	0.6	19.4	3 902.2	1 541.1	1 078.1	125.4
Germany	8.0	301.3	59 935.0	18 155.3	15 538.7	1 905.5
Estonia	0.1	5.3	393.7	33.3	63.2	14.9
Ireland	0.1	17.8	17 630.0	2 841.8	1 059.1	139.6
Greece	0.5	4.3	371.8	136.9	95.1	15.8
Spain	2.7	35.1	5 890.5	1 872.9	1 316.2	179.9
France (3)	3.4	146.9	30 855.2	8 979.6	8 781.8	..
Italy	6.4	118.4	20 142.1	6 087.3	4 689.6	485.1
Cyprus	0.0	0.1	59.4	4.6	1.4	5.7
Latvia	0.1	1.3	88.4	37.2	13.1	..
Lithuania	0.1	3.5	193.2	51.1	34.7	4.5
Luxembourg	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	1.7	54.0	14 283.4	1 427.4	694.3	212.3
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.2	24.3	12 955.1	2 418.5	1 669.0	148.8
Austria	0.6	22.9	4 613.7	1 689.0	1 314.6	110.6
Poland	2.7	62.4	7 218.3	1 227.9	601.2	210.8
Portugal	0.4	10.2	1 824.7	280.5	223.1	40.9
Romania	1.1	24.2	2 039.6	395.8	168.8	122.3
Slovenia	0.3	6.8	502.9	137.3	144.0	25.8
Slovakia	0.2	21.5	6 408.8	330.0	246.3	154.9
Finland	0.6	38.2	30 149.9	2 771.7	2 568.1	166.9
Sweden	1.8	42.5	12 964.5	3 721.2	2 682.7	185.0
United Kingdom	7.0	118.9	21 469.9	7 989.4	4 601.8	445.3
Norway (4)	0.3	8.3	2 222.1	792.1	614.0	37.0
Switzerland	1.6	108.7	31 928.9	11 776.1	7 158.5	1 119.3
Croatia (5)	0.8	5.9	454.6	127.6	75.3	5.7

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Including only manufacture of electronic components and boards, manufacture of communication equipment, manufacture of consumer electronics and manufacture of instruments and appliances.
(5) Excluding manufacture of consumer electronics and manufacture of magnetic and optical media (Groups 26.4 and 26.6).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division 26), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	56.0	44.2	124.7	5.5	10.9
Belgium	86.8	71.7	121.0	6.2	8.9
Bulgaria	8.8	5.0	176.1	14.9	.
Czech Republic	14.2	14.8	95.6	0.2	29.2
Denmark (2)	79.4	55.8	142.2	11.9	8.1
Germany	60.3	52.3	115.3	4.4	10.5
Estonia	15.6	11.9	131.3	5.1	17.8
Ireland	160.0	59.8	267.8	10.1	4.9
Greece	32.5	24.8	131.1	12.8	11.3
Spain	53.3	39.1	136.3	9.5	9.6
France	.	59.8	.	0.6	.
Italy	51.4	42.8	120.1	6.9	8.0
Cyprus	57.0	17.2	331.9	5.4	122.8
Latvia	28.5	10.0	284.0	27.3	.
Lithuania	14.6	10.0	146.1	8.5	8.7
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	26.4	13.0	202.7	5.1	14.9
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	99.6	70.6	141.0	5.8	6.1
Austria	73.6	58.0	127.0	8.1	6.5
Poland	19.7	10.1	193.9	8.7	17.2
Portugal	27.4	22.1	123.8	3.1	14.6
Romania	16.3	7.0	233.0	11.1	30.9
Slovenia	20.3	21.7	93.8	-1.3	18.8
Slovakia	15.4	11.5	133.8	1.3	46.9
Finland	72.5	67.3	107.6	0.7	6.0
Sweden	87.5	65.9	132.9	8.0	5.0
United Kingdom	67.2	39.7	169.3	15.8	5.6
Norway (3)	94.9	73.9	128.4	8.0	4.7
Switzerland	108.3	.	.	14.5	9.5
Croatia (4)	21.5	13.8	155.8	11.5	4.5

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Including only manufacture of electronic components and boards, manufacture of communication equipment, manufacture of consumer electronics and manufacture of inst

(4) Excluding manufacture of consumer electronics and manufacture of magnetic and optical media (Groups 26.4 and 26.8).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (NACE Division26), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector (Division26) comprised 44 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009, employed 1.15 million persons and generated EUR64000 million of value added. As such, this sector employed 0.9% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) workforce and generated 1.1% of its value added; its share of manufacturing (Section C) was 3.7% in employment terms and 4.6% in value added terms.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR56 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. This high apparent labour productivity was accompanied by high average personnel costs of EUR44.2 thousand per employee, nearly 1.5 times the EUR30.0 thousand average for the non-financial business economy and also well above the EUR34.5 thousand average for manufacturing. These relatively high average personnel costs contributed to a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector of 124.7%, lower than the 138.8% average for the non-financial business economy as a whole and the 132.1% average for manufacturing.

The gross operating rate for the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector in 2009 indicated that the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 5.5% of turnover, a lower rate of operating profitability (by this measure) than the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (9.7%) and the manufacturing average (7.0%).

Sectoral analysis

Based on a simple count of the number of enterprises the three largest subsectors within the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector in 2009 were the manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, and watches and clocks (Group26.5, hereafter referred to as the manufacture of measuring instruments), the manufacture of electronic components and boards (Group26.1) and the manufacture of communication equipment (Group26.3). Together, these three subsectors employed more than three quarters of the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector's workforce in

the EU-27. Behind these three large subsectors were the manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment (Group26.2) and the manufacture of consumer electronics (Group26.4), with 8.2% and 7.3% of the sectoral workforce respectively. The three smallest subsectors – the manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment (Group26.6), optical instruments and photographic equipment (Group26.7) and magnetic and optical media (Group26.8) – collectively employed 8.3% of the sectoral workforce.

The high level of average personnel costs for the whole of the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector in 2009 was pulled upwards by the manufacture of measuring instruments (EUR48.3 thousand per employee) as well as by the relatively small subsector concerning the manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment (EUR55.5 thousand per employee). The other large subsectors also recorded average personnel costs per employee that were above the non-financial business economy average, EUR40.0 thousand for electronic components and boards manufacturing and EUR54.1 thousand (2008 data) for communication equipment manufacturing.

Analysis of apparent labour productivity and wage-adjusted labour productivity for the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing subsectors is hampered by the lack of 2009 data for two of the largest subsectors and the difficulty of comparing 2008 values with those from 2009 due to the impacts of the financial and economic crisis. Among the six subsectors for which 2009 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios are available for the EU-27 three were above the manufacturing average (132.1%), namely the manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment (159.2%), the manufacture of consumer electronics (157.0%) and the manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment (156.3%). The smallest subsector, magnetic and optical media manufacturing, recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 113.9% in 2009, the lowest among the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing subsectors. For the two subsectors for which 2009 data are not available, wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for 2008 were close to the manufacturing average (145.3%, 2008 data): 139.0% for the manufacture of electronic components and boards and 146.6% for the manufacture of communication equipment.

Country analysis

Within the EU-27's computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector the largest Member States in 2009 (in value added terms) were Germany (28.4% of the EU-27 total), France (14.0%) and the United Kingdom (12.5%). All three of these Member States recorded a larger share of the EU-27's total value added in this sector than they did for manufacturing as a whole, a situation that was also true in some of the smaller Member States, most notably Finland, Ireland, Sweden and Hungary.

In 2009, Germany was also the largest Member State, in value added terms, for six of the eight computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing subsectors with its highest share of EU-27 value added recorded for optical instruments and photographic equipment manufacturing (55.8%). The United Kingdom was largest producer for consumer electronics manufacturing, while Finland was largest producer for communication equipment manufacturing – see Table 3.

In value added terms, Finland was the most specialised Member State in the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector, as it generated 3.5% of its non-financial business economy value added in this sector. Hungary and Ireland were the next most specialised Member States, each with 3.3% of their non-financial business economy value added in the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector, followed by Sweden (2.5%), Slovakia and Germany (both 1.5%); Switzerland was also very specialised in this sector where it generated 5.2% of its non-financial business economy value added.

At a more detailed level, Finland was specialised in the manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment and in particular in the communications equipment manufacturing subsector. Ireland was highly specialised in the manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment. Hungary was also relatively specialised in the communications equipment manufacturing subsector and the computers and peripheral equipment subsector.

The productivity and profitability of the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector varied greatly between Member States in 2009. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio reached in excess of 200% in Cyprus, Latvia, Ireland, Romania and Hungary, and in all of these Member States wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for this sector were above national non-financial business economy averages, greatly so in Cyprus, Latvia and Ireland; in fact, in Cyprus the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing

sector recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy in 2009. In contrast, both the Czech Republic and Slovenia recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were below 100%, indicating that average personnel costs per employee were higher than the value added per person employed. The Czech Republic and Slovenia also recorded the lowest gross operating rates for the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector, with Germany, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and France also recording rates below 5%. At the other end of the ranking, there were seven Member States that recorded a gross operating rate in excess of 10%, as did Switzerland; the highest rate of all was 27.3% in Latvia.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division26. This division includes the manufacture of computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, as well as the manufacture of components for such products; computers can be analogue, digital, or hybrid. Peripherals include, for example, printers, monitors, keyboards, mice, joysticks and projectors.

Telephone and data communications equipment are used to move signals electronically over wires or through the air such as radio and television broadcast and wireless communications equipment. Included are central office switching equipment, private branch exchange (PBX) equipment, telephones, bridges, routers, and gateways, antenna, pagers, mobile communications equipment, studio and broadcasting equipment, modems, transmitters, and remote controls.

The manufacture of consumer electronics includes household products such as televisions, audio recording and duplicating systems, stereo equipment, radio receivers, CD and DVD players, and video game consoles.

Measuring, testing and navigating equipment includes equipment for industrial and non-industrial purposes, including time-based measuring devices such as watches and clocks and related devices.

Irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment includes industrial, medical diagnostic, medical therapeutic, research and scientific equipment, such as X-ray equipment, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) equipment, medical lasers, pacemakers and hearing equipment.

Optical instruments and lenses include binoculars, microscopes (except electron, proton), telescopes, prisms, lenses (except ophthalmic) and photographic equipment such as cameras and light meters.

The manufacture of magnetic and optical recording media includes blank magnetic audio and video tapes and cassettes, blank diskettes, blank optical discs and hard drive media.

Production processes of this division are characterised by the design and use of integrated circuits and the application of highly specialised miniaturisation technologies.

This NACE division is composed of eight groups:

- the manufacture of electronic components and boards (Group26.1);
- the manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment (Group26.2);
- the manufacture of communication equipment (Group26.3);

- the manufacture of consumer electronics (Group26.4);
- the manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks (Group26.5);
- the manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment (Group26.6);
- the manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment (Group26.7);
- the manufacture of magnetic and optical media (Group26.8).

Excluded are the reproduction of recorded media (part of [printing and reproduction of recorded media](#) , Division18), the production of electrical relays and wiring devices (part of the [manufacture of electrical equipment](#) , Division27) and ophthalmic goods (classified as part of [other manufacturing](#) , Division32).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

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Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
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External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Measuring instruments](#)
 - [Information and communication technologies](#)
 - [Electrical engineering](#)
 - [Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Electronics](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
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- [Waste: electrical and electronic](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of electrical equipment statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

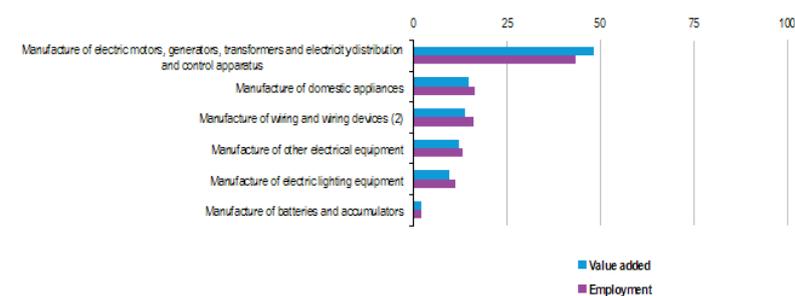
This article presents an overview of statistics for the electrical equipment manufacturing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division27](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	50
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 450
Turnover (EUR million)	255 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	179 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	56 400
Value added (EUR million)	74 500
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	18 100
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	1.1
Value added (1)	1.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	51.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	128.4
Gross operating rate (%)	7.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of electrical equipment (NACE Division27), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Employment, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of electrical equipment (NACE Division27), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Manufacture of electrical equipment	80.0	1 480.0	255 000	74 500	56 400
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	22.7	528.0	116 500	36 000	28 000
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators (1)	0.9	30.2	6 629	1 385	1 101
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices (2)	4.4	252.0	37 300	10 100	7 720
Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	8.1	141.4	27 781	6 661	5 434
Manufacture of domestic appliances	3.3	333.8	44 581	11 004	9 143
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	10.9	186.5	26 392	9 022	6 489

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.
(2) Number of persons employed, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of electrical equipment (NACE Division 27), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)
Manufacture of electrical equipment	51.5	40.0	124.4	1.1
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	37.0	45.1	124.9	7.2
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	46.0	37.0	124.2	4.3
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices (1)	50.0	38.6	142.2	6.6
Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	43.0	35.5	121.8	0.9
Manufacture of domestic appliances	47.0	35.4	133.0	6.4
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	48.0	38.5	124.4	0.5

(1) Wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of electrical equipment (NACE Division 27), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of electrical equipment	Germany	41.7	Slovenia	3.1
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity d	Germany	49.1	Germany	1.4
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	Germany	25.8	Bulgaria	0.1
Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices	Germany	42.8	Germany	0.4
Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	Germany	29.4	Slovakia	0.4
Manufacture of domestic appliances	Germany	29.7	Slovenia	1.4
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	Germany	37.9	Austria	0.4

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of electrical equipment (NACE Division 27), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

EU-27 (1)	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Belgium	0.7	15.4	3 508.0	1 057.4	792.4	76.9
Bulgaria	0.5	19.0	710.8	179.8	87.4	48.7
Czech Republic	15.3	86.8	6 350.7	1 728.4	1 044.5	240.3
Denmark (2)	0.4	13.5	2 954.9	1 007.1	693.0	89.3
Germany	5.4	474.4	95 245.7	31 084.1	25 593.0	2 572.0
Estonia	0.1	4.5	349.0	85.3	59.0	11.5
Ireland	0.1	4.1	650.2	224.1	169.4	16.1
Greece	1.5	9.6	1 364.7	392.8	222.9	59.8
Spain	2.7	73.8	17 848.6	4 348.3	2 985.3	425.1
France (3)	2.5	127.8	29 903.3	8 077.6	6 725.9	...
Italy	9.2	173.3	32 937.2	8 644.2	6 056.2	957.9
Cyprus	0.1	0.7	61.7	20.5	13.1	1.7
Latvia	0.1	2.4	92.0	27.0	23.7	1.9
Lithuania	0.1	3.3	126.1	26.1	24.9	4.2
Luxembourg	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.9	38.6	3 198.7	705.5	411.2	120.3
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.1	23.0	6 176.0	1 956.4	1 441.4	180.2
Austria	0.5	43.7	10 690.3	3 331.3	2 586.6	379.8
Poland	2.3	94.8	9 111.2	2 246.7	953.6	307.6
Portugal	0.8	18.9	3 446.9	719.6	406.2	117.0
Romania	0.7	36.7	1 881.5	426.4	228.9	104.3
Slovenia	0.4	19.9	2 143.7	505.9	381.8	104.3
Slovakia	0.4	25.4	2 048.2	307.2	302.7	85.4
Finland	0.4	20.1	4 388.2	1 339.6	869.4	91.4
Sweden	1.0	29.4	5 795.2	1 887.0	1 341.1	90.3
United Kingdom	3.0	69.7	14 488.7	4 534.0	3 074.2	243.9
Norway	0.4	7.0	1 913.1	597.7	433.3	48.6
Switzerland	0.6	39.4	14 784.3	3 669.7	2 449.2	340.7
Croatia	0.6	9.7	847.2	273.0	143.9	32.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of electrical equipment (NACE Division 27), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	51.0	40.0	128.4	7.1	10.8
Belgium	69.5	53.3	130.4	7.8	7.2
Bulgaria	9.4	4.7	201.8	13.0	27.1
Czech Republic	19.9	13.8	144.1	10.8	13.9
Denmark (2)	74.5	51.6	144.4	10.6	8.9
Germany	65.5	54.2	120.8	5.8	8.3
Estonia	18.8	13.1	143.9	7.5	13.5
Ireland	54.7	41.7	131.2	8.4	8.1
Greece	40.0	27.6	145.4	11.5	15.4
Spain	59.0	41.1	143.5	7.7	9.8
France	.	52.6	.	4.5	.
Italy	49.9	37.7	132.1	7.9	11.1
Cyprus	31.1	20.8	149.6	11.9	8.2
Latvia	11.3	9.9	113.8	3.6	7.2
Lithuania	7.9	7.5	104.5	1.0	16.2
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	18.3	10.7	170.1	9.2	17.1
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	85.0	64.5	131.8	8.3	9.2
Austria	76.3	59.5	128.3	6.8	11.4
Poland	23.7	10.4	228.4	14.2	13.7
Portugal	38.1	21.7	175.5	9.1	16.3
Romania	11.6	6.3	185.4	10.5	24.5
Slovenia	25.4	19.3	131.3	5.8	20.6
Slovakia	12.1	11.9	101.4	0.2	27.8
Finland	66.8	43.5	153.4	10.7	6.8
Sweden	57.5	50.7	113.3	6.0	5.4
United Kingdom	48.4	33.4	145.0	10.1	5.4
Norway	85.4	62.9	135.6	8.5	8.1
Switzerland	93.1	.	.	8.3	9.3
Croatia	28.1	15.7	179.6	15.2	11.9

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of electrical equipment (NACEDivision27), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 50 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's electrical equipment manufacturing sector (Division27) in 2009. These enterprises employed 1.45 million persons, equivalent to 1.1% of the total number of persons employed in the **non-financial business economy** (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) and 4.7% of the **manufacturing** (SectionC) workforce. The value added generated in this sector in 2009 was EUR74500 million, equivalent to 1.3% of the non-financial business economy total and 5.3% of the manufacturing total.

In 2009, the EU-27's electrical equipment manufacturing sector recorded **apparent labour productivity** and **average personnel costs** about EUR10 thousand above the corresponding figures for the non-financial business economy and about EUR5 thousand above manufacturing averages. Apparent labour productivity in the EU-27's electrical equipment manufacturing sector was EUR51 thousand per person employed, while average personnel costs were EUR40.0 thousand per employee. The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** for this sector was 128.4%, 3.7 percentage points below the manufacturing average (132.1%) and 10.3 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The **gross operating surplus** in the EU-27's electrical equipment manufacturing sector was 7.1% of the sector's **turnover** in 2009, in line with the average **gross operating rate** for manufacturing (7.0%) and therefore below the non-financial business economy average of 9.7%.

Sectoral analysis

In value added and employment terms, the EU-27's electrical equipment manufacturing sector is made up of one large subsector, one small subsector and four other subsectors between these two extremes. The largest subsector was the manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus (Group27.1, hereafter referred to as electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing) which contributed close to half (48.3%) of the sector's value added in 2009 and employed more than two fifths (43.3%) of the workforce. The smallest subsector was batteries and accumulators manufacturing (Group27.2) which contributed around 2% of sectoral value added and employment. The remaining four subsectors concerned: the manufacture of: wiring and wiring devices (Group27.3); electric lighting equipment (Group27.4); domestic appliances (Group27.5); and other electrical equipment (Group27.9). In 2009, these four subsectors each contributed between 9.4% and 14.8% of EU-27 sectoral value added and between 11.1% and 16.1% of

sectoral employment – see Figure 1.

The electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing subsector was the only subsector within the EU-27's electrical equipment manufacturing sector that recorded a larger share of sectoral value added than employment in 2009, indicating a higher apparent labour productivity ratio. In fact, with value added per person employed recorded at EUR57 thousand this subsector was the only one that recorded a ratio above the sectoral average (EUR51 thousand). Average personnel costs were EUR45.1 thousand per employee for the electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing subsector; again this was the only subsector where average personnel costs rose above the sectoral average of EUR40.0 thousand per employee. The relatively high values recorded for the electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing subsector for these two indicators were balanced out when they were combined to form a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, with a ratio of 124.9% in 2009, below the sectoral average of 128.4%, and therefore below the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages too. The manufacture of domestic appliances subsector and the other electrical equipment subsector both recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were marginally above the manufacturing average (132.1%).

In terms of operating profitability, the EU-27's manufacture of other electrical equipment subsector reported a gross operating rate of 9.5% in 2009, close to the non-financial business economy average (9.3%). The 7.3% rate for the electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing subsector was also above the manufacturing average (7.0%), while all other subsectors recorded gross operating rates below this average.

Country analysis

The highest level of value added in the electrical equipment manufacturing sector was generated in Germany, EUR31084 million, equivalent to 41.7% of the EU-27 total in 2009. For Germany, this was the second largest share of EU-27 value added across any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009, smaller only than the German share recorded for the [manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers](#) (Division29). Germany was the largest Member State in value added terms for each of the six electrical equipment manufacturing subsectors, its share of EU-27 value added peaking at 49.1% for the electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing subsector.

The relative importance of the electrical equipment manufacturing sector was highest in Slovenia where it accounted for 3.1% of non-financial business economy value added, followed by Germany (2.5%), Austria (2.3%) and the Czech Republic (2.2%); as such, EU-27 production was particularly concentrated in central Europe. The Member States least specialised in this sector included Latvia, Lithuania, Ireland and Cyprus where the electrical equipment manufacturing sector contributed less than 0.5% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009; Norway was also relatively unspecialised in this sector.

Germany's specialisation in this sector was broad based, but was particularly high in the electric generation and distribution equipment manufacturing subsector and the wiring and wiring devices manufacturing subsector. Slovenia's position as the most specialised Member State across the whole of the electrical equipment manufacturing sector was boosted by its very high specialisation in the domestic appliances manufacturing subsector and to a lesser extent by a high specialisation in electric lighting equipment manufacturing – where it was the second most specialised behind Slovakia. Bulgaria and Slovenia were, by far, the most specialised countries within the EU-27 for the relatively small subsector of battery and accumulators manufacturing.

Poland and Bulgaria were the only Member States that managed to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the electrical equipment manufacturing sector above 200% in 2009, indicating that apparent labour productivity was more than twice as high as average personnel costs per employee. They also recorded the highest gross operating rates for the electrical equipment manufacturing sector among the Member States, although their rates were slightly below the rate recorded in Croatia – see Table 4b.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for

a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the electrical equipment manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division27. This division includes the manufacture of products that generate, distribute and use electrical power. Also included is the manufacture of electrical lighting equipment, electric household appliances and other electrical equipment.

Electricity distribution and control apparatus includes, for example, power circuit breakers, control panels, electrical relays, electric fuses, power switching equipment and power switches. Wiring includes the production of electrical wires and cables, the insulation of wire and the manufacture of fibre optic cables. Electric lighting equipment manufacturing includes the manufacture of electric lighting fixtures as well as electric light bulbs and tubes. Domestic appliances include small electric appliances and electric household goods, water heaters, vacuum cleaners and so-called white goods such as cooking appliances, laundry equipment, refrigerators, freezers and dishwashers; appliances with electric, gas or other fuel sources are all included. The manufacture of other electrical equipment includes the manufacture of a wide range of electrical goods for household or industrial use, ranging from typically small items such as battery chargers, door opening and closing devices, bells, sirens and traffic lights to potentially larger items such as scoreboards, signs and particle accelerators.

This NACE division is composed of six groups:

- the manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus (Group27.1);
- the manufacture of batteries and accumulators (Group27.2);
- the manufacture of wiring and wiring devices (Group27.3);
- the manufacture of electric lighting equipment (Group27.4);
- the manufacture of domestic appliances (Group27.5);
- the manufacture of other electrical equipment (Group27.9).

This division excludes the manufacture of electronic products (which form part of the [manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products](#) , Division26), while commercial and industrial equipment (as opposed to household domestic appliances) for cooling, freezing, cooking and so on is also excluded (as this forms part of the [manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.](#) , Division28).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)
SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)
Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of electrical equipment \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Information and communication technologies](#)
 - [Electrical engineering](#)
 - [Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Electronics](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: batteries](#)
 - [Waste: electrical and electronic](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of fabricated metal products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

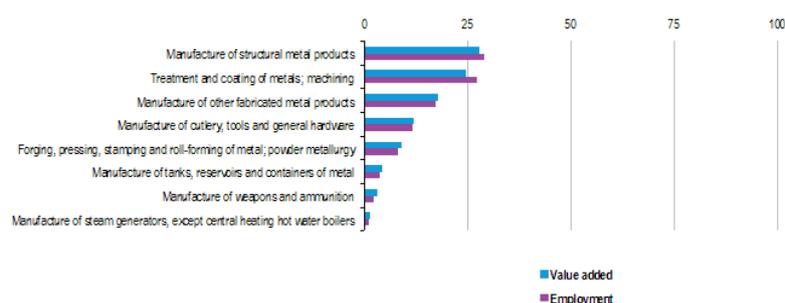
This article presents an overview of statistics for fabricated metal products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division25](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	364
Number of persons employed (1 000)	3 635
Turnover (EUR million)	402 340
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	259 267
Personnel costs (EUR million)	100 486
Value added (EUR million)	136 723
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	36 236
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.8
Number of persons employed (1)	2.7
Value added (1)	2.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	38.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	125.3
Gross operating rate (%)	9.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE-Division25), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE-Division25), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	263.9	3 634.5	402 340	136 723	100 488
Manufacture of structural metal products	117.2	1 054.3	117 109	38 162	27 038
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	8.8	137.1	18 211	3 820	4 104
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	1.0	35.3	5 815	1 766	1 321
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	1.2	75.7	11 458	4 107	3 881
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal, powder metallurgy	14.5	263.3	44 992	12 242	10 068
Treatment and coating of metals; machining	130.7	991.0	81 736	33 627	25 187
Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware	49.0	420.0	41 000	16 400	12 900
Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	48.9	830.0	81 000	24 800	17 100

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE Division25), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate (%)
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	38.0	30.2	125.2	9.0
Manufacture of structural metal products	36.0	28.1	126.8	9.5
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	43.0	28.8	139.7	8.4
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	50.0	35.8	140.5	9.2
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	84.0	38.4	161.4	10.6
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal, powder metallurgy	42.0	35.8	117.3	4.8
Treatment and coating of metals; machining	34.0	28.2	120.2	10.3
Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware	39.0	30.8	116.3	8.6
Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	38.0	29.1	134.2	9.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE Division25), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Germany	25.8	Slovenia	4.2
Manufacture of structural metal products	Italy	19.7	Estonia	1.7
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	Germany	19.5	Czech Republic	0.3
Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boiler	Germany	19.0	Finland	0.2
Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	United Kingdom	25.9	Bulgaria	0.4
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal, powder metallurgy	Germany	37.5	Italy	0.4
Treatment and coating of metals; machining	Germany	23.9	Finland	1.1
Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware	Germany	40.8	Austria	0.8
Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	Germany	26.8	Slovenia	0.9

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE Division25), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	263.9	3 634.5	402 340	136 723	100 488	21 887
Belgium	7.0	60.0	11 441.5	3 397.0	2 417.2	524.6
Bulgaria	4.2	60.0	1 248.1	350.5	206.4	93.6
Czech Republic	38.1	161.4	9 193.7	2 714.1	1 703.3	513.6
Denmark (2)	3.3	45.0	7 259.2	2 905.2	2 144.6	479.8
Germany	37.4	772.4	99 322.0	35 276.0	27 789.3	3 653.4
Estonia	0.9	11.7	670.7	188.2	150.3	31.5
Ireland	0.6	11.1	1 491.9	519.5	449.9	32.5
Greece	12.6	47.6	4 172.7	1 586.3	861.4	222.9
Spain	39.3	296.1	32 729.3	11 636.9	8 798.6	1 109.0
France (3)	20.7	324.1	49 746.6	16 321.2	13 993.8	1 669.2
Italy	77.5	600.2	74 841.6	23 394.8	16 225.3	3 669.2
Cyprus	1.1	4.2	332.9	121.5	83.1	14.1
Latvia	0.7	7.5	274.1	81.3	52.4	17.1
Lithuania	1.3	12.1	374.5	109.7	84.3	21.0
Luxembourg	0.2	3.6	511.9	177.5	140.8	10.2
Hungary	8.6	66.9	3 150.7	909.3	614.9	133.3
Malta	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	8.6	92.8	18 489.2	5 832.6	3 832.0	524.3
Austria	3.9	71.6	12 482.7	4 424.1	3 028.3	611.5
Poland	28.7	289.2	13 630.6	4 458.8	2 202.6	794.5
Portugal	13.6	90.0	5 650.6	1 996.2	1 391.3	388.2
Romania	6.9	93.3	2 778.2	796.2	485.1	301.0
Slovenia	4.2	30.5	2 529.3	863.1	537.2	129.8
Slovakia	1.5	36.6	2 520.4	535.6	426.4	184.8
Finland	5.1	45.8	5 933.7	2 147.1	1 581.6	313.2
Sweden	11.3	82.3	10 288.0	3 806.5	2 997.7	440.4
United Kingdom	26.8	344.4	32 566.4	13 213.5	8 583.6	756.7
Norway	2.5	24.3	4 840.1	1 697.5	1 297.3	133.5
Switzerland	4.5	86.8	12 638.8	5 896.3	4 553.6	968.6
Croatia	4.4	35.2	1 510.9	576.1	350.5	70.3

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE Division25), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	38.0	30.0	125.3	9.0	14.4
Belgium	56.6	44.3	127.7	8.8	15.4
Bulgaria	5.8	3.7	159.0	11.3	28.7
Czech Republic	16.8	13.1	128.8	11.0	18.9
Denmark (2)	64.6	49.3	131.0	10.5	16.5
Germany	45.7	37.4	122.2	7.5	10.4
Estonia	16.0	13.0	123.5	5.7	16.7
Ireland	47.0	41.9	112.2	4.7	6.2
Greece	33.3	24.5	135.9	18.3	14.1
Spain	39.3	32.1	122.5	8.7	9.5
France	.	43.2	.	4.7	.
Italy	39.0	32.4	120.5	9.6	15.7
Cyprus	28.8	21.6	133.4	11.5	11.6
Latvia	10.8	7.0	154.2	10.5	21.1
Lithuania	9.0	7.2	125.0	6.8	19.1
Luxembourg	48.7	38.9	125.2	7.2	5.8
Hungary	13.6	9.7	139.5	9.3	14.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	62.9	44.5	141.4	10.8	9.0
Austria	61.8	43.8	141.2	11.2	13.8
Poland	16.6	9.3	178.2	16.6	17.8
Portugal	22.2	15.9	139.7	10.3	19.4
Romania	8.5	5.3	161.7	11.2	37.8
Slovenia	21.0	18.0	116.8	5.8	19.0
Slovakia	14.6	11.7	124.8	4.3	34.5
Finland	46.9	36.1	129.9	9.5	14.6
Sweden	43.8	41.5	105.6	5.9	12.2
United Kingdom	38.4	26.4	145.5	14.2	5.7
Norway	69.9	55.3	126.4	8.3	7.9
Switzerland	68.0	.	.	10.6	16.4
Croatia	16.4	11.0	149.2	14.9	12.2

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE-Division25), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The fabricated metal products manufacturing sector (Division25) in the EU-27 comprised 364 thousand enterprises in 2009, the largest population of enterprises among all of the manufacturing (SectionC) NACE divisions. Together they employed 3.6 million persons, equivalent to 2.7% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) and 11.9% of the total manufacturing workforce. They generated EUR136723 million of value added which was 2.5% of the non-financial business economy total and 9.8% of the manufacturing total.

In employment terms, the fabricated metal products sector was the second largest manufacturing NACE division in the EU-27 in 2009 after food products manufacturing (Division10), while the EU-27's fabricated metal products sector had the third highest level of added value, after food products manufacturing and the manufacture of machinery and equipment (Division28).

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's fabricated metal products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR38 thousand per person employed, below both the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs in this sector were EUR30.0 thousand per employee, also below the manufacturing average (EUR34.5 thousand per employee) but exactly the same as the non-financial business economy average. The relatively low level of apparent labour productivity contributed to a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for fabricated metal products manufacturing, 125.3% compared with the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and the manufacturing average of 132.1%. The fabricated metal products sector's gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) was 9.0%, somewhat above the manufacturing average (7.0%) but below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

The manufacture of structural metal products (Group25.1) and the treatment and coating of metals and machining (Group25.6) subsectors were the largest subsectors in the EU-27's fabricated metal products manufacturing sector in 2009: together these two subsectors accounted for just over half of sectoral value added and employment. The next largest subsector was the manufacture of other fabricated metal products (Group25.9) followed by the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware (Group25.7), both with more than 10% of

sectoral value added and employment; these were followed in the ranking by the forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal and powder metallurgy (Group25.5) with a share of just under 10%. The three remaining subsectors each contributed less than 5% of sectoral value added and employment in the EU-27 in 2009.

The four largest subsectors within the EU-27's fabricated metal products manufacturing sector had relatively low apparent labour productivity in 2009, all recording values below the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand of value added per person employed). The lowest apparent labour productivity figure of any subsector was EUR34 thousand per person employed recorded for the treatment and coating of metals and machining subsector while the highest was EUR54 thousand per person employed for the manufacture of weapons and ammunition (Group25.4). The three largest subsectors also recorded average personnel costs below the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee): the structural metal products manufacturing subsector and the treatment and coating of metals and machining subsector recorded the lowest average personnel costs, just over EUR28 thousand per employee in both subsectors. As for apparent labour productivity, the weapons and ammunition manufacturing subsector recorded the highest average personnel costs, EUR38.4 thousand per employee.

The three smallest subsectors within the EU-27's fabricated metal products manufacturing sector recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios slightly above the non-financial business economy average in 2009: 141.4% for the manufacture of weapons and ammunition, 140.5% for the manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers (Group25.3) and 139.7% for the manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal (Group25.2). The manufacture of other fabricated metal products (134.2%) recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio just above the manufacturing average (132.1%) while the other subsectors recorded ratios below this level. The lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for any of the subsectors was 115.3% for the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware.

Despite relatively low productivity indicators, several of the larger subsectors in the EU-27 recorded relatively high operating profitability in 2009, as measured by the gross operating rate. The treatment and coating of metals and machining subsector recorded a gross operating rate of 10.3% in 2009; this was above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the second highest rate among the eight subsectors, lower only than the 10.9% rate that was recorded for weapons and ammunition manufacturing. The only subsector within the EU-27's fabricated metal products manufacturing sector to record a gross operating rate below the manufacturing average (7.0%) in 2009 was the forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal and powder metallurgy subsector which had a gross operating rate of 4.8%.

Country analysis

Germany had the highest value added of any Member State in the fabricated metal products manufacturing sector in 2009: the German share of EU-27 value added was 25.8% for the whole of the fabricated metal products sector and reached 40.8% for the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware subsector. The next largest shares of value added within the EU-27's fabricated metal products sector were recorded by Italy (17.1%), France (11.9%) and the United Kingdom (9.7%). In six of the eight subsectors Germany had the highest value added, the exceptions being the manufacture of structural metal products where Italy was the largest Member State and the manufacture of weapons and ammunition where the United Kingdom had the highest value added.

The relative importance of the fabricated metal products manufacturing sector was highest in Slovenia where it accounted for 4.2% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009, followed by Italy (3.9%) and the Czech Republic (3.5%). Slovenia was among the top three most specialised Member States in value added terms in five of the subsectors and was the single most specialised Member State in the miscellaneous subsector of the manufacture of other fabricated metal products. In a similar manner Italy and the Czech Republic were among the most specialised Member States in value added terms for several of the subsectors and were the single most specialised Member State for one – see Table 3. In contrast, the specialisation of some Member States was more narrow: Estonia was particularly specialised in the manufacture of structural metal products, without being strongly specialised in any other subsectors; Bulgaria was the most specialised Member State (with data available) in the manufacture of weapons and ammunition, despite being somewhat unspecialised in the fabricated metal products manufacturing sector as a whole.

Generally Member States recorded low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the fabricated metal products manufacturing sector, with Italy the only country to record a ratio for fabricated metal products manufacturing that was above its national non-financial business economy average in 2009. In terms of the gross

operating rate, the situation was more balanced, with a small majority of Member States recording rates for fabricated metal products manufacturing that were above their national non-financial business economy averages, with the largest positive difference recorded in Poland.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the fabricated metal products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division25. This division includes the manufacture of products made solely from metal (such as parts, containers and structures), usually with a static, immovable function; these can be contrasted with combinations or assemblies of such metal products (sometimes with other materials) into more complex units that – unless they are purely electrical, electronic or optical – work with moving parts and are classified to Divisions26 to 30.

Structural metal products include, for example, metal frameworks or parts for construction. Steam generators include, for example, generators for nuclear reactors or for power boilers.

The manufacture of weapons and ammunition includes the manufacture of heavy weapons, small arms, air or gas guns and pistols, war ammunition, hunting, sporting or protective firearms and ammunition, explosive devices such as bombs, mines and torpedoes.

Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal and powder metallurgy as well as the treatment and coating of metals and machining are typically carried out on a fee or contract basis. The treatment and coating of metals also includes plating, engraving, boring, turning, milling, sharpening, polishing and welding.

The manufacture of other fabricated metal products includes the production of steel drums, containers, light metal packaging, nails, screws, bolts, nuts, springs, chains, as well as household and industrial fixtures.

This NACE division is composed of eight groups:

- the manufacture of structural metal products (Group25.1);
- the manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal (Group25.2);
- the manufacture of steam generators (Group25.3);
- the manufacture of weapons and ammunition (Group25.4);
- the forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal and powder metallurgy (Group25.5);
- the treatment and coating of metals and machining (Group25.6);
- the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware (Group25.7);
- the manufacture of other fabricated metal products (Group25.9).

Excluded from this division are the manufacture of tanks and other fighting vehicles (included as part of the [manufacture of other transport equipment](#) , Division30), the manufacture of metal furniture (which is part of [furniture manufacturing](#) , Division31), metal sports goods, games and toys (which are classified to [other manufacturing](#) , Division32) and [specialised repair, maintenance and installation activities](#) , which form part of Division33.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Pressure equipment](#)
 - [Mechanical engineering](#)
 - [Defence](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of food products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

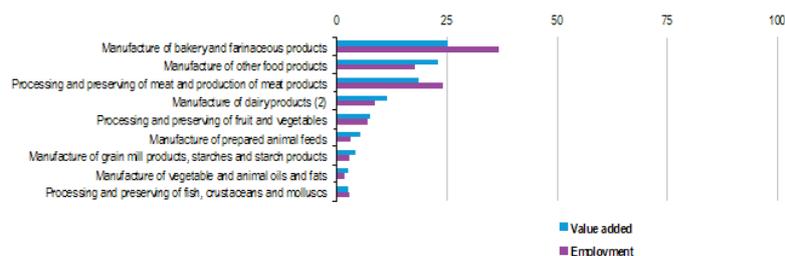
This article presents an overview of statistics for food products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division10](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	251
Number of persons employed (1 000)	4 000
Turnover (EUR million)	790 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	626 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	96 000
Value added (EUR million)	158 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	62 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.2
Number of persons employed (1)	3.0
Value added (1)	2.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	38.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	25.4
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	155.1
Gross operating rate (%)	7.9

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Employment, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Manufacture of food products	251.2	4 000.0	790 000	158 000	98 000
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	36.7	659.6	184 484	29 255	20 250
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	3.7	114.4	21 795	3 917	2 400
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	9.9	273.0	56 000	11 700	6 760
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	8.7	65.1	43 179	4 190	1 934
Manufacture of dairy products (1)	11.6	359.0	120 000	18 000	11 000
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	6.3	109.5	35 532	6 562	3 341
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	145.9	1 466.4	106 673	39 511	26 517
Manufacture of other food products	23.3	703.0	150 000	36 200	19 300
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	5.2	123.0	61 571	8 318	4 368

(1) Employment, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Manufacture of food products	38.0	25.4	155.1	7.9
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	30.0	23.1	131.8	4.9
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	34.0	21.4	160.1	7.0
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	42.0	27.2	154.4	8.8
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	64.0	35.4	181.9	5.2
Manufacture of dairy products (1)	50.0	31.0	154.0	6.0
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	60.0	32.0	167.2	8.8
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	27.0	19.9	135.3	12.2
Manufacture of other food products	51.0	33.8	151.6	11.0
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	68.0	36.4	165.6	6.4

(1) Wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of food products	Germany	17.7	Lithuania	5.7
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	Germany	21.2	Denmark	1.0
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Spain	18.4	Lithuania	0.6
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	Germany	14.6	Poland	0.5
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	Spain	17.3	Hungary	0.2
Manufacture of dairy products	France	17.9	Lithuania	1.6
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	United Kingdom	20.7	Hungary	0.3
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	Germany	21.8	Cyprus	1.6
Manufacture of other food products	United Kingdom	16.2	Ireland	3.5
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	United Kingdom	17.5	Lithuania	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	251.2	4 000.0	790 000	158 000	96 000	25 400
Belgium	7.3	85.8	33 965.4	5 574.3	3 300.5	1 142.7
Bulgaria	4.7	89.2	3 322.6	554.7	290.2	243.5
Czech Republic	6.1	105.8	11 041.1	2 026.8	1 126.3	331.3
Denmark (2)	1.6	76.8	20 967.5	4 053.8	2 876.5	1 014.9
Germany	20.5	705.1	140 249.0	27 911.0	18 557.0	3 773.6
Estonia	0.4	12.8	1 040.9	210.4	136.2	44.0
Ireland	0.6	33.8	19 638.3	4 514.5	1 376.8	264.9
Greece	15.8	81.2	11 101.9	3 336.6	1 666.5	556.7
Spain	23.1	323.9	76 720.3	14 819.4	8 818.1	2 844.2
France (3)	57.1	536.3	135 635.4	26 759.4	19 001.6	5 462.7
Italy	55.0	362.2	97 435.9	17 761.8	10 592.7	4 362.7
Cyprus	0.9	11.3	1 232.1	333.3	209.2	69.8
Latvia	0.7	23.2	1 199.0	258.8	158.6	43.0
Lithuania	1.1	40.3	2 470.3	500.0	290.1	87.7
Luxembourg (4)	0.1	3.7	305.3	130.0	110.9	9.4
Hungary	4.2	90.3	7 907.7	1 540.5	816.4	276.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	4.2	121.2	55 142.1	8 126.0	4 741.0	1 210.2
Austria	3.6	68.5	13 130.4	3 308.2	2 176.9	462.7
Poland	13.6	369.5	34 047.4	6 770.9	3 167.5	1 271.9
Portugal	9.4	95.1	11 084.6	2 180.4	1 332.4	638.4
Romania	8.4	166.5	7 164.6	1 474.3	730.9	650.1
Slovenia	1.0	15.0	1 736.0	351.5	259.3	83.6
Slovakia	0.7	30.7	2 816.7	493.2	318.6	219.3
Finland	1.7	34.5	8 689.8	1 939.9	1 302.4	359.5
Sweden	3.3	56.1	13 127.5	2 746.1	2 041.8	410.1
United Kingdom	6.3	364.4	76 686.7	20 485.9	10 671.3	1 913.3
Norway	1.9	44.6	15 438.5	3 026.3	2 120.2	620.5
Switzerland	1.4	57.2	17 816.9	4 378.1	2 850.1	791.8
Croatia	3.1	58.2	4 320.2	1 021.3	634.7	185.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Including only processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products, processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs and manufacture of bakery and farinaceous goods
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	38.0	25.4	155.1	7.9	19.0
Belgium	65.0	41.4	156.9	6.7	20.5
Bulgaria	6.2	3.4	184.7	8.0	43.8
Czech Republic	19.2	11.4	168.2	8.2	16.3
Denmark (2)	52.8	38.1	138.4	5.6	25.0
Germany	39.6	27.2	145.6	6.7	13.5
Estonia	17.1	10.7	159.8	7.8	20.1
Ireland	133.7	41.2	324.4	16.0	5.9
Greece	41.1	25.4	161.7	15.2	16.7
Spain	45.8	28.4	160.9	7.8	19.2
France	-	35.4	-	5.7	-
Italy	45.3	33.3	136.0	7.4	24.6
Cyprus	28.5	19.0	154.9	10.1	20.9
Latvia	11.2	6.9	162.7	8.3	16.6
Lithuania	12.6	7.3	173.5	8.8	17.3
Luxembourg (3)	37.1	30.1	123.0	8.9	6.8
Hungary	17.1	9.2	184.5	9.1	17.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	67.0	40.4	165.9	6.1	14.9
Austria	48.3	33.3	145.3	8.6	14.0
Poland	16.9	8.4	202.9	10.6	18.8
Portugal	22.9	14.3	160.2	7.7	29.3
Romania	8.9	4.4	199.7	10.4	44.1
Slovenia	23.4	17.9	130.9	5.3	23.8
Slovakia	16.1	10.4	154.5	6.2	44.5
Finland	56.3	38.6	145.6	7.3	18.5
Sweden	47.3	39.3	120.3	5.4	14.9
United Kingdom	56.2	29.6	190.0	12.9	9.3
Norway	67.8	48.0	141.3	5.9	19.8
Switzerland	76.6	-	-	8.7	18.1
Croatia	17.5	11.4	153.2	8.9	18.1

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Including only processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products, processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs and manufacture of bakery
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of food products (NACE Division 10), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 251.2 thousand enterprises operating with food products manufacturing (Division10) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 4.0 million persons, equivalent to 3.0% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 13.0% of the total number of persons employed in manufacturing (SectionC). They generated EUR 158000 million of value added which was 2.8% of the non-financial business economy total and 11.3% of the manufacturing total. At the NACE divisionlevel, this was the largest sector within manufacturing in 2009, both in terms of employment and value added.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's food products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR 38 thousand of value added per person employed, below not only the manufacturing average of EUR 46 thousand per person employed but also the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed. Alongside this low apparent labour productivity, **average personnel costs** within the EU-27's food products manufacturing sector were EUR 25.4 thousand per employee which was also lower than the averages recorded across the whole of manufacturing and the non-financial business economy (EUR 34.5 thousand and EUR 30.0 thousand per employee respectively). Combining these two indicators into the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** shows that value added per person employed in the EU-27's food products manufacturing in 2009 was equivalent to 155.1% of average personnel costs per employee. This ratio was above the manufacturing average of 132.1% and also the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%.

The **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) of the EU-27's food products manufacturing sector in 2009 was 7.9%, slightly above the manufacturing average (7.0%) but below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

Close to three in every five (58.1%) enterprises within the EU-27's food products manufacturing sector manufactured bakery and farinaceous products and were thus classified in NACE Group10.7. The second largest enterprise population among the subsectors (14.7% of the sectoral total) concerned the processing and preserving of meat and meat production (Group10.1). These two subsectors were also the largest in terms of employment, followed by the manufacture of other food products (Group10.8) – see Figure 1. In value added terms, these three subsectors were also the largest, although their relative importance changed, as the sectoral share generated by other food products manufacturing (22.9%) was greater than that for the processing and preserving of meat and meat production (18.5%); the largest subsector remained bakery and farinaceous products manufacturing with a 25.0% share.

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's food products manufacturing sector was pulled downwards in 2009 by the two largest subsectors (in terms of the number of enterprises and employment), namely bakery and farinaceous products manufacturing and processing and preserving of meat and meat production – as these two subsectors recorded apparent labour productivity ratios of EUR 27 thousand and EUR 30 thousand per person employed respectively. The only other subsectors with an apparent labour productivity below the manufacturing average were the processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (Group10.2) – which was also below the non-financial business economy average – and the processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables (Group10.3). The five remaining food subsectors all recorded apparent labour productivity ratios that were above the manufacturing average, with prepared animal feeds manufacturing (Group10.9) the highest (EUR 68 thousand per person employed). In contrast, only two subsectors recorded average personnel costs above the manufacturing average, namely prepared animal feeds manufacturing and the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (Group10.4).

In seven of the eight food products manufacturing NACE groups for which data are available in 2009 the EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio exceeded the manufacturing average (132.1%), the one exception being processing and preserving of meat and meat production (131.8%). Most of these subsectors recorded ratios that were also above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), with the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity recorded for the manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products (Group10.6; 187.2%), prepared animal feeds manufacturing (185.8%) and the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (181.9%).

In contrast, EU-27 gross operating rates for the food products manufacturing subsectors in 2009 were more evenly distributed around the manufacturing average, with one matching the manufacturing average of 7.0% and four each above and below this rate. The lowest gross operating rate was recorded for the processing and preserving of meat and meat production (4.9%), whereas the highest was recorded for bakery and farinaceous products manufacturing (12.2%).

Country analysis

The largest food products manufacturing sector was in Germany, where 17.7% of the EU-27's value added was recorded in 2009. The next largest Member States, by this measure, were France, the United Kingdom and Italy, each with more than 10% of the EU-27 total. Germany, France and Poland were the only Member States to account for 10% or more of the EU-27's food products manufacturing workforce in 2009, with Italy just under this level. The four largest Member States in the food products manufacturing sector accounted for a smaller share of EU-27 value added and employment than was typical for manufacturing as a whole, underlining the relatively widespread nature of this sector compared with manufacturing as a whole: in other words, food products manufacturing displayed less geographical concentration and specialisation than manufacturing as a whole. Among the nine food products manufacturing subsectors, Germany and the United Kingdom were the largest producers (based on value added) for three activities, Spain for two, and France for one.

Based on shares of non-financial business economy value added, Lithuania was the most specialised Member State in food products manufacturing, as it generated 5.7% of its non-financial business economy value added in this sector. The next most specialised Member States in 2009 were Ireland (5.3% of non-financial business economy value added was in food products manufacturing), Hungary (4.6%) and Poland (4.5%). The least specialised Member State was Sweden, the only country where this sector's contribution to non-financial business economy value added was less than 2.0%. Table 3 shows the Member State most specialised in each of the subsectors.

By far the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the food products manufacturing sector in 2009 was recorded in Ireland, with apparent labour productivity equivalent to 324.4% of average personnel costs. The next highest ratio was recorded in Poland (202.9%), followed by Romania (199.7%) and the United Kingdom (190.0%). These four Member States with the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in 2009 all recorded gross operating rates of 10.0% or more in this sector, as did Greece and Cyprus.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the food products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division10. This division includes the processing of the products of agriculture, forestry and fishing into food for humans or animals, and includes the production of various intermediate products that are not directly food products. The activity often generates associated products of greater or lesser value (for example, hides from slaughtering, or oilcake from oil production). Production can be carried out for own account, as well as for third parties, as in custom slaughtering.

Some activities are considered manufacturing (for example, those performed in bakeries, pastry shops, and prepared meat shops and so on which sell their own production) even though there is retail sale of the products in the producers' own shop. However, where the processing is minimal and does not lead to a real transformation, the unit is classified to [wholesale and retail trade](#) (SectionG).

This NACE division is organised by activities dealing with different kinds of products:

- the processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products, including the production of hides and skins originating from slaughterhouses and the production of feathers and down (Group10.1);
- the processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (Group10.2), including the production of fishmeal for human consumption or animal feed;

- the processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables (Group10.3), including the production of fruit or vegetable juices as well as nuts;
- the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (Group10.4), including the manufacture of crude and refined oils and fats from vegetable or animal materials, except rendering or refining of lard and other edible animal fats;
- the manufacture of dairy products(Group10.5), including the operation of dairies and cheese making, the production of ice cream; the production of raw milk (for example, from cattle or sheep) is excluded as is the manufacture of non-dairy milk and cheese substitutes;
- the manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products (Group10.6), including the milling of flour or meal from grains or vegetables, the milling, cleaning and polishing of rice, as well as the manufacture of flour mixes or doughs from these products;
- the manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products (Group10.7), including the production of bread, fresh and preserved pastry goods and cakes, rusks and biscuits, macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products;
- the manufacture of other food products, including sugar, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, coffee, tea, spices, sauces and condiments, prepared meals and dishes (in other words, prepared, seasoned and cooked), perishable foods (such as sandwiches) and specialty food products such as infant formulae, baby foods, dietary foods for special medical purposes (Group10.8);
- the manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals or pets, including the concentrated animal feed and feed supplements (Group10.9).

This division does not include the preparation of meals for immediate consumption, such as in restaurants. The production of animal feeds from slaughter waste or by-products is classified in food manufacturing; however, processing food waste into secondary raw material is classified to [waste collection, treatment and disposal activities and materials recovery](#) (Division38). The packaging of meat is excluded (as it forms part of [office administrative, office support and other business support activities](#) , Division82) as is the processing and preserving of fish on vessels engaged in fishing (which forms part of fishing aquaculture, Division03 – which is outside the activities covered by structural business statistics).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of food products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Food](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Agriculture and food](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of furniture statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

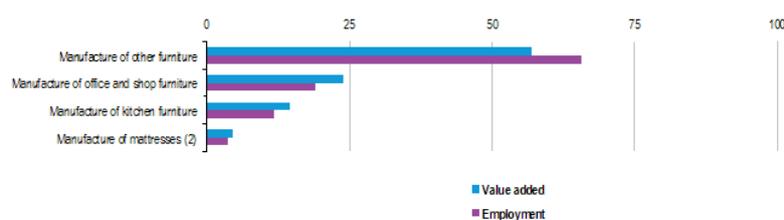
This article presents an overview of statistics for furniture manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division31](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	124
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 080
Turnover (EUR million)	90 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	65 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	22 000
Value added (EUR million)	29 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	7 100
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.6
Number of persons employed (1)	0.8
Value added (1)	0.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	27.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	22.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	119.6
Gross operating rate (%)	7.7

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of furniture (NACE Division31), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Value added, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of furniture (NACE Division31), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of furniture	124.0	1 080.0	90 000	29 000	22 000
Manufacture of office and shop furniture	17.6	205.4	21 582	6 888	5 551
Manufacture of kitchen furniture	16.6	127.3	13 880	4 183	3 101
Manufacture of mattresses (1)	-	40.0	5 976	1 569	1 000
Manufacture of other furniture	89.8	708.2	51 999	16 462	12 180

(1) Number of enterprises, turnover and value added, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of furniture (NACE Division31), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacture of furniture	27.0	22.0	119.6	7.7
Manufacture of office and shop furniture	34.0	29.1	115.1	6.2
Manufacture of kitchen furniture	33.0	27.0	121.6	7.8
Manufacture of mattresses (1)	.	25.0	.	7.1
Manufacture of other furniture	23.0	19.1	121.8	8.2

(1) Gross operating rate, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of furniture (NACEDivision31), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of furniture	Germany	20.6	Lithuania	2.0
Manufacture of office and shop furniture	Germany	21.5	Slovenia	0.3
Manufacture of kitchen furniture	Germany	25.6	Slovenia	0.2
Manufacture of mattresses	Germany	.	Lithuania	0.1
Manufacture of other furniture	Italy	23.4	Lithuania	1.7

(1) Denmark, 2000; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of furniture (NACEDivision31), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	124.0	1 080.0	90 000	29 000	22 000	4 014
Belgium	2.3	15.2	2 385.3	703.1	483.3	119.2
Bulgaria	2.4	25.6	352.0	106.9	57.2	42.0
Czech Republic	6.9	29.4	1 348.2	385.2	269.0	62.6
Denmark (2)	0.4	14.2	2 700.7	904.8	691.0	83.4
Germany	6.5	134.8	18 323.6	5 972.0	4 716.0	422.4
Estonia	0.6	7.1	286.7	80.8	67.3	7.2
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greece	7.3	20.7	967.5	441.0	298.9	68.0
Spain	15.2	91.0	7 123.9	2 506.9	2 154.4	190.7
France (3)	12.2	53.0	7 797.5	2 440.6	2 065.0	.
Italy	21.8	175.1	21 471.5	5 747.7	4 280.4	800.9
Cyprus	0.4	1.4	67.8	36.6	27.8	4.4
Latvia	0.7	6.6	165.3	47.1	34.3	5.5
Lithuania	1.1	19.4	678.3	180.1	129.1	15.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.2	20.8	8.9	6.1	0.1
Hungary	2.9	19.0	646.7	175.4	124.1	22.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	5.0	26.1	3 789.0	1 174.3	887.3	100.4
Austria	3.2	30.7	3 062.2	1 164.0	909.3	99.9
Poland	14.7	165.0	6 610.6	1 941.2	1 065.6	224.0
Portugal	5.7	36.6	1 444.1	492.3	397.2	124.4
Romania	4.4	65.8	1 407.7	419.7	258.4	112.3
Slovenia	1.1	10.5	455.7	150.3	149.1	29.4
Slovakia	0.3	12.4	620.4	159.4	125.9	25.1
Finland	1.1	9.6	1 050.9	339.3	263.7	34.2
Sweden	2.3	16.7	2 407.6	703.5	598.5	87.0
United Kingdom	6.4	94.1	7 659.6	2 740.4	1 805.4	216.6
Norway	1.0	7.3	1 090.5	387.0	297.3	25.4
Switzerland	0.6	12.8	2 322.9	894.1	698.3	62.6
Croatia	0.8	11.7	426.3	138.4	98.8	19.3

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2009.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of furniture (NACEDivision31), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	27.0	22.0	119.6	7.7	12.4
Belgium	46.3	36.9	125.4	9.2	17.0
Bulgaria	4.3	2.4	179.8	13.8	38.2
Czech Republic	13.1	10.8	121.3	8.6	16.3
Denmark (2)	63.6	48.8	130.3	7.9	9.2
Germany	44.3	36.4	121.5	6.9	7.1
Estonia	11.3	9.6	117.6	4.7	8.9
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.
Greece	21.3	22.2	95.8	16.2	15.4
Spain	27.5	26.4	104.3	4.9	7.6
France	.	39.0	.	4.8	.
Italy	32.8	30.1	108.9	6.8	13.9
Cyprus	25.4	21.3	119.3	10.1	12.1
Latvia	7.2	5.3	136.7	7.7	11.6
Lithuania	9.3	6.8	137.1	7.5	8.7
Luxembourg	47.3	35.1	134.8	13.3	0.8
Hungary	9.2	7.0	131.9	7.9	13.0
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	44.9	42.9	104.6	7.6	8.6
Austria	37.9	32.6	116.4	8.3	8.6
Poland	11.8	7.2	163.4	13.2	16.7
Portugal	13.4	11.2	120.2	6.6	25.3
Romania	6.4	4.0	160.5	11.5	26.8
Slovenia	15.0	15.1	99.2	1.9	18.6
Slovakia	12.8	10.2	126.1	5.3	15.8
Finland	35.4	31.7	111.9	5.3	10.1
Sweden	42.1	38.7	108.9	4.7	12.4
United Kingdom	28.1	19.9	146.3	12.2	8.0
Norway	53.2	43.4	122.7	8.2	6.6
Switzerland	68.7	.	.	8.4	7.0
Croatia	11.8	8.8	134.2	9.3	13.9

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of furniture (NACE Division31), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's furniture manufacturing (Division31) sector included 124 thousand enterprises in 2009 that employed 1.08 million persons. This sector represented 0.6% of the total enterprise population in the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 0.8% of the non-financial business economy's workforce. The furniture manufacturing sector generated EUR29000 million of value added which was 0.5% of the non-financial business economy total, lower than the sector's shares of employment and the enterprise population indicating relatively low **apparent labour productivity** and a relatively small average size. The furniture manufacturing sector accounted for 3.5% of the **manufacturing** (Section C) workforce and 2.1% of manufacturing value added.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR27 thousand per person employed, about one third lower than the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and even further below the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. This low apparent labour productivity was accompanied by low **average personnel costs** which were EUR22.0 thousand per employee within the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector in 2009, around one quarter below the EUR30.0 thousand per employee average for the non-financial business economy and more than one third below the EUR34.5 thousand per employee average for manufacturing as a whole.

The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** combines the two previous indicators and shows that apparent labour productivity in the furniture manufacturing sector was 119.6% of average personnel costs per employee, a lower ratio than the average for the non-financial business economy (138.8%) and manufacturing (132.1%). Despite the relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector recorded relatively high operating profitability as measured by the **gross operating rate**, in other words, the ratio between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**. This rate was 7.7% for the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector in 2009, higher than the manufacturing average (7.0%) but just below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

The furniture manufacturing sector is composed of four NACE classes, three of which concern a particular type of furniture manufacturing, while the fourth covers all remaining furniture manufacturing. Within the EU-27

the largest of the four subsectors in 2009 was the manufacture of other furniture (Class31.09), with close to three fifths (56.8%) of sectoral value added and nearly two thirds (65.6%) of the sectoral workforce. Among the three more specific subsectors, the largest activity was the manufacture of office and shop furniture (Class31.01) with close to one fifth (19.0%) of sectoral employment and nearly one quarter (23.8%) of sectoral value added, followed by the manufacture of kitchen furniture (Class31.02) which was about half the size of office and shop furniture manufacturing. The smallest subsector was mattresses manufacturing (Class31.03).

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector was pulled downwards by the largest subsector, namely the manufacture of other furniture, where apparent labour productivity in 2009 was EUR23 thousand per person employed, approximately half the manufacturing average. The value added per person employed in the remaining subsectors was EUR33 thousand for kitchen furniture manufacturing and EUR34 thousand for office and shop furniture manufacturing: an incomplete aggregate based on data available for 21 Member States⁷⁸ shows that the apparent labour productivity for mattresses manufacturing was also around this level.

For the three subsectors manufacturing a particular type of furniture, average personnel costs per employee within the EU-27 ranged in 2009 from EUR25.0 thousand for mattresses manufacturing to EUR29.1 thousand for office and shop furniture manufacturing; average personnel costs for the manufacture of other furniture were well below this range, at EUR19.1 thousand per employee.

The relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector as a whole was common across all subsectors, ranging from 115.1% for office and shop furniture manufacturing to 121.8% for other furniture manufacturing; again based on an incomplete aggregate for 21 Member States, mattresses manufacturing recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 129.3% in 2009.

For the gross operating rate, the kitchen furniture manufacturing subsector and the other furniture manufacturing subsector recorded rates above the manufacturing average (7.0%) but below the non-financial business economy average (9.6%) in 2009, while the rate for office and shop furniture manufacturing was below the manufacturing average. For mattresses manufacturing the gross operating rate was 6.9% in 2009, once more based on an aggregate of the available data for 21 Member States.

Country analysis

In value added terms, Germany and Italy were the largest Member States in the furniture manufacturing sector in 2009 with shares in the EU-27 total of 20.6% and 19.8% respectively. The United Kingdom (9.4% of the EU-27 total), Spain (8.6%) and France (8.4%) were the next largest contributors to value added in the EU-27's furniture manufacturing sector. The 0.6% share of EU-27 value added recorded by Lithuania in the furniture manufacturing sector was the highest share for Lithuania in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. At a more detailed level, Italy had the highest value added for other furniture manufacturing, while Germany was largest producer in the remaining subsectors. Based on employment, the largest Member States in the furniture manufacturing sector were Italy (16.2% of employment in the EU-27), Poland (15.3%) and Germany (12.5%).

Given its relatively large share of EU-27 value added in this sector it is unsurprising that the relative importance of the furniture manufacturing sector was highest in Lithuania where it contributed 2.0% of value added in the non-financial business economy in 2009. The next most specialised Member States, in value added terms, were Poland (1.3% of non-financial business economy value added was generated in furniture manufacturing), Estonia (1.2%), Slovenia and Italy (both 1.0%). The Member States that were least specialised in furniture manufacturing (in value added terms) were the United Kingdom, France and Luxembourg where this sector contributed 0.3% or less of non-financial business economy value added in 2009.

Slovenia and Greece recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% for furniture manufacturing in 2009, as average personnel costs per employee exceeded apparent labour productivity per person employed. Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were generally low across the Member States, as this ratio for furniture manufacturing was below the non-financial business economy average in every Member State (for which data are available). The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for furniture manufacturing was 179.8% in Bulgaria, which was 2 percentage points above the Bulgarian average for manufacturing but 8 percentage points below the Bulgarian non-financial business economy average. In terms of the gross operating rate, the

⁷⁸Excluding the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands.

situation was slightly different: out of 22 Member States with data available Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland and Romania recorded gross operating rates for furniture manufacturing that were above their average rates for their non-financial business economies.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the furniture manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division31. This division includes the manufacture of furniture and related products of any material except stone, concrete and ceramic. Some of the processes used in furniture manufacturing are similar to processes that are used in other manufacturing activities. However, the multiple processes that are common in furniture manufacturing distinguish it from manufacturing of more simple products manufactured from similar materials (such as wood and metal).

The manufacture of office and shop furniture includes the manufacture of chairs and seats for offices, work-rooms, hotels, restaurants, public premises, theatres, cinemas and the like; special furniture for shops such as counters, display cases, shelves; furniture for offices, laboratories, churches, schools and restaurants.

The manufacture of other furniture includes the manufacture of furniture for gardens and houses (such as for bedrooms and living rooms) as well as finishing work such as upholstery, spraying, painting or French polishing.

This NACE division is composed of four classes organised into one group:

- the manufacture of office and shop furniture (Class31.01);
- the manufacture of kitchen furniture (Class31.02);
- the manufacture of mattresses (Class31.03);
- the manufacture of other furniture (Class31.09).

The information presented in this article excludes the manufacture of soft furnishings such as pillows, cushions and quilts (these are covered within [textile manufacturing](#) , Division13), the manufacture of seats for transport equipment (included as part of the [manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers](#) and the [manufacture of other transport equipment](#) , Divisions29 and 30) and furniture installation (which forms part of [specialised construction activities](#) , Division43).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of furniture \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Furniture](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Notes

Manufacture of leather and related products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for leather and related products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division15](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	37
Number of persons employed (1 000)	422
Turnover (EUR million)	38 765
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	28 294
Personnel costs (EUR million)	7 089
Value added (EUR million)	9 786
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	2 698
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	0.3
Value added (1)	0.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	23.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	18.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	127.1
Gross operating rate (%)	7.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of leather and related products (NACE Division15), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

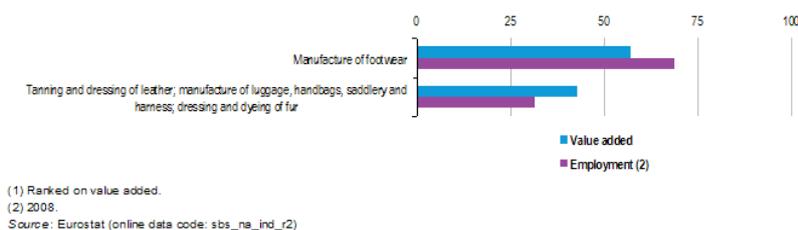


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of leather and related products (NACE Division15), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Manufacture of leather and related products	37.0	422.0	38 765	9 786	7 089
Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness, dressing and dyeing of fur (1)	15.2	188.4	15 730	4 203	2 880
Manufacture of footwear	21.7	233.5	21 875	5 583	4 209

(1) Number of persons employed, 2008.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of leather and related products (NACE Division15), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Stage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of leather and related products	32.8	18.2	127.3	7.8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur (1)	33.9	24.9	132.2	7.4
Manufacture of footwear	19.0	15.1	129.7	8.7

(1) 2008, except for gross operating rate.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of leather and related products (NACE Division15), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of leather and related products	Italy	44.0	Portugal	0.6
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur	Italy	48.3	Italy	0.3
Manufacture of footwear	Italy	45.8	Portugal	0.7

(1) Denmark, 2008, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of leather and related products (NACE-Division15), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
				(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	37.0	422.0	38 785	9 798	7 089	1 151
Belgium (2)	0.1	0.4	60.0	14.2	9.5	2.5
Bulgaria	0.5	16.7	127.4	53.0	:	:
Czech Republic	1.0	6.7	215.1	71.0	53.5	7.1
Denmark (3)	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	1.0	17.3	2 577.0	680.7	494.3	111.6
Estonia	0.1	1.3	26.0	11.6	10.4	0.8
Ireland	0.0	0.2	23.3	7.4	3.8	0.2
Greece	1.4	4.5	274.4	108.0	68.6	4.5
Spain	4.6	33.2	3 606.0	984.4	676.5	52.4
France (4)	1.8	25.3	3 945.8	1 363.3	911.8	:
Italy	16.1	140.9	21 053.8	4 369.2	3 283.3	610.6
Cyprus	0.0	0.1	8.5	2.3	2.2	0.3
Latvia	0.1	0.4	4.2	1.7	1.4	0.0
Lithuania	0.1	1.2	18.9	6.9	5.8	0.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.6	10.0	316.3	83.3	63.4	9.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.3	2.0	327.3	97.2	74.0	15.8
Austria	0.2	4.0	707.7	187.7	124.9	11.0
Poland	3.0	27.6	678.3	234.5	138.3	22.3
Portugal	2.8	43.4	1 899.3	581.6	458.9	63.8
Romania	1.8	59.7	776.8	313.4	220.7	31.2
Slovenia	0.2	3.8	246.1	59.1	53.2	4.1
Slovakia	0.1	10.8	400.2	112.2	87.1	9.6
Finland (3)	0.3	2.1	212.5	82.3	55.5	8.6
Sweden	0.4	0.9	108.2	38.5	28.1	1.2
United Kingdom	0.6	:	654.4	265.1	175.0	16.0
Norway (3)	0.1	0.3	56.0	12.7	11.7	0.7
Switzerland	0.1	1.8	296.9	89.8	82.8	2.7
Croatia	0.3	8.7	283.4	62.0	59.2	12.0

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) Manufacture of footwear (Group 15.2).
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of leather and related products (NACE Division15), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	23.0	18.2	127.1	7.0	11.1
Belgium (2)	38.1	32.4	117.4	7.9	17.7
Bulgaria	3.2	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	10.6	9.0	118.3	8.1	10.0
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.
Germany	39.4	30.5	128.9	7.2	16.4
Estonia	8.8	7.8	112.5	5.0	6.5
Ireland	49.1	27.1	181.2	15.2	2.9
Greece	23.8	21.9	108.9	14.8	4.2
Spain	29.7	22.0	134.8	8.5	5.3
France	.	36.0	.	11.4	.
Italy	31.0	27.5	112.7	5.2	14.0
Cyprus	16.5	17.8	92.9	1.0	14.8
Latvia	4.4	3.7	119.3	7.3	2.8
Lithuania	5.9	5.2	113.4	6.0	10.4
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	8.4	6.6	126.5	6.3	11.4
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	47.6	41.9	113.7	7.1	16.2
Austria	46.6	32.0	145.4	8.9	5.9
Poland	8.5	5.8	147.6	14.2	9.5
Portugal	13.4	10.7	125.5	6.5	11.0
Romania	5.3	3.7	141.3	11.9	10.0
Slovenia	15.6	14.4	108.3	2.4	7.0
Slovakia	10.4	8.1	128.7	6.3	8.6
Finland (3)	38.8	28.2	137.7	12.6	10.5
Sweden	40.8	35.0	116.7	9.6	3.1
United Kingdom	.	.	.	10.4	6.0
Norway (3)	41.2	40.5	101.7	1.8	5.6
Switzerland	51.0	.	.	2.4	3.0
Croatia	7.1	7.1	89.5	1.0	19.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) Manufacture of footwear (Group 15.2).
(3) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of leather and related products (NACE Division 15), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 37 thousand enterprises operating with leather and related products manufacturing (Division 15) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 422 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.3% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 1.4% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. They generated EUR 9786 million of value added which was 0.2% of the non-financial business economy total and 0.7% of the manufacturing total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR 23 thousand per person employed. This was the second lowest level of apparent labour productivity among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009 (higher only than the manufacture of wearing apparel, Division 14) and was half the manufacturing average (EUR 46 thousand per person employed). In line with this low apparent labour productivity ratio, the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector also recorded a low level of average personnel costs, EUR 18.2 thousand per employee in 2009. This was also the second lowest value across the manufacturing NACE divisions, and was a little more than half the manufacturing average (EUR 34.5 thousand per employee). As for wearing apparel manufacturing, these relatively low values may reflect an above average incidence of part-time work, as both of these indicators are compiled on a per head basis using a simple head count. In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators in percentage terms; and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. This latter ratio was 127.1% for the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector in 2009, 5.0 percentage points below the manufacturing average (132.1%).

The gross operating rate for the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector in 2009 shows that the gross operating surplus was 7.0% of turnover, the same rate as recorded for manufacturing as a whole, and therefore below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

The manufacture of footwear (Group 15.2) was the largest of the two subsectors within the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector. Footwear manufacturing enterprises made up 58.7% of the enterprise population, and they generated 57.1% of sectoral value added and employed close to 70% of the sectoral workforce. The remaining subsector, tanning and dressing of leather, dressing and dyeing of fur, and the manufacture

of other leather products such as luggage, handbags, saddlery and harnesses (Group15.1; hereafter referred to as leather and fur processing) accounted for the remainder.

Apparent labour productivity per person employed varied greatly between the two leather subsectors in the EU-27, ranging from EUR19 thousand for footwear manufacturing in 2009 to EUR33 thousand (2008 data) for the smaller subsector of leather and fur processing. Equally, average personnel costs per employee were much lower for footwear manufacturing (EUR15.1 thousand) than they were for the leather and fur processing subsector (EUR24.9 thousand, 2008 data). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was more balanced, with the leather and fur processing subsector recording a ratio of 132.2% in 2008 and the footwear manufacturing subsector a ratio of 125.7% in 2009. A direct comparison of the two subsectors using 2008 data shows that the footwear manufacturing subsector had notably lower apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs than the leather and fur processing subsector, but its wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2008 was higher, standing at 135.6%.

Country analysis

As for the manufacture of [textiles](#) (Division13) and wearing apparel, the largest Member State (in value added terms) in the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector in 2009 was Italy. Italy's share of the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector was 44.6% in 2009, the highest share for Italy in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. Italy's share of EU-27 value added ranged from 44.3% for the leather and fur processing subsector to 44.9% for footwear manufacturing. The only other Member States with a double-digit share of value added in the EU-27's leather and related products manufacturing sector in 2009 were France (13.9%) and Spain (10.1%). Nevertheless, the 5.9% share of EU-27 value added recorded for Portugal in this sector was the highest share for Portugal in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. In terms of the workforce, the Italian share was slightly smaller, 33.4% of the EU-27 total, while Romania (14.1%) and Portugal (10.3%) both contributed larger shares of those employed within the EU-27 than either Spain (7.9%) or France (6.0%, based on employees).

The relative importance of the leather and related products manufacturing sector in value added terms was highest in Portugal, Italy and Romania where it accounted for 0.7% or more of non-financial business economy value added, and this share was 0.5% in Slovakia. In many Member States this sector accounted for a very small share of non-financial business economy value added, less than 0.1% in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Sweden, Latvia, Ireland and Luxembourg, as well as in Switzerland. In the largest subsector, namely footwear manufacturing, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Italy and Bulgaria were the most specialised Member States, whereas Italy was by far the most specialised Member State for leather and fur processing, followed at some distance by Slovenia and France.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the leather and related products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division15. This division includes the dressing and dyeing of fur and the transformation of hides into leather by tanning or curing, as well as fabricating leather into products for final consumption. The manufacture of footwear includes footwear for all purposes, of any material, by any process, including moulding. It also includes the manufacture of similar products from other materials (imitation leathers or leather substitutes), such as rubber footwear, textile luggage and so on.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the tanning and dressing of leather, dressing and dyeing of fur; the manufacture of other leather products such as luggage, handbags, saddlery and harnesses (Group15.1);
- the manufacture of footwear (Group15.2).

Note that the manufacture of wooden, rubber or plastic shoe parts is excluded (and classified as part of [wood](#) , [rubber or plastic](#) manufacturing). Leather wearing apparel, gloves and hats are classified as part of the [manufacture of wearing apparel](#) (Division14).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

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SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

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SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of leather and related products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Leather](#)
 - [Footwear](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Textiles and footwear](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of machinery and equipment statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

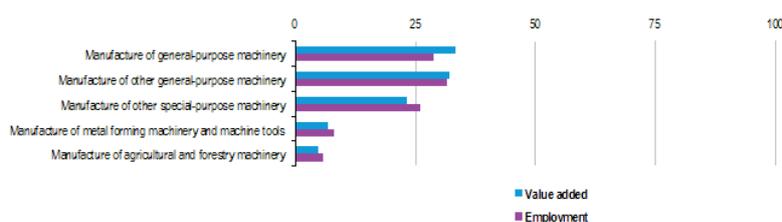
This article presents an overview of statistics for machinery and equipment manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division28](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	96
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 920
Turnover (EUR million)	510 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	346 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	118 000
Value added (EUR million)	150 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	32 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.5
Number of persons employed (1)	2.2
Value added (1)	2.7
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	51.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	41.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	123.6
Gross operating rate (%)	6.3

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division28), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division28), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	96.4	2 920.0	510 000	150 000	118 000
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	11.5	338.1	169 000	50 000	37 300
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	38.3	920.0	155 000	48 000	36 000
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	7.5	164.9	32 037	7 308	5 478
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools	9.3	234.5	31 000	10 000	9 100
Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	29.7	760.0	120 000	35 000	30 200

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division28), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	51.0	41.7	123.6	6.3
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	60.0	45.0	132.4	7.5
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	52.0	40.6	129.4	7.3
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	44.0	34.7	127.6	5.7
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools	42.0	40.0	106.7	2.6
Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	47.0	41.1	111.3	4.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division28), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Germany	39.9	Hungary	5.0
Manufacture of general-purpose machinery	Germany	41.2	Hungary	3.5
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	Germany	34.6	Italy	1.4
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	Germany	28.2	Austria	0.3
Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools	Germany	53.2	Slovenia	0.5
Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery	Germany	43.2	Finland	1.3

(1) Denmark, 2008: the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE-Division28), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	(EUR million)	
EU-27 (1)	96.4	2 920.0	510 000	150 000	118 000	20 000
Belgium	1.7	30.6	10 665.5	2 928.9	1 591.5	240.1
Bulgaria	0.9	30.8	754.9	213.0	132.8	53.3
Czech Republic	6.3	120.0	9 150.8	2 653.8	1 696.9	478.6
Denmark (2)	1.7	71.6	18 995.4	5 360.3	3 870.9	734.9
Germany	15.1	1 025.3	191 669.0	59 825.1	52 984.6	5 722.4
Estonia	0.1	3.7	177.3	58.3	51.9	18.1
Ireland	0.3	10.5	2 365.4	819.5	448.3	67.2
Greece	2.6	18.6	1 309.5	373.3	380.1	90.4
Spain	6.5	114.1	17 169.5	5 897.4	4 314.4	638.0
France (3)	6.1	195.8	44 060.9	11 879.6	9 815.1	...
Italy	24.1	474.2	90 025.0	23 952.6	17 710.2	2 453.2
Cyprus	0.1	0.4	41.9	16.9	10.1	3.5
Latvia	0.1	2.7	82.8	37.0	21.3	6.3
Lithuania	0.2	5.1	179.4	62.0	44.2	18.2
Luxembourg	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.0	53.9	5 983.9	2 128.7	888.9	155.3
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.9	79.7	18 553.4	5 158.9	4 087.1	650.5
Austria	1.3	72.8	16 063.6	5 129.8	3 715.6	461.5
Poland	4.8	147.7	9 387.1	3 091.2	1 560.6	391.1
Portugal	1.7	21.2	1 870.6	361.6	303.7	88.0
Romania	1.4	57.4	1 803.0	516.6	302.4	364.9
Slovenia	0.8	15.8	1 438.0	385.6	312.4	63.9
Slovakia	0.7	32.8	1 598.9	507.0	420.8	148.0
Finland	1.6	53.2	14 158.6	3 275.1	2 367.2	291.4
Sweden	3.2	84.5	16 305.5	4 002.3	3 645.7	366.7
United Kingdom	9.2	196.4	35 180.2	11 852.5	7 627.5	809.4
Norway	1.4	20.9	9 419.5	2 734.6	1 452.5	129.4
Switzerland	1.8	88.4	17 528.6	6 588.9	5 395.7	487.5
Croatia	0.9	12.2	670.6	233.8	154.9	35.1

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division28), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	51.0	41.7	123.6	6.3	12.0
Belgium	76.0	53.2	142.8	8.8	8.2
Bulgaria	6.9	4.4	156.8	10.6	25.0
Czech Republic	22.1	14.9	146.7	10.5	18.0
Denmark (2)	74.8	54.3	137.7	7.8	13.7
Germany	58.4	52.0	112.1	3.6	9.6
Estonia	15.8	14.2	111.2	3.6	31.0
Ireland	78.3	43.5	180.1	15.7	8.2
Greece	30.8	23.7	129.8	16.7	15.8
Spain	51.7	38.5	134.2	9.2	10.8
France	.	50.1	.	4.7	.
Italy	50.5	40.3	125.2	6.9	10.2
Cyprus	37.7	23.6	160.1	16.1	20.9
Latvia	13.6	7.8	173.1	19.0	17.0
Lithuania	12.2	8.7	139.7	9.9	29.3
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	39.5	13.1	302.7	24.0	7.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	64.7	52.0	124.4	5.8	12.6
Austria	70.5	51.4	137.1	8.8	9.0
Poland	20.9	10.9	191.1	16.3	12.7
Portugal	26.5	18.9	140.2	9.0	15.7
Romania	10.7	6.7	160.4	13.0	59.0
Slovenia	24.4	20.3	120.5	5.1	16.6
Slovakia	15.4	12.9	120.1	4.3	29.2
Finland	61.6	44.9	137.3	6.4	8.9
Sweden	47.4	48.5	97.7	2.2	9.2
United Kingdom	60.3	39.7	151.9	12.0	6.8
Norway	130.6	70.9	184.1	13.6	4.7
Switzerland	74.5	.	.	6.8	7.4
Croatia	19.1	13.2	144.5	11.8	15.0

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (NACE Division28), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 96 thousand enterprises operating with machinery and equipment manufacturing (Division28) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 2.92 million persons, equivalent to 2.2% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 9.5% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. They generated EUR 150000 million of value added which was 2.7% of the non-financial business economy total and 10.7% of the manufacturing total.

In employment terms, the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was the third largest manufacturing NACE division in 2009 after food products manufacturing (Division10) and the manufacture of fabricated metal products (Division25), while the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector had the second highest level of value added, after food products manufacturing.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR 51 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and the manufacturing average of EUR 46 thousand per person employed. Furthermore, average personnel costs within the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector were also relatively high, EUR 41.7 thousand per employee, compared with EUR 30.0 thousand per employee on average in the non-financial business economy and EUR 34.5 thousand per employee on average for manufacturing. The combination of these two indicators produces the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio which stood at 123.6% for the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009, around 15 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). The gross operating rate was also relatively low, as the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 6.3% of the sector's turnover, around two thirds of the rate recorded for the whole of the non-financial business economy (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

General-purpose machinery is machinery that is typically used in a wide range of different activities — a separation is made between machinery that is power related (Group28.1), on one hand, and other general purpose equipment (Group28.2) on the other hand. These two general-purpose machinery manufacturing subsectors were the largest subsectors in the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009, each with around one third of the sector's value added and a similar, but slightly smaller share of the sector's workforce.

Special-purpose machinery is machinery designed for exclusive use in one or a small cluster of activities. The manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools (Group28.4) was somewhat larger than the manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery (Group28.3), but neither of these subsectors recorded a share of EU-27 sectoral employment or value added in excess of 10% in 2009. As such, the third largest subsector was the manufacture of other special-purpose machinery (Group28.9) which contributed just under one quarter of sectoral value added and employed just over one quarter of the sectoral workforce.

The two general-purpose machinery manufacturing subsectors recorded the highest levels of apparent labour productivity in 2009, EUR 60 thousand per person employed for the EU-27's power related machinery manufacturing subsector and EUR 52 thousand per person employed for other general-purpose machinery. The manufacture of other special-purpose machinery was the only other subsector to register apparent labour productivity above the manufacturing average in 2009, although apparent labour productivity ratios for the two smallest subsectors were above the non-financial business economy average.

The power related general-purpose machinery manufacturing subsector also had the highest average personnel costs within the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009, at EUR 45 thousand per employee. The lowest average personnel costs were EUR 34.7 thousand per employee for the manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery which remained above the manufacturing average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee).

These relatively high average personnel costs brought down the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for most of the EU-27's machinery and equipment manufacturing subsectors. This ratio ranged in 2009 from 106.7% for the manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools to 132.4% for the power related general-purpose machinery manufacturing subsector; the latter was the only one of the five subsectors to record a ratio above the manufacturing average (132.1%).

Turning to operating profitability, both of the EU-27's general-purpose machinery subsectors recorded gross operating rates above the manufacturing average (7.0%) in 2009, while the three special-purpose machinery manufacturing subsectors had gross operating rates that were below this level. The lowest rate was recorded for the manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools, as the EU-27's gross operating surplus was just 2.6% of turnover in 2009, the fourth lowest gross operating rate among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009.

Country analysis

The highest level of value added in the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was generated in Germany, EUR 59825 million, equivalent to 39.9% of the EU-27 total in 2009. Germany was the largest Member State in value added terms in each of the five machinery and equipment manufacturing subsectors; its share of EU-27 value added peaked at 53.2% for the manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools.

The relative importance of the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was highest in Hungary and Germany where its share of non-financial business economy value added was 5.0% and 4.9% respectively. The next most specialised Member States in this sector were Denmark (4.4% of non-financial business economy value added), Finland (4.2%) and Italy (4.0%), while the least specialised Member States were Estonia, Portugal, Lithuania, Latvia and Cyprus – as less than 1% of their non-financial business economy value added was generated in this sector in 2009.

Hungary's high specialisation was due, in large part, to its high degree of specialisation in the power related general-purpose machinery manufacturing subsector and, to a lesser extent, its specialisation in the agricultural and forestry machinery manufacturing subsector; Hungary was relatively unspecialised in the remaining subsectors. In contrast, Germany was relatively specialised across all five subsectors that make-up the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector, as the share of non-financial business economy value added that was generated by these five subsectors was consistently higher in Germany than in the EU-27 as a whole; Germany's highest degree of specialisation (within the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector) was recorded for the manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools subsector.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009 was less than 120% in Germany and Estonia and fell below 100% in Sweden. Indeed, the wage-adjusted labour

productivity ratio for the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector was below the non-financial business economy average in most Member States, with the most notable exception being Hungary where a ratio of 302.7% was recorded, far above the 160.1% average for the whole of the Hungarian non-financial business economy. Italy, Poland, Spain and Cyprus also recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector that were above their national non-financial business economy averages, but to a much smaller extent.

Ireland had the highest gross operating rate (19.8%) in the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009 and was one of only three Member States – the others were Hungary and Poland – where the gross operating rate for this sector was above the national non-financial business economy average. Luxembourg had a negative gross operating rate for its machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in 2009, indicating that value added was less than personnel costs (resulting in a negative gross operating surplus).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division28. This division includes the manufacture of machinery and equipment that act independently on materials either mechanically or thermally or perform operations on materials (such as handling, spraying, weighing or packing), including their mechanical components that produce and apply force, and any specially manufactured primary parts. This includes the manufacture of fixed and mobile or hand-held devices, regardless of whether they are designed for industrial, building and civil engineering, agricultural or home use. The manufacture of special equipment for passenger or freight transport within demarcated premises also belongs within this division.

This division distinguishes between the manufacture of special-purpose machinery and general-purpose machinery. General-purpose machinery is machinery that is typically used in a wide range of different activities – a separation is made between machinery that is power related (engines and turbines, pumps and compressors, taps and valves, bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements), on one hand, and other general purpose equipment (ovens, furnaces and furnace burners, lifting and handling, non-computer office equipment, power-driven hand tools and non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment) on the other hand. Special-purpose machinery is machinery designed for exclusive use in one or a small cluster of activities – a separation is made between activities in agriculture and forestry, on one hand, and industrial activities on the other hand. This division also includes other special purpose machinery, not covered elsewhere in the classification, whether or not used in a manufacturing or industrial process, such as fairground amusement equipment, automatic bowling alley equipment, and so on.

This NACE division is composed of five groups:

- the manufacture of general-purpose machinery (Group28.1);
- the manufacture of other general-purpose machinery (Group28.2);
- the manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery (Group28.3);
- the manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools (Group28.4);
- the manufacture of other special-purpose machinery (Group28.9).

This division excludes the manufacture of metal products for general use (which are included as part of the [manufacture of fabricated metal products](#) , Division25). It also excludes associated control devices, computer

equipment, measurement and testing equipment, electricity distribution and control apparatus (as covered by the [manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products](#) and the [manufacture of electrical equipment](#) , Divisions26 and 27), as well as general-purpose motor vehicles (as covered by the [manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers](#) and the [manufacture of other transport equipment](#) , Divisions29 and 30).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of machinery and equipment \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Mechanical engineering](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Machinery](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

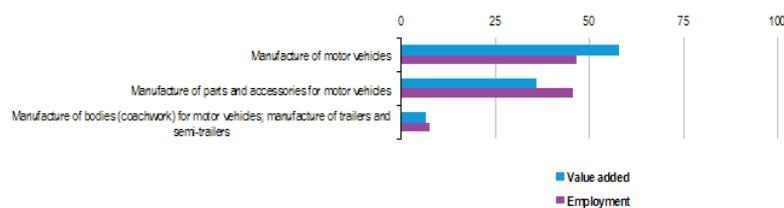
This article presents an overview of statistics for the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division29](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	20
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 220
Turnover (EUR million)	625 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	521 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	91 800
Value added (EUR million)	99 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	7 200
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	1.7
Value added (1)	1.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	45.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	41.8
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	106.9
Gross operating rate (%)	1.2

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division29), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division29), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	19.7	2 220.0	625 000	99 000	91 800
Manufacture of motor vehicles (1)	2.1	1 034.9	569 780	97 228	98 133
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	1.1	170.5	24 134	5 203	5 500
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	6.5	1 000.4	152 000	39 600	30 100

(1) Turnover, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division29), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	48.0	41.8	128.8	3.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles (1)	55.5	54.6	102.4	3.6
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers (2)	37.4	33.0	135.0	3.2
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	35.0	30.2	116.7	3.5

(1) Gross operating rate, 2008.
(2) Wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE-Division29), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Germany	44.1	Czech Republic	3.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles	Germany	51.1	Slovakia	2.7
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	Germany	28.8	Slovenia	0.3
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	Germany	35.8	Czech Republic	3.3

(1) Denmark, 2008: the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE-Division29), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises		Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	persons employed				
EU-27 (1)	15.7	2 220.0	625 000	99 000	91 800	26 000
Belgium	0.5	38.8	13 285.8	2 391.4	1 895.0	338.3
Bulgaria	0.1	10.6	309.9	58.1	44.6	18.8
Czech Republic	1.2	137.7	21 972.9	4 033.7	2 172.1	905.6
Denmark (2)	0.2	6.3	1 150.9	386.1	308.1	35.3
Germany	2.4	755.6	272 009.2	43 639.2	46 639.0	9 318.7
Estonia	0.1	3.0	134.1	43.0	35.0	5.2
Ireland	0.0	2.6	553.7	159.6	104.8	20.9
Greece	0.3	4.2	279.0	135.5	97.0	4.6
Spain	2.2	146.0	46 024.5	7 071.4	5 885.6	1 785.3
France (3)	1.8	234.2	86 799.6	10 914.0	12 031.3	-
Italy	2.3	175.7	49 156.2	7 602.4	6 308.9	1 676.7
Cyprus	0.1	0.4	24.5	10.2	6.6	0.9
Latvia	0.0	0.9	50.8	10.9	10.3	14.6
Lithuania	0.0	1.8	52.1	13.9	15.2	1.7
Luxembourg (4)	0.0	0.4	81.2	20.7	13.7	0.5
Hungary	0.5	64.1	11 200.4	2 129.0	864.3	613.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.7	22.1	6 076.8	1 487.5	992.4	93.8
Austria	0.3	30.2	9 599.4	2 449.1	1 540.5	389.9
Poland	1.3	145.9	20 855.3	3 794.8	1 570.4	903.4
Portugal	0.5	31.5	4 777.7	932.5	641.9	234.1
Romania	0.5	109.3	5 871.0	1 251.8	748.7	603.6
Slovenia	0.1	13.0	2 584.3	394.7	256.6	90.4
Slovakia	0.2	48.5	9 887.5	1 115.7	665.7	428.1
Finland	0.3	7.5	1 174.3	303.7	266.2	37.4
Sweden	1.1	72.2	16 320.9	2 265.6	3 193.3	794.8
United Kingdom	3.0	157.5	43 284.1	6 565.1	5 576.7	1 491.8
Norway	0.1	3.3	635.2	172.5	170.6	15.3
Switzerland	0.1	5.7	1 363.1	466.4	320.0	50.0
Croatia	0.1	2.0	112.5	34.5	23.9	4.8

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers (Group 29.2) only.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE-Division29), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	45.0	41.8	106.9	1.2	22.0
Belgium	61.7	49.3	125.1	3.7	14.1
Bulgaria	5.5	4.2	129.4	4.4	32.4
Czech Republic	29.3	15.9	183.9	8.5	22.5
Denmark (2)	62.6	48.9	128.0	7.6	8.9
Germany	57.8	61.8	93.4	-1.1	21.4
Estonia	14.3	11.6	122.8	6.0	12.1
Ireland	61.8	41.0	151.0	9.9	13.1
Greece	30.3	25.4	119.7	12.8	3.7
Spain	48.4	40.5	119.5	2.6	25.2
France	.	51.4	.	-1.3	.
Italy	43.3	36.5	118.4	2.6	22.1
Cyprus	28.5	22.3	127.4	14.9	8.7
Latvia	12.1	11.6	104.6	1.1	134.6
Lithuania	7.9	8.7	91.2	-2.5	12.5
Luxembourg (3)	50.5	33.5	150.7	8.6	2.6
Hungary	33.2	13.5	245.5	11.3	28.8
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	67.8	44.4	152.7	8.8	6.3
Austria	81.0	51.2	158.2	9.5	15.1
Poland	26.0	10.9	238.3	10.8	23.8
Portugal	29.6	20.5	144.9	6.1	24.0
Romania	11.5	6.9	167.0	8.6	48.2
Slovenia	30.3	19.8	153.3	5.3	22.9
Slovakia	23.0	13.7	167.6	4.6	38.4
Finland	40.4	35.8	112.9	3.2	12.3
Sweden	31.4	50.3	62.4	-5.7	35.1
United Kingdom	41.7	36.0	115.8	2.3	22.7
Norway	52.3	52.0	100.6	0.3	8.8
Switzerland	71.8	.	.	6.2	12.3
Croatia	17.1	12.3	138.6	9.5	13.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers (Group 29.2) only.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division29), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector (Division29) in the EU-27 comprised 20 thousand enterprises in 2009, just 0.1% of the total for the whole of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95). There were 2.2 million persons employed in the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector and together they generated EUR99000 million of value added in 2009 – these figures represented 1.7% of the non-financial business economy workforce and 1.8% of total value added in the non-financial business economy. In employment and value added terms, the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector was the fourth largest NACE division within manufacturing (Section C) in the EU-27, contributing 7.1% of manufacturing value added and 7.2% of employment in 2009.

In 2009, the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector was one of only two manufacturing NACE divisions (the other was the repair and installation of machinery and equipment, Division33) to record apparent labour productivity below the manufacturing average accompanied by average personnel costs above the manufacturing average. Apparent labour productivity in the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector was EUR45 thousand per person employed, slightly below the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand) but above the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand). Average personnel costs were particularly high at EUR41.8 thousand per employee in motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy and EUR34.5 thousand per employee for manufacturing.

The combination of high average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity close to the manufacturing average in 2009 resulted in a particularly low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, some 106.9% for the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector. This was the second lowest ratio among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009, higher only than that recorded for the repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector (104.2%) and the seventh lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions.

Equally, the gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) for the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector was also very low. The gross operating rate is a measure of operating profitability, and stood at 1.2% for the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector in 2009, the lowest rate among manufacturing NACE divisions and the third lowest rate among all NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy.

Sectoral analysis

The EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector is dominated by two large subsectors, namely motor vehicle manufacturing (Group29.1) and motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing (Group29.3), which together contributed more than nine tenths of the sector's employment and value added in 2009. The third subsector, the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies, trailers and semi-trailers (Group29.2) employed 7.7% of the sector's workforce and contributed 6.4% of its value added.

As can be seen from Figure 1, the contribution of the two largest subsectors to the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing total varied greatly depending on the indicator used for analysis; this diversity impacted on the derived indicators concerning productivity, as shown in Table 2b. The high share of sectoral value added in the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector was reflected in apparent labour productivity that, at EUR55 thousand of value added per person employed, was well above the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand). The two other subsectors recorded apparent labour productivity ratios not only below the manufacturing average but also below the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed). A slightly different situation could be observed for average personnel costs: again the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector recorded the highest level, but the two other subsectors also recorded average personnel costs that were above the non-financial business economy average.

Despite the relatively high apparent labour productivity recorded for the EU-27's motor vehicles manufacturing subsector the extremely high average personnel costs in this subsector resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 101.4% – in other words, apparent labour productivity per person employed was just 1.4% higher than average personnel costs per employee. As such, this sector recorded the second lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio within the EU-27 for manufacturing NACE groups in 2009, and the tenth lowest among the 182 non-financial business economy NACE groups for which data are available. While the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector had the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio within the EU-27's motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector, neither of the two other subsectors achieved a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that surpassed the manufacturing or non-financial business economy averages. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing was 116.7% in 2009. For the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies, trailers and semi-trailers the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 135.0% in 2008, which can be compared with the 2008 manufacturing average of 145.3%; although a precise value is not available, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for this subsector in 2009 was around 20 percentage points below the manufacturing average (132.1%).

The EU-27's vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing subsector and the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies, trailers and semi-trailers subsector recorded gross operating rates of 3.5% and 3.2% respectively in 2009. These rates were around half the average gross operating rate recorded across the whole of manufacturing (7.0%), but well above the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector's average of 1.2%. For the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector, the EU-27 gross operating rate in 2008 was 3.6% compared with a manufacturing average of 8.3%; for this subsector a precise gross operating rate in 2009 is not available but it is likely that this was close to zero as the gross operating surplus was very small as personnel costs accounted for 98.1% of value added.

Country analysis

The German share of EU-27 value added recorded in the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector was the highest share for Germany in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009: German value added was EUR46639 million, equivalent to 44.1% of the EU-27 total. Within the motor vehicles manufacturing subsector German value added was more than half (51.1%) of the EU-27 total. In the two remaining subsectors, Germany also had the highest share of value added, with more than one quarter (26.6%) of the EU-27 total for the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies, trailers and semi-trailers and more than one third (35.8%) of the EU-27 total for vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing.

In relative terms, the Member States most specialised in the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector were the Czech Republic and Slovakia, as this sector contributed 5.2% of non-financial business economy value added, closely followed by Hungary (5.0%). Further behind this group of central European Member States was Germany where the next highest specialisation ratio was recorded (as the motor vehicles,

trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector contributed 3.5% of German non-financial business economy value added), followed by Romania (2.8%), Poland (2.5%) and Slovenia (2.4%). In all the remaining Member States (no data available for Greece, Luxembourg or Malta), the contribution of the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector to non-financial business economy value added was less than the 1.8% average for the EU-27; the least specialised Member States in 2009 were Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania and Ireland where the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector's share of non-financial business economy value added was 0.2% or less.

The low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27 as a whole in the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector reflected the very low ratios recorded in several Member States. Germany, the largest Member State in this sector in the EU-27, recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% in 2009, indicating that average personnel costs per employee were higher than value added per person employed; this situation was also observed in Lithuania and Sweden. In contrast, Poland and Hungary recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in excess of 200%; these were well above their national non-financial business economy averages. Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios above national non-financial business economy averages were also recorded for the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector in the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands and Slovakia.

The same Member States that reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% in the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector also reported negative gross operating rates in 2009, ranging from -1.1% in Germany to -5.7% in Sweden. Hungary and Cyprus were the only Member States to report a gross operating rate for the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector that was above their national non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division29. This division includes the manufacture of motor vehicles for transporting passengers or freight, the manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers, and the manufacture of various parts and accessories.

Motor vehicles include passenger cars, commercial vehicles (vans, lorries and over-the-road tractors for semi-trailers), coaches, buses, trolley-buses, snowmobiles, golf carts, amphibious vehicles, fire engines, street sweepers, travelling libraries, armoured cars, concrete-mixer lorries, ATVs, go-carts and race cars. Also included are motor vehicle engines (other than electric ones) and chassis.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- the manufacture of motor vehicles (Group29.1);
- the manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semitrailers (Group29.2);
- the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories (Group29.3).

Excluded from the statistics that are presented in this article are specialist agricultural or industrial machinery (such as agricultural tractors or off-road dumping trucks) which are classified to [machinery and equipment](#) (Division28) and tanks and other military fighting vehicles (Division30, [manufacture of other transport equipment](#)). The maintenance and repair of vehicles produced in this activity are classified to [motor trades](#) (Division45).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Automotive](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Automotive](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Motor vehicles](#)
 - [including car prices](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: vehicles](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

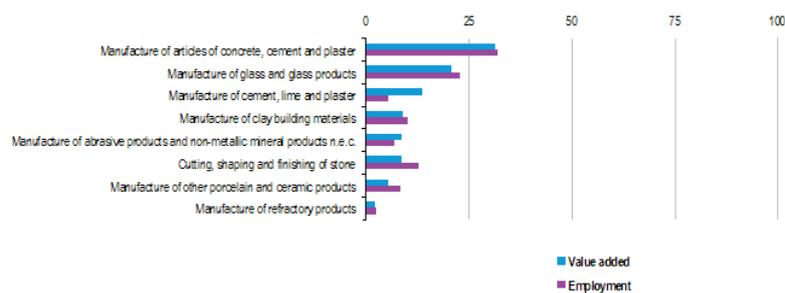
This article presents an overview of statistics for non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division23](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	100
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 400
Turnover (EUR million)	210 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	143 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	43 000
Value added (EUR million)	63 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	20 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.5
Number of persons employed (1)	1.0
Value added (1)	1.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	45.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	32.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	138.1
Gross operating rate (%)	9.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	39 7	1 400 0	210 000	83 000	43 000
Manufacture of glass and glass products	16.3	320.0	42 000	13 000	10 000
Manufacture of refractory products (1)	0.9	32.4	4 586	1 273	1 107
Manufacture of clay building materials	4.2	140.3	17 547	5 653	4 312
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	13.5	117.5	8 659	3 204	2 043
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	1.3	74.8	22 458	8 656	3 604
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	25.2	447.1	75 819	19 653	13 925
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	34.2	177.6	15 100	5 325	3 043
Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	4.2	96.0	21 000	5 400	3 500

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	45.0	32.5	130.1	9.6
Manufacture of glass and glass products	42.0	33.1	121.9	8.0
Manufacture of refractory products	29.0	24.9	112.7	2.6
Manufacture of clay building materials	40.0	31.5	127.8	7.8
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	28.0	24.4	114.7	7.5
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	116.0	43.8	237.2	22.5
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	44.0	32.5	136.6	7.8
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	30.0	26.1	115.1	9.8
Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	57.0	38.0	149.5	8.9

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Germany	19.9	Bulgaria	2.2
Manufacture of glass and glass products	Germany	24.6	Czech Republic	0.6
Manufacture of refractory products	Germany	27.9	Slovakia	0.1
Manufacture of clay building materials	Italy	31.5	Italy	0.3
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	Germany	30.5	Hungary	0.3
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	Spain	16.6	Romania	0.9
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	Germany	19.8	Cyprus	0.9
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	Italy	32.7	Cyprus	0.3
Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	Germany	25.1	Slovenia	0.4

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	99.7	1 400.0	210 000	63 000	43 000	16 000
Belgium	1.8	31.6	8 579.3	2 385.6	1 583.5	536.7
Bulgaria	1.6	28.7	1 240.9	359.6	134.2	205.4
Czech Republic	6.1	58.4	4 932.3	1 596.6	830.5	256.9
Denmark (2)	0.6	17.7	3 600.6	1 377.1	928.7	272.0
Germany	8.6	222.2	40 126.4	12 529.2	9 151.6	1 766.0
Estonia	0.2	4.1	256.4	56.6	55.7	10.4
Ireland	0.4	7.9	1 713.0	503.7	359.7	263.3
Greece	4.5	27.0	3 240.5	1 415.8	725.0	329.4
Spain	10.6	148.2	23 350.8	7 514.8	5 262.5	1 335.5
France (3)	8.5	124.0	27 817.5	8 095.1	5 759.5	1 609.4
Italy	24.1	232.8	37 597.3	10 066.6	7 383.0	2 169.4
Cyprus	0.3	3.3	554.1	182.6	96.7	129.4
Latvia	0.4	4.6	227.9	51.9	41.7	149.4
Lithuania	0.9	8.4	278.6	79.4	65.1	70.6
Luxembourg (4)	0.0	0.7	165.9	50.9	35.9	6.4
Hungary	2.2	25.8	2 135.3	565.6	309.5	176.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1.7	28.1	6 535.0	1 998.9	1 325.7	235.6
Austria	1.4	33.3	6 256.2	2 153.9	1 597.6	345.7
Poland	9.9	135.1	9 257.4	3 146.1	1 229.0	606.2
Portugal	4.8	50.5	4 683.7	1 537.3	881.1	347.9
Romania	3.1	46.8	2 499.3	924.9	301.6	551.1
Slovenia	0.6	8.4	809.7	232.7	155.9	68.5
Slovakia	0.4	17.6	1 461.9	414.4	242.6	120.3
Finland	0.9	16.8	2 778.1	851.7	662.8	117.9
Sweden	2.1	18.7	3 338.1	1 018.8	740.7	179.8
United Kingdom	4.2	103.8	14 822.6	3 554.7	3 214.3	513.9
Norway	0.7	11.5	3 052.6	951.7	654.2	182.8
Switzerland	0.7	18.6	4 337.2	1 786.5	1 123.1	249.8
Croatia	1.5	16.1	1 241.7	406.1	206.9	103.2

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Including only manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster and cutting, shaping and finishing of stone (Groups 23.6 and 23.7).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	45.0	32.5	138.1	9.6	23.0
Belgium	75.6	52.8	143.3	9.3	22.5
Bulgaria	12.5	4.9	258.3	18.2	57.1
Czech Republic	27.3	15.4	177.2	15.5	16.1
Denmark (2)	77.6	53.3	145.6	12.5	19.7
Germany	56.4	42.4	133.0	8.4	14.1
Estonia	16.8	13.8	121.9	4.4	15.2
Ireland	63.6	46.5	136.8	8.4	52.3
Greece	52.5	32.0	163.9	21.0	23.3
Spain	50.7	36.6	138.5	9.6	17.8
France	-	46.4	-	8.4	-
Italy	43.2	37.1	116.7	7.1	18.0
Cyprus	54.8	29.7	184.6	15.5	70.9
Latvia	11.3	9.2	122.9	4.5	287.7
Lithuania	9.5	8.2	115.9	5.1	89.0
Luxembourg (3)	68.0	48.1	141.6	9.1	12.6
Hungary	23.1	12.5	184.8	13.4	29.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	71.2	49.4	144.0	10.3	11.8
Austria	64.6	49.2	131.4	8.9	16.0
Poland	23.3	10.0	233.5	20.7	25.6
Portugal	30.5	17.8	171.1	14.0	22.6
Romania	19.8	6.5	302.9	24.9	59.6
Slovenia	27.8	19.4	143.4	9.5	29.4
Slovakia	23.6	13.8	170.4	11.8	29.0
Finland	56.7	40.4	140.2	10.4	12.4
Sweden	54.5	44.9	121.4	8.3	17.7
United Kingdom	38.1	32.2	118.4	5.0	13.0
Norway	82.4	57.6	143.1	9.7	19.2
Switzerland	96.2	-	-	15.3	14.0
Croatia	25.4	13.9	183.1	16.3	25.2

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Including only manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster and cutting, shaping and finishing of stone (Groups 23.6 and 23.7).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Division 23), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector (Division 23) was composed of 99.7 thousand enterprises in 2009. Employment in this sector reached 1.4 million persons which was 1.0% of all the persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 4.6% of the total number of persons employed in manufacturing (Section C). The sector generated EUR 63 000 million of value added which was equivalent to 1.1% of the non-financial business economy total and 4.5% of the manufacturing total – similar shares to those observed for employment.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR45 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed but slightly below the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. **Average personnel costs** within the EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector (EUR32.5 thousand per employee) were also midway between the averages for the non-financial business economy (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and manufacturing (EUR34.5 thousand per employee). Consequently, the 138.1% recorded for this sector's **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** (which combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee) was very close to the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and just 6 percentage points above the manufacturing average (132.1%).

The EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector recorded a **gross operating rate** of 9.6% in 2009. Although this was only 2.6 percentage points above the manufacturing average (7.0%) and did not quite reach the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), it was the fourth highest gross operating rate among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009.

Sectoral analysis

The eight subsectors that make-up the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector are shown in Figure 1 in terms of their employment and value added contributions to the sectoral total for the EU-27 in 2009. The two largest subsectors – using these measures – were the manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster (Group23.6) and glass and glass products manufacturing (Group23.1). The cutting, shaping and finishing of stone subsector (Group23.7, hereafter referred to as the working of stone subsector) had the third largest workforce, but its value added was smaller than that recorded for cement, lime and plaster manufacturing (Group23.5), clay building materials manufacturing (Group23.3) and also the manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (Group23.9). The next smallest subsector in value added terms was the manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products (Group23.4), while the manufacture of refractory products (Group23.2) had the lowest value added and employment of all subsectors.

The various subsectors within the EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector displayed very varied characteristics in terms of their productivity and operating profitability, as can be seen in Table 2b. Value added per person employed in 2009 ranged from EUR28.0 thousand for the manufacture other porcelain and ceramic products and EUR30 thousand for the working of stone to EUR116 thousand for cement, lime and plaster manufacturing, a range of four to one. Apart from cement, lime and plaster manufacturing, the only subsector to record apparent labour productivity above the sectoral and manufacturing averages was the manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.

In contrast, average personnel costs were above the manufacturing average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) for most subsectors within the EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector. The manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products recorded the lowest average personnel costs (EUR24.4 thousand per employee) in 2009 and was one of only two subsectors – the other was the working of stone – to record average personnel costs below the manufacturing average. Again, the cement, lime and plaster manufacturing subsector recorded the highest level for this ratio, with average personnel costs of EUR48.8 thousand per employee.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios within the EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector were generally quite low, with the sectoral average (138.1%) boosted by the 237.2% ratio for the cement, lime and plaster manufacturing subsector: this was the third highest among all manufacturing NACE groups in 2009. The only other subsectors with a ratio above the manufacturing average (132.1%) were the manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified and the manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster. Three subsectors recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 120%, namely refractory products manufacturing, the manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products and the working of stone.

A ranking of the subsectors based on the gross operating rate had some similarities to that for the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, namely that the highest and lowest rates were again recorded for the cement, lime and plaster manufacturing subsector (22.5%) and the manufacture of refractory products subsector (3.6%); the rate for cement, lime and plaster manufacturing subsector was the second highest among all manufacturing NACE groups. Unlike the ranking based on the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, the working of stone recorded the second highest gross operating rate, 9.8%, which was just above the non-financial business economy average.

More generally, most subsectors (the exception being the manufacture of refractory products) recorded gross operating rates above the manufacturing average.

Country analysis

The largest Member States in the EU-27's non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2009 were Germany and Italy, with 19.9% and 16.0% shares of EU-27 value added respectively. The same two Member States had the largest workforces in this sector, but with their positions reversed: Italy employed 16.6% of the EU-27's workforce in this sector while Germany's share was 15.9%. As Table 3 shows, either Germany or Italy were the largest Member State (in value added terms) for seven of the eight subsectors for which data are available, the one exception being cement, lime and plaster manufacturing where Spain was the largest producer.

The relative importance of the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in value added terms in 2009 was highest in Bulgaria where it contributed 2.2% of the non-financial business economy total, double the average share for the EU-27. Also relatively specialised in this sector were Poland, Cyprus, Romania, the Czech Republic and Portugal, where the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector contributed 2.1% of non-financial business economy value added. The least specialised Member States in this sector were the United Kingdom (0.5% of non-financial business economy value added) and Ireland (0.6%); Norway was also relatively unspecialised (0.6%). Looking at the relative importance of employment in this sector, Slovakia and the Czech Republic were the most specialised, each with 1.7% of their non-financial business economy workforce engaged within the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector.

The position of Bulgaria as the most specialised Member State in this sector in 2009 resulted from a relatively high specialisation in several subsectors, although Bulgaria was not the most specialised Member State for any individual subsector. This situation can be contrasted with that of Cyprus, which was the third most specialised Member State in the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector due to its particularly high specialisation for the manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster, as well as for the manufacture of cement, lime and plaster (where it was the fifth most specialised) and to a lesser extent the smaller working of stone subsector.

Among the Member States, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2009; all three recorded ratios in excess of 200% that were also well above their national non-financial business economy averages. The same three Member States recorded high gross operating rates, again well above national non-financial business economy averages, as did Greece.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division23. This division includes manufacturing activities related to a single substance of mineral origin, for example, mined or quarried sand, gravel, stone or clay. This division also includes the manufacture of glass and glass products (for example, flat glass, hollow glass, glass fibres, technical glassware, glass insulators and so on), tiles and baked clay products, ceramic products (including tableware, sanitary fixtures, insulators and technical products), and cement and plaster, from raw materials to finished articles. The manufacture of shaped and finished stone and other mineral products is also included in this division.

This NACE division is composed of eight groups:

- the manufacture of glass and glass products (Group23.1);
- the manufacture of refractory products (Group23.2);
- the manufacture of clay building materials (Group23.3);
- the manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products (Group23.4);
- the manufacture of cement, lime and plaster (Group23.5);
- the manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster (Group23.6);
- the cutting, shaping and finishing of stone (Group23.7);
- the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (Group23.9).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Mining, metals and minerals](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of other transport equipment statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

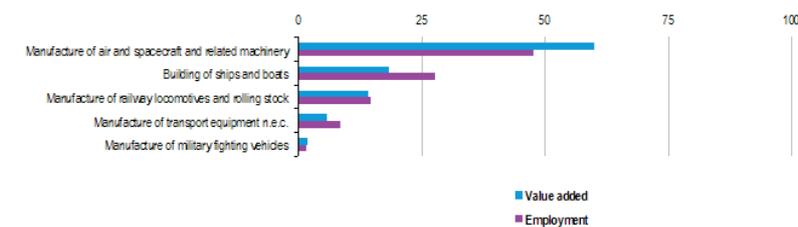
This article presents an overview of statistics for other transport equipment manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division30](#). This sector includes the manufacture of all transport equipment except [motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers](#) which are covered by [Division29](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	14 000
Number of persons employed	747 100
Turnover (EUR million)	159 537
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	120 470
Personnel costs (EUR million)	33 981
Value added (EUR million)	43 239
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	9 258
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.6
Value added (1)	0.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	58.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	46.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	125.1
Gross operating rate (%)	5.8

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division30), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division30), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of other transport equipment	14 000	747 100.0	159 537	43 239	33 981
Building of ships and boats	8 655	207 100.0	36 520	7 852	7 114
Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	865	109 500.0	21 435	6 136	4 365
Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	1 440	355 200.0	86 670	25 929	19 912
Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	31	11 400.0	3 616	841	670
Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.	3 181	63 800.0	11 288	2 480	1 920

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division 30), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of other transport equipment	58.0	46.3	125.1	5.8
Building of ships and boats	38.0	35.5	106.7	2.0
Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	56.0	40.2	136.4	8.3
Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	73.0	56.4	125.5	6.9
Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	74.0	59.4	124.5	4.7
Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.	39.0	31.4	123.9	5.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division 30), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of other transport equipment	France	24.4	France	1.3
Building of ships and boats	United Kingdom	17.9	Romania	0.5
Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	Germany	21.2	Czech Republic	0.5
Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	France	30.7	France	1.0
Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	France	39.3	France	0.0
Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.	Italy	37.1	Italy	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008: the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division 30), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(EUR million)					
EU-27 (1)	14 000	747 100	159 537	43 239	33 981	4 000
Belgium (2)	127	7 224	1 620.7	518.5	426.6	67.9
Bulgaria (3)	88	6 147	1 955.6	49.0	41.4	13.9
Czech Republic	459	19 071	1 701.3	488.8	327.8	98.0
Denmark (2)	130	4 987	1 165.5	228.2	272.7	11.5
Germany	948	113 640	26 819.4	8 118.0	7 605.5	774.5
Estonia	65	599	40.9	12.5	8.0	1.9
Ireland	28	2 166	361.2	184.0	127.1	6.7
Greece	443	7 603	612.0	394.3	299.4	25.5
Spain	860	46 422	13 231.9	3 135.0	2 269.2	409.5
France (4)	940	125 544	41 943.5	10 530.0	8 700.1	-
Italy	3 055	97 995	21 035.5	5 163.1	4 091.0	722.0
Cyprus	3	29	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
Latvia	41	2 242	65.5	21.6	17.5	3.3
Lithuania	42	2 771	120.5	47.5	38.0	1.6
Luxembourg	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	214	4 195	379.4	114.1	60.9	20.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1 184	18 228	7 033.1	1 322.6	940.9	83.8
Austria	72	6 231	2 306.9	542.8	377.6	32.5
Poland	1 427	49 632	2 889.5	1 134.7	557.9	165.3
Portugal	236	6 375	377.5	148.1	132.9	19.2
Romania	434	38 260	1 843.2	437.1	308.1	125.3
Slovenia (2)	88	1 534	127.8	34.9	33.3	17.1
Slovakia	45	3 906	377.1	83.6	46.1	47.5
Finland	414	10 713	1 736.5	387.8	431.7	35.0
Sweden	928	16 955	3 166.3	1 128.0	901.7	57.2
United Kingdom	1 869	155 082	26 666.5	8 944.1	5 983.3	770.5
Norway	518	24 941	8 397.8	2 118.6	1 728.6	70.2
Switzerland	132	9 867	2 303.7	671.5	726.7	159.7
Croatia	352	14 090	888.2	213.5	192.2	21.9

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Personnel costs, 2008.

(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division 30), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	58.0	46.3	125.1	5.8	11.0
Belgium (2)	70.8	60.0	118.1	5.7	13.1
Bulgaria (3)	8.0	5.8	157.3	8.7	28.4
Czech Republic	25.6	17.6	145.9	9.5	20.0
Denmark (2)	45.8	55.0	83.2	-3.8	5.0
Germany	71.4	67.2	106.2	1.7	9.5
Estonia	20.9	13.8	151.5	11.1	15.3
Ireland	85.0	59.1	143.8	15.8	3.6
Greece	51.9	41.9	123.8	15.4	6.5
Spain	67.5	49.3	137.1	6.5	13.1
France	:	69.3	:	4.5	:
Italy	52.7	43.6	120.9	5.1	14.0
Cyprus	18.6	12.7	145.8	8.2	138.8
Latvia	9.7	7.8	123.5	6.3	15.1
Lithuania	17.2	13.7	125.1	8.0	3.4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	27.2	14.8	183.7	14.0	17.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	72.6	54.6	132.9	5.4	6.3
Austria	87.1	61.0	142.8	7.2	6.0
Poland	22.9	11.6	197.0	20.0	16.3
Portugal	23.2	21.3	108.8	4.0	13.0
Romania	11.4	8.1	140.9	7.8	28.7
Slovenia (2)	22.8	22.3	102.3	1.3	49.0
Slovakia	21.4	11.8	181.5	10.0	56.8
Sweden	36.2	40.9	88.5	-2.5	9.0
United Kingdom	66.5	56.8	117.1	7.1	5.1
Norway	57.7	39.0	148.0	10.3	8.6
Switzerland	84.9	69.7	121.9	4.6	3.3
Switzerland	68.1	:	:	-2.4	23.8
Croatia	15.2	13.8	109.5	2.4	10.3

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Average personnel costs, wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of other transport equipment (NACEDivision30), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 14 thousand enterprises operating with other transport equipment manufacturing (Division30) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. These enterprises employed 747 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.6% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) and 2.4% of the manufacturing (SectionC) workforce. The other transport equipment manufacturing sector generated EUR43239 million of value added which was 0.8% of the non-financial business economy total and 3.1% of the manufacturing total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's other transport equipment manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR58 thousand per person employed, around 40% above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and 26% above the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand per person employed). Average personnel costs within the EU-27's other transport equipment manufacturing sector were also high, EUR46.3 thousand per employee compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy and EUR34.5 thousand per employee for manufacturing.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 125.1% within the other transport equipment manufacturing sector in 2009 showing that apparent labour productivity was one quarter (25.1%) above average personnel costs. Although well below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the manufacturing average (132.1%), this wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for other transport equipment manufacturing was far higher than that recorded for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing (106.9%). Equally, the gross operating rate, which is a measure of operating profitability showing the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover, was relatively low for the other transport equipment manufacturing sector (5.8%), but higher than for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufacturing (1.2%).

Sectoral analysis

The manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery (Group30.3) was the largest subsector within the EU-27's other transport equipment manufacturing sector in 2009, accounting for three fifths (60.0%) of sectoral value added and nearly half (47.5%) of sectoral employment. The building of ships and boats (Group30.1) was substantially larger than the manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock (Group30.2) in terms of employment, but less so in value added terms – see Figure 1. The miscellaneous activity of the manufacture of

transport equipment not elsewhere classified (Group30.9) was the fourth largest subsector, while the manufacture of military fighting vehicles (Group30.4) was the smallest.

EU-27 apparent labour productivity recorded for these five subsectors ranged in 2009 from less than EUR40 thousand per person employed for the building of ships and boats subsector and the manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified subsector to more than EUR70 thousand per person employed for the manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery as well as military fighting vehicles subsectors. There was a similar distribution of average personnel costs: the only subsector in the EU-27 with average personnel costs below the manufacturing average in 2009 was the manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified (EUR31.4 thousand per employee), while the manufacture of military fighting vehicles recorded average personnel costs of EUR59.4 thousand per employee which was almost double the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand).

These high average personnel costs pulled down the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for most subsectors. Among the five subsectors within the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, the manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the EU-27, 139.4%, and this was the only subsector where this ratio surpassed the manufacturing average (132.1%) in 2009. By far the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was recorded for the building of ships and boats subsector, 106.7%, around 25 percentage points below the manufacturing average.

Equally, for the gross operating rate, the only subsector to record a rate above the manufacturing average in the EU-27 in 2009 was the manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock, its 8.3% gross operating rate situated between the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages. The building of ships and boats subsector recorded the lowest gross operating rate among these five subsectors that constitute the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, at just 2.0% in 2009.

Country analysis

The other transport equipment manufacturing sector was one of only two manufacturing NACE divisions where France had the largest share of EU-27 value added in 2009 – the other was [beverages manufacturing](#) (Division11). France contributed 24.4% of the EU-27's value added in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, with this share rising to 30.7% for the manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery and 39.3% for the manufacture of military fighting vehicles. Among the three other subsectors, Italy's 37.1% share of EU-27 value added for the manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified was the highest share recorded by any Member State. Across the whole of the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, the United Kingdom had the second largest share of EU-27 value added in 2009, around one fifth (20.7%) of the total, while Germany was the third largest with a slightly smaller share (18.8%). The United Kingdom had the largest workforce in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, 155.1 thousand persons compared with 125.5 thousand in France (employees rather than persons employed) and 113.6 thousand in Germany.

France not only accounted for the highest share of EU-27 value added in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector, but also had the largest share in relative terms: as other transport equipment manufacturing generated 1.3% of non-financial business economy value added in France. Other Member States where the other transport equipment manufacturing sector recorded a relatively high share of non-financial business economy value added in 2009 included the United Kingdom, Romania and Italy; Norway and Croatia were also relatively specialised. The least specialised Member States in the other transport equipment manufacturing sector in 2009 (in value added terms) were Ireland, Portugal, Denmark, Estonia and Cyprus.

Finland and Denmark (2008 data) both recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% for the other transport equipment manufacturing sector in 2009, indicating that average personnel costs per employee were higher than the apparent labour productivity per person employed, and these two Member States consequently recorded negative gross operating rates. Hungary, Poland and Slovakia were the only Member States to record wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios and gross operating rates for the other transport equipment manufacturing sector that were above their national non-financial business economy averages in 2009. Poland recorded the highest values for both of these indicators in 2009, with a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 197.0% and a gross operating rate of 20.0%.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the other transport equipment manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division30. This division includes the manufacture of transportation equipment (and parts thereof) such as ships, boats, locomotives, aircraft, military vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles.

The building of ships and boats includes all floating structures for transportation, other commercial purposes, sport and recreational purposes. The manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock includes the manufacture of electric, diesel, steam and other rail locomotives, self-propelled railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks, maintenance or service vehicles and the manufacture of railway or tramway rolling stock that is not self-propelled. Also included are the manufacture of mechanical and electromechanical signalling, safety and traffic control equipment.

The manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery includes the manufacture of airplanes for transport, use by the defence forces, sport or other purposes, as well as helicopters, gliders, hang-gliders, dirigibles, hot air balloons, spacecraft, launch vehicles, satellites, orbital stations and intercontinental ballistic missiles. It includes the manufacture of major assemblies such as fuselages, wings, doors, control surfaces, landing gear, as well as motors and engines of a kind typically found on aircraft. The overhaul and conversion of aircraft or aircraft engines is also included.

The manufacture of military fighting vehicles includes the manufacture of tanks, armoured amphibious military vehicles and other military fighting vehicles.

The manufacture of motorcycles includes the manufacture of motorcycles, mopeds and cycles fitted with an auxiliary engine and includes the manufacture of motorcycle engines as well as sidecars and parts and accessories. The manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages includes the manufacture of non-motorised bicycles and other cycles (such as tricycles), invalid carriages with or without a motor and baby carriages. The manufacture of other transport equipment not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) includes the manufacture of hand-propelled vehicles (such as luggage trucks, handcarts, sledges and shopping carts) and vehicles drawn by animals.

This NACE division is composed of five groups:

- the building of ships and boats (Group30.1);
- the manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock (Group30.2);
- the manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery (Group30.3);
- the manufacture of military fighting vehicles (Group30.4);
- the manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c. (Group30.9).

The manufacture of weapons and ammunitions is classified within the [manufacture of fabricated metal products](#) , Division25, while the manufacture of marine and locomotive engines is classified within NACE as part of [machinery and equipment](#) , Division28. Wheeled toys designed to be ridden, including plastic bicycles and tricycles, are classified as toys and their manufacture is included in [other manufacturing](#) , Division32.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of other transport equipment \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Aeronautics](#)
 - [Maritime industries \(shipbuilding\)](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Civil aviation](#)
 - [Shipbuilding](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: vehicles](#)
 - [Waste: ships](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of paper and paper products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for paper and paper products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division17](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	20
Number of persons employed (1 000)	658
Turnover (EUR million)	149 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	112 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	24 500
Value added (EUR million)	36 900
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	12 400
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.5
Value added (1)	0.7
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	56.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	38.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	146.4
Gross operating rate (%)	8.3

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of paper and paper products (NACE Division17), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of paper and paper products (NACE Division17), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of paper and paper products	20.2	657.5	149 000	36 900	24 500
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard (1)	2.3	165.9	80 000	14 000	9 000
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	18.0	471.6	64 101	22 500	15 543

(1) Turnover, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of paper and paper products (NACE Division17), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacture of paper and paper products	56.0	38.3	146.4	8.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	80.0	50.0	152.3	8.0
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	48.0	34.0	140.4	8.3

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of paper and paper products (NACE Division17), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of paper and paper products	Germany	24.7	Finland	2.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	Germany	22.6	Finland	2.2
Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	Germany	26.5	Poland	0.7

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of paper and paper products (NACE Division17), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	20.2	657.5	149 000	38 900	24 500	8 425
Belgium	0.3	13.8	4 863.2	1 829.1	747.3	163.4
Bulgaria	0.5	10.1	289.2	75.3	33.8	22.1
Czech Republic	0.8	19.8	2 038.8	499.0	275.4	125.2
Denmark (2)	0.2	6.9	1 394.1	438.7	373.5	67.3
Germany	1.8	138.8	35 450.1	9 131.5	6 373.9	1 140.6
Estonia	0.1	1.5	154.2	32.6	20.4	2.0
Ireland	0.1	2.8	436.4	142.0	137.5	6.0
Greece	0.9	8.6	1 107.5	376.3	224.2	49.3
Spain	1.9	49.0	11 154.4	3 036.9	1 859.7	499.7
France (3)	1.5	69.1	17 534.1	4 001.3	3 287.4	782.0
Italy	4.2	75.9	18 722.2	3 603.3	2 699.8	782.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.7	59.8	21.8	15.1	3.5
Latvia	0.1	1.4	78.5	24.8	12.4	3.6
Lithuania	0.1	2.8	163.6	50.7	25.9	18.9
Luxembourg	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0.5	11.2	1 116.7	284.6	151.7	175.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.4	18.4	4 795.9	1 350.3	904.9	176.9
Austria	0.2	17.3	5 243.4	1 552.1	942.0	211.1
Poland	2.5	52.4	4 691.8	1 416.3	512.4	480.7
Portugal	0.5	11.7	2 644.5	641.0	296.2	812.9
Romania	0.8	13.0	578.6	147.0	67.0	63.2
Slovenia	0.2	5.0	665.6	178.7	104.2	33.2
Slovakia	0.1	7.5	1 279.0	281.9	111.7	68.0
Finland	0.2	27.7	11 622.8	1 929.5	1 549.1	243.7
Sweden	0.5	36.7	11 385.6	2 952.8	1 734.5	582.3
United Kingdom (4)	1.9	64.1	11 757.5	2 933.2	2 052.8	290.8
Norway	0.1	4.9	1 470.8	220.2	277.7	46.0
Switzerland	0.2	11.7	2 687.8	920.9	662.0	313.6
Croatia	0.4	6.1	349.3	77.4	62.5	18.4

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Number of persons employed, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of paper and paper products (NACE Division17), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	56.0	38.3	146.4	8.3	23.2
Belgium	132.8	54.8	242.4	22.2	8.9
Bulgaria	7.5	3.5	215.2	14.4	29.3
Czech Republic	25.2	14.6	173.4	11.0	25.1
Denmark (2)	63.7	54.4	117.1	4.7	15.3
Germany	65.8	46.2	142.4	7.8	12.5
Estonia	21.8	13.7	159.3	7.9	6.1
Ireland	50.6	49.9	101.5	1.0	4.2
Greece	44.0	28.9	152.1	13.2	13.1
Spain	61.9	38.5	160.8	10.5	16.5
France	.	47.5	.	4.1	.
Italy	47.5	38.6	123.0	4.8	21.7
Cyprus	31.3	21.6	144.5	11.2	15.9
Latvia	17.4	8.7	199.6	15.8	14.3
Lithuania	18.2	9.4	194.5	15.1	37.3
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	25.4	13.7	185.1	11.9	61.8
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	73.3	49.4	148.4	9.3	13.1
Austria	90.0	54.7	164.4	11.6	13.6
Poland	27.0	10.4	259.8	19.3	33.9
Portugal	54.9	25.6	214.6	13.0	126.8
Romania	11.3	5.2	216.9	13.8	43.0
Slovenia	35.7	21.1	168.8	11.2	18.6
Slovakia	35.1	15.0	234.2	11.7	26.0
Finland	69.7	56.1	124.4	3.3	12.6
Sweden	80.4	52.2	154.0	10.7	19.7
United Kingdom (3)	53.4	36.5	146.4	7.5	8.9
Norway	45.7	57.7	79.2	-3.9	20.9
Switzerland	78.5	.	.	9.6	34.1
Croatia	12.7	11.1	114.5	4.3	23.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of paper and paper products (NACEDivision17), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 20 thousand enterprises in the paper and paper products manufacturing (Division17) sector in the EU-27 in 2009 which was around 0.1% of the total for the whole of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95). Employment in the paper and paper products manufacturing sector totalled 658 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.5% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy and 2.1% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. They generated EUR39900 million of value added which was 0.7% of the non-financial business economy total and 2.6% of the manufacturing total.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the EU-27's paper and paper products manufacturing sector in 2009 was 146.4%, resulting from apparent labour productivity of EUR56 thousand per person employed, and average personnel costs of EUR38.3 thousand per employee. For all three of these ratios the paper and paper products manufacturing sector recorded a higher value than the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages.

In contrast, the gross operating rate for the EU-27's paper and paper products manufacturing sector in 2009 was 8.3%, which was situated almost equidistant between the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the manufacturing average (7.0%).

Sectoral analysis

The manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard (Group17.2) was the largest subsector within the EU-27's paper and paper products manufacturing sector in 2009 both in terms of employment (71.7%) and value added (61.0%) – see Figure 1. However, the shares of this subsector and the upstream pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing (Group17.1) subsector were quite different depending on the measure analysed, indicating quite different levels of apparent labour productivity. The pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing subsector recorded apparent labour productivity per person employed of EUR80 thousand, compared with EUR48 thousand for the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard subsector. Both of these levels were above the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand per person employed) and the apparent labour productivity recorded for the pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing subsector was the eighth highest among all manufacturing NACE groups in 2009.

The high apparent labour productivity figure for the EU-27's pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing sub-sector was accompanied by high average personnel costs, EUR50.0 thousand per employee in 2009. In contrast, average personnel costs per employee for the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard were EUR34.0 thousand, which was in line with the manufacturing average of EUR34.5 thousand. The high apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs of the pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing subsector combined for a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 152.3%, which was itself higher than the ratio for the articles of paper and paperboard manufacturing subsector (140.4%). These wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the two paper and paper products manufacturing subsectors were above the manufacturing average (132.1%) and the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The two subsectors recorded similar EU-27 gross operating rates in 2009: 8.0% for pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing and 8.3% for articles of paper and paperboard manufacturing, in both cases these rates were between the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages (7.0% and 9.7% respectively).

Country analysis

The German share of EU-27 value added within the paper and paper products manufacturing sector in 2009 was 24.7%, broadly in line with its share (27.3%) of EU-27 manufacturing value added as a whole, and much higher than the next highest shares recorded in France (10.8%) and Italy (9.8%). The 8.0% share of EU-27 value added recorded for Sweden in this sector was the highest share for Sweden in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009 and the same was true concerning the 5.2% share recorded for Finland. The relative importance of paper and paper products manufacturing was highest in Finland where it accounted for 2.4% of non-financial business economy value added and in Sweden where its share was 2.0%. The least specialised Member States for the paper and paper products manufacturing sector were Ireland and Cyprus, where this sector contributed less than 0.3% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009, a situation that was also observed in Norway.

The high specialisation observed for the two [Nordic Member States](#) of Finland and Sweden was due to a particularly high specialisation in the upstream pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing subsector, where together these two countries contributed 28.6% of the EU-27's value added and where they were the second and third largest Member States (in value added terms) behind Germany. Concerning the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard subsector the most specialised Member States were Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Austria.

In most Member States the paper and paper products manufacturing sector had a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009 than the non-financial business economy as a whole, with the exceptions of Ireland, Denmark, Cyprus, Finland, Germany and the Netherlands. The Member States where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector was particularly high (relative to the national non-financial business economy average) were Poland, Slovakia, Portugal and Lithuania. While none of the Member States recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100%, this was the case in Norway where average personnel costs per employee were EUR12 thousand higher than the average value added per person employed.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the paper and paper products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division17. This division includes the manufacture of pulp, paper and converted paper products. These products form a series of vertically connected processes and more than one activity is often carried out in a continuous process. The manufacture of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibres

from other matter in wood, or dissolving and de-inking used paper, and mixing in small amounts of reagents to reinforce the binding of the fibres. The manufacture of paper involves releasing pulp onto a moving wire mesh so as to form a continuous sheet.

The manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard includes further processing of paper and paperboard by coating, covering and impregnation, the manufacture of creped or crinkled paper, the manufacture of handmade paper, newsprint and other printing or writing paper.

Converted paper products are made from paper and other materials. The paper articles may be printed (for example, wallpaper, gift wrap and so on), as long as the printing of information is not the main purpose. Included are corrugated paper and paperboard and containers of paper and paperboard, household and sanitary goods, paper stationery, wallpaper and other products, such as labels, filter paper and moulded pulp packaging products (such as egg boxes).

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard (Group17.1);
- the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard (Group17.2).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of paper and paper products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Wood, paper and printing](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of pharmaceuticals statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

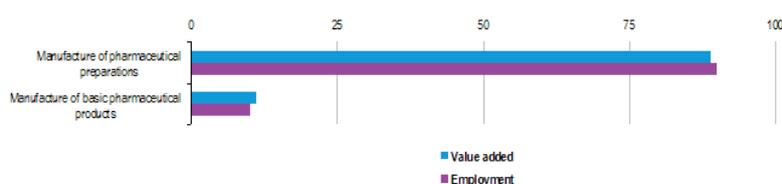
This article presents an overview of statistics for pharmaceuticals manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division21](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	4 600
Number of persons employed	535 200
Turnover (EUR million)	217 026
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	141 765
Personnel costs (EUR million)	31 575
Value added (EUR million)	77 198
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	45 623
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.4
Value added (1)	1.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	144.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	59.4
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	242.8
Gross operating rate (%)	21.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division21), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division21), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	4 600	535 200.0	217 026	77 198	31 575
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	600	54 100.0	24 798	8 521	2 888
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	3 800	481 100.0	192 228	68 677	28 688

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division21), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	144.0	59.4	142.8	21.0
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	187.0	80.1	315.9	23.5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	143.0	46.8	238.9	20.7

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division 21), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Germany	19.8	Ireland	15.3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	Ireland	42.5	Ireland	4.5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	Germany	21.7	Ireland	10.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division 21), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
			(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	4 600	535 200	217 026	77 198	31 575	8 310
Belgium	142	18 686	7 069.7	3 647.8	1 528.6	842.7
Bulgaria (2)	58	7 241	298.4	110.5	44.9	14.7
Czech Republic	137	10 078	1 178.4	384.0	181.9	88.6
Denmark (3)	74	16 944	6 032.0	2 812.6	1 334.9	264.5
Germany	733	115 496	39 926.4	15 273.4	7 777.4	1 609.1
Estonia	15	243	22.2	8.1	5.3	0.9
Ireland	66	16 578	37 056.7	13 075.4	1 284.7	788.1
Greece	51	8 082	1 441.0	640.6	248.4	575.3
Spain	347	38 054	15 179.0	3 907.1	2 216.5	524.0
France (4)	859	78 745	37 832.0	8 728.3	5 197.3	1 000.0
Italy	498	65 694	25 539.7	7 231.9	4 185.4	873.7
Cyprus	9	1 109	120.4	50.1	28.0	9.4
Latvia (3)	23	1 990	125.1	57.3	32.1	22.2
Lithuania	17	736	58.1	25.1	10.0	2.1
Luxembourg	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	86	15 783	2 255.3	967.5	400.2	221.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	177	16 532	6 413.7	2 166.8	934.6	235.5
Austria	82	10 705	3 302.2	1 333.7	630.2	236.8
Poland	281	25 143	3 256.8	1 092.6	438.2	132.9
Portugal (5)	19	1 067	133.7	46.5	36.2	17.4
Romania	125	9 027	553.9	197.2	89.3	41.7
Slovenia	16	5 951	1 418.0	621.1	292.0	132.1
Slovakia (3)	21	2 603	272.5	61.2	38.0	24.1
Finland (2)	23	4 195	1 257.8	686.9	197.7	36.1
Sweden (5)	19	397	70.9	45.9	22.7	4.9
United Kingdom	453	40 229	18 251.0	8 746.1	3 057.4	666.3
Norway	30	2 618	929.8	442.2	218.4	22.4
Switzerland	174	35 705	37 471.4	10 770.6	3 522.4	575.2
Croatia	36	4 623	562.5	225.3	139.7	18.9

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations (Group 21.2) only.
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(5) Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products (Group 21.1) only.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division 21), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	144.0	59.4	242.8	21.0	12.4
Belgium	195.2	82.1	237.7	30.0	23.1
Bulgaria (2)	15.3	6.3	243.1	22.0	13.3
Czech Republic	39.1	18.4	212.1	18.0	25.0
Denmark (3)	166.0	78.8	210.7	24.5	9.4
Germany	132.3	67.5	195.8	18.8	10.5
Estonia	33.3	21.7	153.6	8.8	10.7
Ireland	788.7	77.5	1 017.3	31.8	5.9
Greece	79.3	31.2	253.9	27.2	89.8
Spain	100.0	56.9	176.0	11.1	13.4
France	.	66.0	.	9.3	.
Italy	110.1	64.3	171.3	11.9	12.1
Cyprus	45.2	25.3	178.9	18.4	18.7
Latvia (3)	28.8	16.2	178.4	20.1	38.7
Lithuania	34.1	13.6	249.7	26.0	8.4
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	61.3	25.4	241.3	25.2	22.9
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	131.1	56.6	231.5	19.2	10.9
Austria	124.6	59.0	211.2	21.3	17.8
Poland	43.5	17.6	246.3	20.1	12.2
Portugal (4)	42.4	33.2	127.5	7.7	37.5
Romania	21.8	9.9	220.4	19.5	21.1
Slovenia	104.4	49.1	212.5	23.2	21.3
Slovakia (3)	23.5	14.6	161.1	8.5	39.4
Finland (2)	163.7	47.2	347.2	38.9	5.3
Sweden (4)	115.7	60.6	190.8	32.7	10.6
United Kingdom	217.4	75.6	293.8	31.2	7.6
Norway	156.9	77.6	202.2	24.1	5.1
Switzerland	301.7	.	.	19.3	5.3
Croatia	48.7	30.5	159.6	15.2	8.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations (Group 21.2) only.
(3) 2008.
(4) Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products (Group 21.1) only.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Division 21), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The pharmaceuticals manufacturing (Division 21) sector in the EU-27 is characterised by its small number of very large, capital-intensive enterprises. In total, there were 4.6 thousand enterprises in this sector in 2009. Together they employed 535 thousand persons and generated EUR77198 million of value added.

The large average size of enterprises in this sector can be seen from the share of the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector within the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95): as it represented just 0.02% of all non-financial business economy enterprises, employed 0.4% of the workforce, and generated 1.4% of non-financial business economy value added. Within **manufacturing** (Section C), the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector contributed 1.7% of the total workforce and 5.5% of total value added.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR144 thousand per person employed, nearly 3.5 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the second highest ratio among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009 (behind **tobacco manufacturing**, Division 12). Associated with this high apparent labour productivity ratio were high **average personnel costs**, EUR59.4 thousand per employee for pharmaceutical manufacturing, approximately double the EUR30.0 thousand per employee average for the non-financial business economy and again the second highest level among manufacturing NACE divisions (this time behind the **coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing** subsector, Division 19).

The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** for the EU-27's pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector in 2009 was 242.8%, showing that apparent labour productivity in this sector was approximately 2.4 times as high as average personnel costs. Among manufacturing NACE divisions, this wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was lower only than that recorded for tobacco manufacturing, while among the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy this was the seventh highest ratio.

The **gross operating rate** shows the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover** and this indicates that the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector had relatively high operating profitability. Its gross operating rate stood at 21.0% for the EU-27's pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector in 2009, more than twice as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and three times as high as the manufacturing average (7.0%). This was the highest level of profitability (using this measure) among the NACE divisions within manufacturing. It should be noted that this measure does not take account of depreciation or financial

expenditure, which are typically higher in capital-intensive activities.

Sectoral analysis

The EU-27's pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector is split between the large subsector of pharmaceutical preparations manufacturing (Group21.2) and the smaller basic pharmaceutical products manufacturing subsector (Group21.1). In fact, as much as nine tenths of sectoral value added and employment in the EU-27's pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector in 2009 could be attributed to pharmaceutical preparations manufacturing – see Figure 1.

Although varying considerably in size, the two subsectors displayed similar characteristics, namely high levels of labour productivity, average personnel costs and operating profitability. The smaller basic pharmaceutical products manufacturing subsector recorded higher EU-27 apparent labour productivity and lower average personnel costs than the pharmaceutical preparations manufacturing subsector (see Table 2b). As a result, this subsector had a notably higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, 313.9% in 2009, which was the second highest among all manufacturing NACE groups and the tenth highest within the non-financial business economy. The basic pharmaceutical products manufacturing subsector recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 236.2%, which was also well above the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages and was the fourth highest among all manufacturing NACE groups.

Both subsectors also recorded high gross operating rates within the EU-27 in 2009, 23.5% for the pharmaceutical preparations manufacturing subsector and 20.7% for the basic pharmaceutical products manufacturing subsector; these were the highest and third highest gross operating rates respectively among manufacturing NACE groups in the EU-27.

Country analysis

Just under one fifth of the value added generated in the EU-27's pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector in 2009 was contributed by Germany (19.8%), ahead of Ireland (16.9%), the United Kingdom and France (both 13.3%). The Irish share of EU-27 value added in this sector was the highest contribution made by Ireland to any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009 and this was also the case for the 0.8% share for Slovenia. The very high ranking of Ireland in this sector reflects its exceptional specialisation: pharmaceuticals manufacturing contributed 15.3% of Irish non-financial business economy value added in 2009. The next most specialised Member State was Slovenia where 3.8% of non-financial business economy value added was generated in pharmaceuticals manufacturing; Switzerland was also very specialised in this sector as 4.7% of non-financial business economy value added was generated in this activity. The least specialised Member State (among those for which data are available), was Estonia where 0.1% of non-financial business economy value added was generated through the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

Ireland was the most specialised Member State (in value added terms) for both subsectors in 2009. In fact, its specialisation in the basic pharmaceutical products manufacturing subsector was so great that it was the largest Member State in terms of its contribution to EU-27 value added within this subsector, contributing 45.5% of the sectoral total.

Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios and the gross operating rates for the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector were generally high, as every Member State for which data are available recorded higher values in this sector for these two indicators than they did, on average, for the whole of manufacturing or the whole of the non-financial business economy. The Irish pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector stood out when analysed in terms of productivity and operating profitability: its gross operating rate was 31.8%, average value added per person employed was EUR788.7 thousand, while its wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 1017.3% – the next highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the Member States was 283.8% in the United Kingdom where the second highest gross operating rate (31.2%) was also recorded. For Ireland, this was the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio across any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy in 2009.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division21. The manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products involves the production of medicinal active substances to be used for their pharmacological properties in the manufacture of medicaments, for example, antibiotics, basic vitamins, salicylic and O-acetylsalicylic acids.

Pharmaceutical preparations comprise medicaments (including homeopathic preparations), antisera, blood fractions, vaccines, medical diagnostic preparations and medical impregnated preparations such as wadding, gauze, bandages and dressings.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products (Group21.1);
- the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations (Group21.2).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
 - [Healthcare \(pharmaceuticals\)](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
 - [Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
 - [Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of rubber and plastic products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector in the European Union (EU) , as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division22.

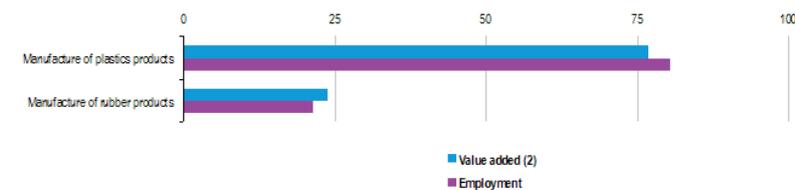
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	64
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 600
Turnover (EUR million)	240 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million) (1)	210 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	50 000
Value added (EUR million)	70 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	20 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.3
Number of persons employed (2)	1.2
Value added (2)	1.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	43.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	32.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	138.3
Gross operating rate (%)	8.5

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division22), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division22), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	64.4	1 600.0	240 000	70 000	50 000
Manufacture of rubber products (1)	8.2	340.0	55 000	19 000	12 000
Manufacture of plastics products	56.2	1 260.0	182 919	54 620	38 200

(1) Value added, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division22), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	43.0	32.0	138.3	8.5
Manufacture of rubber products	45.0	35.0	.	6.9
Manufacture of plastics products	42.0	30.7	138.1	8.9

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division22), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Germany	27.7	Czech Republic	3.1
Manufacture of rubber products	Germany	.	Czech Republic	1.5
Manufacture of plastics products	Germany	28.2	Slovenia	1.7

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division22), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	64.4	1 600.0	240 000	70 000	50 000	13 000
Belgium	0.9	23.9	6 758.1	1 773.8	1 221.5	265.8
Bulgaria	2.1	26.3	767.7	184.4	78.0	71.1
Czech Republic	3.7	78.8	7 447.4	2 378.8	1 007.6	345.5
Denmark (2)	0.6	18.8	3 920.2	1 444.5	959.8	235.3
Germany	7.2	379.0	62 334.1	19 405.4	15 246.5	2 204.1
Estonia	0.2	3.5	214.3	50.2	41.7	13.6
Ireland	0.2	8.2	1 272.8	380.8	317.0	26.6
Greece	1.4	16.3	1 776.3	674.1	379.1	160.7
Spain	5.1	100.9	16 633.9	4 921.0	3 437.4	686.1
France (3)	4.7	188.3	36 261.2	10 347.6	8 786.8	.
Italy	11.1	190.1	34 848.6	8 895.3	6 290.5	1 341.4
Cyprus	0.1	1.3	113.9	45.2	29.0	11.0
Latvia	0.2	2.9	135.3	30.6	19.5	17.3
Lithuania	0.4	7.5	484.0	110.8	61.4	21.0
Luxembourg (4)	0.0	2.2	657.6	172.1	108.6	34.6
Hungary	2.2	42.3	3 442.0	846.1	456.0	192.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	1.3	31.5	6 833.6	2 158.4	1 403.6	290.3
Austria	0.6	28.1	5 525.0	1 758.8	1 230.3	213.3
Poland	8.0	162.6	11 044.6	3 193.9	1 389.6	677.7
Portugal	1.1	23.2	2 742.2	811.6	432.7	185.2
Romania	3.3	48.7	2 627.8	623.8	255.4	226.6
Slovenia	1.1	12.9	1 424.8	374.9	249.1	78.8
Slovakia	0.6	26.5	2 290.7	497.8	321.2	167.6
Finland	0.6	14.9	2 719.7	846.0	587.6	100.5
Sweden	1.6	24.4	3 674.6	1 086.5	882.0	155.4
United Kingdom	6.3	156.3	22 629.3	7 444.1	4 828.5	601.4
Norway	0.4	5.1	1 160.9	364.6	262.5	43.1
Switzerland	0.6	23.8	5 032.6	1 954.6	1 340.0	262.5
Croatia	1.5	11.4	697.4	191.1	109.3	37.7

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Manufacture of plastics products (Group 22.2) only.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division22), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	43.0	32.0	138.3	8.5	18.0
Belgium	74.2	52.6	141.1	8.2	15.0
Bulgaria	7.0	3.1	224.2	13.9	38.6
Czech Republic	30.2	13.4	225.1	18.4	14.5
Denmark (2)	76.8	51.9	148.2	12.1	16.3
Germany	51.2	40.6	126.1	6.7	11.4
Estonia	14.3	12.0	119.1	4.0	27.1
Ireland	46.3	38.9	119.2	5.0	7.0
Greece	41.3	25.2	163.6	16.8	23.8
Spain	48.8	34.7	140.6	8.9	13.9
France	.	44.3	.	4.3	.
Italy	46.8	36.0	129.9	7.5	15.1
Cyprus	35.4	22.8	155.1	14.2	24.3
Latvia	10.6	6.8	157.1	8.2	56.5
Lithuania	14.8	8.3	178.9	10.2	18.9
Luxembourg (3)	78.2	49.3	158.5	9.7	20.1
Hungary	20.1	11.0	182.9	11.4	22.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	68.5	45.3	151.4	11.0	11.6
Austria	62.7	44.2	141.9	9.6	12.1
Poland	19.6	9.1	215.1	16.3	21.2
Portugal	35.0	18.8	186.0	13.8	22.8
Romania	12.8	5.3	241.2	14.0	36.3
Slovenia	29.0	20.1	144.1	8.8	21.0
Slovakia	18.8	12.1	154.7	7.7	33.7
Finland	56.6	39.7	142.5	9.5	11.9
Sweden	44.5	42.2	105.4	5.6	14.3
United Kingdom	47.6	31.7	150.2	11.6	8.1
Norway	72.2	52.7	137.1	8.8	11.8
Switzerland	82.2	.	.	12.2	13.4
Croatia	16.7	10.5	158.8	11.7	19.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Manufacture of plastics products (Group 22.2) only.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACEDivision22), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 64 thousand enterprises classified to rubber and plastic products manufacturing (Division22) in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 1.6 million persons, equivalent to 1.2% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 5.2% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. They generated EUR70000 million of value added which was 1.3% of the non-financial business economy total and 5.0% of the manufacturing total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR43 thousand per person employed, midway between the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) and the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand per person employed). In a similar vein, average personnel costs per employee within this sector – EUR32.0 thousand – were higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand) and lower than the manufacturing average (EUR34.5 thousand). The combination of moderate average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector of 138.3% which was almost exactly in line with the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and slightly above the manufacturing average (132.1%).

The gross operating surplus represented 8.5% of turnover in the EU-27's rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector in 2009. This gross operating rate was slightly lower than the non-financial business economy average of 9.7% and slightly higher than the manufacturing average of 7.0%.

Sectoral analysis

The plastic products manufacturing subsector (Group22.2) was approximately four times the size of the rubber products manufacturing subsector (Group22.1) in the EU-27 – see Figure 1. The fact that the contribution of each subsector to the sectoral total was quite similar in terms of employment and value added underlines the similarity in apparent labour productivity ratios for these two subsectors. For rubber products manufacturing the apparent labour productivity ratio for the EU-27 was slightly higher than for plastics products manufacturing, but both subsectors recorded productivity levels below the manufacturing average while being above the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs for rubber products manufacturing were also slightly higher, EUR35.0 thousand per employee, which put this slightly above the manufacturing average. In

contrast, average personnel costs for plastics products manufacturing were EUR30.7 thousand, just above the non-financial business economy average.

The gross operating rate of the EU-27's plastic products manufacturing subsector was, at 8.9%, some two percentage points higher than for rubber products manufacturing. The latter rate was in line with the manufacturing average (7.0%), while for plastic products manufacturing it was closer to the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

The largest Member State (in value added terms) in the EU-27's rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector in 2009 was Germany, with a 27.7% share of the EU-27 total; furthermore, Germany had the highest value added in both subsectors. Germany's share in EU-27 value added for rubber and plastic products manufacturing was nearly double the next highest share, 14.8% for France; Italy (12.7%) and the United Kingdom (10.6%) were the only other Member States with a share above 10%. In terms of the workforce the three largest Member States in this sector were the same, namely Germany, France (based on employees rather than persons employed) and Italy, while the rubber and plastic products manufacturing workforce in Poland was larger than that in the United Kingdom.

In relative terms, the Czech Republic was by far the most specialised Member State in the rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector, as this sector contributed 3.1% of the value added in the Czech non-financial business economy in 2009. The next most specialised Member States, in value added terms, were Slovenia and Slovakia (both 2.3% of non-financial business economy value added), Poland (2.1%) and Hungary (2.0%). The least specialised Member States, in value added terms, were Latvia, Ireland and Cyprus where this sector contributed 0.5% or less to non-financial business economy value added.

As well as being the most specialised Member State in this sector, the Czech Republic recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 225.1% in 2009, lower only than that recorded in Romania (241.2%); for both of these Member States their wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector were substantially above their national averages for the non-financial business economy, as was also the case for Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal and Hungary.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the rubber and plastic products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division22. This division is characterised by the raw materials used in the manufacturing process, namely rubber and plastics, but not all products made of these materials are classified here.

As well as tyres, rubber manufacturing involves the production of rubber plates, sheets, strip, rods, profile shapes, tubes, pipes, hoses, belts, hygienic articles, parts of footwear, thread, rings, fittings, seals, inflatable mattresses, balloons, brushes, bathing caps, wet suits, diving suits and sex articles as well as rubberised yarn and fabrics.

Plastic manufacturing comprises processing new or spent (in other words, recycled) plastic resins into intermediate or final products, using such processes as: compression moulding; extrusion moulding; injection moulding; blow moulding; and casting.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the rubber products manufacturing subsector (Group22.1);
- the plastic products manufacturing subsector (Group22.2).

Excluded are the manufacture of rubber or plastic footwear (which form part of the [manufacture of leather and related products](#) , Division15), inflatable rubber rafts and boats (which are part of the [manufacture of other transport equipment](#) , Division30) and rubber or plastic sports requisites, games and toys (which form part of [other manufacturing](#) , Division32).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of rubber and plastic products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of textiles statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for textiles manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division13](#).

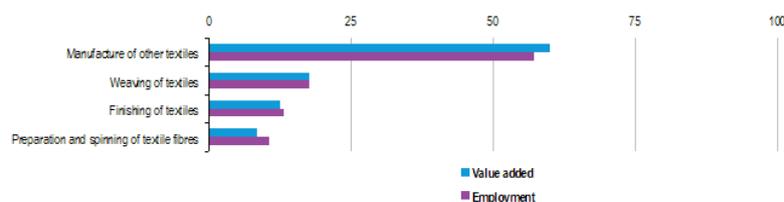
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	60
Number of persons employed (1 000)	700
Turnover (EUR million)	70 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	49 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	16 000
Value added (EUR million)	20 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	4 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.3
Number of persons employed (1)	0.5
Value added (1)	0.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	29.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head) (2)	25.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (2)	123.1
Gross operating rate (%)	6.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

(2) 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of textiles	60.1	700.0	70 000	20 000	16 000
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	4.3	74.7	7 434	1 669	1 544
Weaving of textiles	5.0	123.7	13 609	3 326	3 138
Finishing of textiles	9.0	92.0	7 211	2 596	2 195
Manufacture of other textiles	41.7	400.0	40 000	12 000	8 700

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacture of textiles (1)	29.0	25.0	123.1	6.0
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	23.0	22.1	102.5	2.0
Weaving of textiles	29.0	26.5	107.6	2.8
Finishing of textiles	27.0	26.1	104.3	4.3
Manufacture of other textiles	30.0	24.0	124.1	8.0

(1) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of textiles	Italy	26.8	Portugal	1.0
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	Italy	41.6	Bulgaria	0.2
Weaving of textiles	Italy	39.3	Italy	0.2
Finishing of textiles	Italy	37.0	Portugal	0.2
Manufacture of other textiles	Italy	19.5	Estonia	0.7

(1) Denmark, 2009; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	60.1	700.0	70 000	20 000	16 000	3 200
Belgium	1.5	24.2	4 035.4	1 071.9	842.5	127.0
Bulgaria	0.7	13.3	316.6	98.2	44.3	42.9
Czech Republic	2.3	28.0	1 586.5	456.5	288.4	58.4
Denmark (2)	0.4	5.2	968.7	301.6	221.3	44.2
Germany	3.9	79.9	10 570.7	3 077.2	2 553.0	289.0
Estonia	0.2	4.4	209.9	53.3	41.7	7.6
Ireland	0.1	2.5	280.0	90.9	75.2	4.1
Greece	2.2	13.6	1 060.3	399.2	292.8	48.9
Spain	8.6	47.6	5 004.0	1 454.2	1 216.3	118.8
France (3)	4.1	49.0	7 472.5	1 991.5	1 912.9	...
Italy	17.3	162.7	21 715.2	5 354.3	4 296.3	789.1
Cyprus	0.1	0.5	26.6	11.3	8.1	1.6
Latvia	0.3	2.6	65.2	23.3	15.0	9.2
Lithuania	0.5	7.7	223.7	70.0	50.8	9.9
Luxembourg	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	1.2	9.8	305.0	89.8	66.5	13.1
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.4	12.6	2 272.7	631.3	482.5	37.7
Austria	0.6	9.2	1 255.1	416.6	325.0	34.2
Poland	3.9	54.3	1 961.1	611.1	343.6	72.2
Portugal	3.6	48.2	2 518.1	730.5	604.6	140.1
Romania	1.6	28.7	715.8	200.3	118.8	66.4
Slovenia	0.4	6.2	364.3	111.9	95.4	29.2
Slovakia	0.1	5.3	223.7	56.0	48.0	11.5
Finland	0.9	4.7	513.3	193.0	146.0	12.2
Sweden	2.3	6.2	651.2	233.2	155.6	22.6
United Kingdom	4.1	59.7	5 634.6	2 032.3	1 294.1	119.7
Norway	0.6	3.0	471.0	162.3	121.3	10.6
Switzerland	0.4	9.0	1 191.6	510.4	412.3	50.6
Croatia (4)	0.7	4.5	146.9	45.5	34.5	4.0

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Including only weaving of textiles and manufacture of other textiles (Divisions 13.2 and 13.9).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs (1)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (1)	Gross operating rate	Investment rate (1)
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27	29.0	25.0	123.1	6.0	15.0
Belgium	44.4	36.4	121.8	5.7	11.8
Bulgaria	5.1	3.5	148.0	7.5	62.8
Czech Republic	16.3	11.0	148.0	10.6	12.8
Denmark (2)	58.1	44.4	130.8	8.3	14.7
Germany	38.5	33.3	115.7	5.0	9.7
Estonia	12.0	9.4	127.4	5.5	14.2
Ireland	36.0	30.7	117.1	6.0	4.5
Greece	29.3	25.5	115.1	10.2	12.3
Spain	30.6	27.7	110.5	4.8	8.2
France	.	39.0	.	1.1	.
Italy	32.9	30.8	106.7	4.9	14.9
Cyprus	23.0	17.5	131.6	11.3	13.9
Latvia	9.1	6.1	148.2	12.7	39.3
Lithuania	9.1	6.8	134.4	8.6	14.2
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	9.2	7.2	127.4	7.6	14.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	50.0	42.6	117.2	6.5	6.0
Austria	45.3	37.1	122.1	7.3	8.2
Poland	11.3	6.9	162.7	13.6	11.8
Portugal	15.2	12.7	118.9	5.0	19.2
Romania	7.0	4.2	166.2	11.4	33.1
Slovenia	18.0	15.9	113.4	4.5	26.1
Slovakia	10.6	9.3	114.7	3.2	20.6
Finland	41.1	35.2	116.8	9.2	6.3
Sweden	37.9	35.8	105.8	5.8	9.7
United Kingdom	34.1	23.4	145.4	13.1	5.9
Norway	54.7	43.9	124.5	8.7	6.5
Switzerland	56.6	.	.	8.2	9.9
Croatia (3)	10.0	8.8	114.5	7.6	8.8

(1) EU-27, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Including only weaving of textiles and manufacture of other textiles (Divisions 13.2 and 13.9).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of textiles (NACE Division13), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The textiles manufacturing (Division13) sector comprised 60 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009. These enterprises employed 700 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.5% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) and 2.3% of those persons employed in manufacturing (SectionC). The value added generated by the textiles manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR20000 million, a 0.4% share of the non-financial business economy total and a 1.4% share of the manufacturing total.

In general the textiles manufacturing sector can be characterised by a relatively low apparent labour productivity, in part due to a traditionally high incidence of part-time employment: apparent labour productivity is calculated as the level of value added divided by a simple head count of the number of persons employed, regardless of their working hours. The EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector recorded an apparent labour productivity of EUR29 thousand per person employed in 2009, well below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. As such, this sector recorded the fifth lowest apparent labour productivity among the 24 manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector were below the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and also below the manufacturing average (EUR34.5 thousand per employee): average personnel costs ranged from EUR22.1 thousand per employee in the preparation and spinning of textile fibres subsector (Group13.1) to EUR26.5 thousand per employee in the weaving of textiles (Group13.2) subsector.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) stood at 6.0% for the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector in 2009, marginally below the manufacturing average (7.0%) and also below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

The vast majority (69.3%) of enterprises within the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector were active in the miscellaneous subsector concerning the manufacture of other textiles (Group13.9). This subsector was also the largest in employment and value added terms, as its 400 thousand strong workforce accounted for 57.1% of the sectoral total and its EUR12000 million of value added was 60.0% of the sectoral total. From Figure 1 it can be seen that the weaving of textiles (Group13.2) was the next largest subsector, with just under 18% of sectoral employment and value added. Textiles finishing (Group13.3) and the preparation and spinning of textile fibres

(Group13.1) complete the sectoral coverage.

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector was pulled downwards by the preparation and spinning of textile fibres, as this subsector reported a ratio that was EUR23 thousand per person employed in 2009. The largest subsector, the manufacture of other textiles, recorded the highest apparent labour productivity, EUR30 thousand per person employed, which was nevertheless more than one third below the manufacturing average.

As noted above, average personnel costs within the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector ranged from EUR22.1 thousand per employee for the preparation and spinning of textile fibres subsector to EUR26.5 thousand per employee for the weaving of textiles subsector. As such, all of the textiles subsectors recorded average personnel costs below the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee).

Unlike apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs, the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) is less influenced by the incidence of part-time employment. Nevertheless, this ratio was relatively low for all of the textiles manufacturing subsectors. The manufacture of other textiles recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 124.1%, which was by far the highest among the four subsectors, while remaining some way below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the manufacturing average (132.1%). The three remaining subsectors recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios ranging from 102.5% for the preparation and spinning of textile fibres to 107.6% for textiles weaving.

For the gross operating rate, the manufacture of other textiles was the only subsector where this measure of operating profitability exceeded the manufacturing average of 7.0%, although the 8.0% rate that was recorded for this subsector remained below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). Again, the three smaller subsectors recorded lower values, ranging from a 2.0% gross operating rate for the preparation and spinning of textile fibres to a 4.3% rate for textiles finishing.

Country analysis

Italy was the largest Member State (in value added terms) for the textiles manufacturing sector in 2009, as well as in each of the four subsectors. Italy's share of EU-27 value added averaged 26.8% for the sector as a whole, and ranged from 19.5% for the manufacture of other textiles to 41.6% for the preparation and spinning of textile fibres. The second and third largest Member States in textiles manufacturing were Germany and the United Kingdom, with 15.4% and 10.2% shares of EU-27 value added respectively. In employment terms, Italy's dominance was slightly greater, as 31.0% of the EU-27's textiles manufacturing workforce was in Italy.

The relative importance of the textiles manufacturing sector in value added terms was greatest in Portugal where this sector contributed 1.0% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009. The next most specialised Member States were Italy, where 0.9% of non-financial business economy value added was in textiles manufacturing, followed by Lithuania and Estonia (both 0.8%). The least specialised in this sector, in value added terms, were Ireland, Cyprus and Sweden where the textiles manufacturing sector contributed less than 0.2% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009. The Member States most specialised in the preparation and spinning of textile fibres were Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania and Italy. For textiles weaving and textiles finishing the two most specialised Member States were Italy and Portugal. For the manufacture of other textiles the most specialised Member States were Estonia, Slovenia, Portugal and Lithuania.

Among the Member States, Romania and Poland recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios within the textiles manufacturing sector in 2009, both in excess of 160%. At the other end of the range, France, Sweden and Italy recorded the lowest ratios, below 110% – see Table 4b.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the textiles manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division13. This division includes the preparation and spinning of textile fibres as well as textile weaving, finishing of textiles, finishing (but not manufacturing of) wearing apparel, the manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel (for example, household linen, blankets, rugs, cordage and so on); the [manufacture of wearing apparel](#) is classified to Division14. Textiles may be produced from varying raw materials – for example, silk, wool, other animal, vegetable or man-made fibres, paper or glass.

The preparation and spinning of textile fibres includes the reeling and washing of silk, degreasing and carbonising of wool and dyeing of wool fleece, carding and combing of all kinds of fibres, spinning and manufacture of yarn or thread, twisting, folding, cabling and dipping of filament yarns.

Finishing of textiles includes bleaching, dyeing, dressing, pleating, waterproofing, coating, rubberising, impregnating or silk screen-printing.

The manufacture of other textiles concerns knitted or crocheted fabrics, carpets and rugs, rope, narrow woven fabrics and trimmings and made-up textile articles such as blankets, travelling rugs, bed, table, toilet or kitchen linen, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pillows, sleeping bags, made-up furnishing articles (for example, curtains, blinds or bedspreads), tents, sails, sun blinds, dust cloths, dishcloths, life jackets and parachutes.

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- the preparation and spinning of textile fibres (Group13.1);
- the weaving of textiles (Group13.2), which covers the manufacture of broad woven fabrics;
- the finishing of textiles (Group13.3);
- the manufacture of other textiles (Group13.4).

Excluded are preparatory operations carried out in combination with agriculture (Division01) and the manufacture of synthetic fibres (which forms part of [chemicals manufacturing](#) , Division20).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Textiles manufacturing \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Textiles and clothing](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Textiles and footwear](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of tobacco products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for tobacco products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division12](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	251
Number of persons employed	48 500
Turnover (EUR million)	44 927
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	13 285
Personnel costs (EUR million)	2 409
Value added (EUR million)	8 013
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	5 604
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.0
Value added (1)	0.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	165.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	329.9
Gross operating rate (%)	12.5

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division12), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of tobacco products	Netherlands	20.7	Netherlands	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division12), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	251	48 500	44 927	8 013	2 409	778
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	26	4 324	839.6	83.5	42.5	10.7
Czech Republic	7	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark (2)	9	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	22	10 255	16 961.9	1 253.8	755.6	227.2
Estonia	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	4	2 016	552.9	309.8	94.2	15.2
Spain	43	3 399	916.1	467.1	194.9	9.3
France (3)	6	2 204	1 425.7	595.7	229.9	..
Italy	3	1 064	660.4	273.7	65.8	18.4
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	2	258	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	1	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	4	1 007	629.1	53.6	24.0	5.7
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	19	3 253	4 386.6	1 657.6	197.1	43.5
Austria	1	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	22	6 548	3 595.3	352.6	119.3	153.6
Portugal	4	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	15	1 583	563.8	..	..	..
Slovenia	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	15	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	12	..	11 372.5	..	227.3	..
Norway	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	10	3 279	..	..	..	..
Croatia	7	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3a: Key indicators, manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division12), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	165.0	50.0	329.9	12.5	10.5
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	14.7	9.9	148.8	2.5	16.9
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	122.3	73.8	165.7	2.9	18.1
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	153.7	46.8	328.1	39.0	4.9
Spain	137.4	57.7	238.0	28.7	2.0
France	..	104.3	..	25.7	..
Italy	252.5	60.9	414.8	31.5	6.7
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	53.2	23.8	223.3	4.7	10.6
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	509.6	60.8	838.8	33.3	2.6
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	53.9	18.3	294.7	6.5	43.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3b: Key indicators, manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division12), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 251 enterprises operating with tobacco products manufacturing (Division12) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. This was the second lowest number of enterprises for any of the NACE divisions that constitute the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and suggests that the tobacco products manufacturing sector is dominated by a small number of players – these tend to operate internationally. Together they employed 48.5 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.2% of all persons employed in manufacturing (Section C). They generated EUR 8013 million of value added which was 0.6% of the manufacturing total.

Apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's tobacco products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR 165 thousand per person employed, around four times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and more than three and a half times as high as the manufacturing average of EUR 46 thousand per person employed. This was the highest apparent labour productivity recorded by any of the manufacturing NACE divisions in the EU-27 in 2009. **Average personnel costs** within the EU-27's tobacco products manufacturing sector were also relatively high, but not to the same extent as apparent labour productivity. Personnel costs per employee averaged EUR 50.0 thousand for tobacco products manufacturing compared with EUR 30.0 thousand for the whole of the non-financial business economy and an average of EUR 34.5 thousand for manufacturing. As such, average personnel costs for tobacco products manufacturing were the third highest among the manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009.

The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** combines the two previous indicators and this was also relatively high due to the elevated apparent labour productivity. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's tobacco products manufacturing sector in 2009 was 329.9%, far above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the manufacturing average (132.1%); the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for tobacco products manufacturing in 2009 was by far the highest within manufacturing, and the fourth highest of all NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy.

The ratio of the **gross operating surplus to turnover**) gives an indication of operating profitability, the **gross operating rate** . For the EU-27's tobacco products manufacturing sector in 2009 this rate was 12.5%, considerably higher than both the manufacturing average (7.0%) and the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). Within manufacturing, only the **manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations** (Division21) and **other manufacturing** (Division32) had higher gross operating rates in the EU-27 in 2009.

Country analysis

Tobacco manufacturing was highly concentrated within the EU-27 in geographical terms. The Netherlands had the largest tobacco products manufacturing sector among the EU-27 Member States in 2009, accounting for one fifth (20.7%) of the EU-27's value added; this was the highest share for the Netherlands in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. This sector contributed 0.6% of the value added in the Dutch non-financial business economy in 2009, a greater share than in any other Member State. In relative terms, this sector was also important in Bulgaria where it accounted for 0.4% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009.

The Netherlands, Italy and Greece recorded particularly high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in the tobacco products manufacturing sector in 2009; for both Italy and Greece this was the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in any of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy in 2009, while for the Netherlands it was the highest among the manufacturing NACE divisions. In general, most of the Member States for which data are available recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the tobacco products manufacturing sector that were above their national non-financial business economy averages in 2009, the one exception being Bulgaria. However, this was not the case for the gross operating rate, as Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Poland all recorded gross operating rates for tobacco products manufacturing that were below their national non-financial business economy averages.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for **structural business statistics (SBS)** which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the tobacco products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division12. This division includes the processing of tobacco into a form suitable for final consumption. It includes the manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes: cigarettes, fine cut tobacco, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, 'homogenised' or 'reconstituted' tobacco.

This division contains one group and one class only and so there is no analysis of subsectors in this article.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of tobacco products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of wearing apparel statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for wearing apparel manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#), as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division14](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	128
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 130
Turnover (EUR million)	72 400
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	52 300
Personnel costs (EUR million)	14 500
Value added (EUR million)	19 200
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	4 640
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.6
Number of persons employed (1)	0.8
Value added (1)	0.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	17.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	14.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	119.5
Gross operating rate (%)	6.4

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division14), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

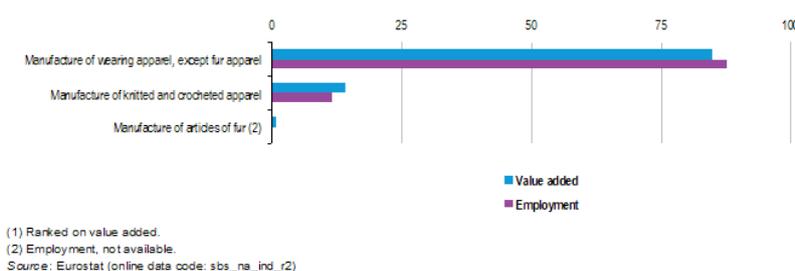


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division14), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Manufacture of wearing apparel	128.3	1 130.0	72 400	19 200	14 500
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	113.1	990.6	62 300	15 300	12 400
Manufacture of articles of fur	-	-	520	168	111
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	11.0	131.4	9 623	2 702	2 030

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division14), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacture of wearing apparel	17.0	14.2	119.5	6.4
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	16.0	13.8	119.0	6.3
Manufacture of articles of fur	.	20.0	.	11.0
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	21.0	16.9	121.9	7.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division14), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of wearing apparel	Italy	34.5	Bulgaria	2.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	Italy	33.7	Bulgaria	2.0
Manufacture of articles of fur	Greece	40.4	Italy	0.0
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	Italy	40.4	Bulgaria	0.3

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division 14), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	128.3	1 130.0	72 400	19 200	14 500	1 660
Belgium	1.2	6.5	1 242.7	280.9	165.6	37.2
Bulgaria	4.9	117.2	957.3	386.0	271.4	52.0
Czech Republic	8.4	27.5	649.7	231.3	154.7	16.1
Denmark (2)	0.4	2.4	482.9	125.0	92.9	11.0
Germany	2.9	46.3	8 360.1	2 074.1	1 490.6	108.2
Estonia	0.4	7.5	130.3	56.5	51.0	2.8
Ireland	0.1	1.4	125.3	40.7	35.1	0.5
Greece	10.9	29.5	1 733.0	625.9	380.7	64.8
Spain	10.5	66.8	6 583.9	1 986.4	1 483.6	114.1
France (3)	6.8	48.7	8 678.3	2 249.9	1 832.2	.
Italy	34.7	244.4	30 546.7	6 628.0	5 046.1	592.5
Cyprus	0.4	1.0	39.9	16.5	14.1	1.6
Latvia	1.0	9.7	117.7	47.7	41.2	5.7
Lithuania	1.9	21.5	266.2	115.2	100.3	5.8
Luxembourg	0.0	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	3.6	28.2	438.8	169.1	150.5	14.1
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	1.4	3.9	422.6	131.6	86.2	5.5
Austria	0.7	8.5	1 007.3	313.4	231.4	13.1
Poland	15.2	127.5	1 935.1	790.8	546.0	75.7
Portugal	10.1	99.4	2 798.1	1 003.6	929.1	87.8
Romania	5.3	169.2	1 844.1	805.2	591.8	110.7
Slovenia	0.9	8.5	200.6	83.7	84.5	6.1
Slovakia	0.4	17.4	285.5	119.6	120.0	10.9
Finland	1.1	3.7	360.2	112.5	87.2	3.5
Sweden	1.9	1.7	274.2	84.9	53.3	3.3
United Kingdom	3.6	32.0	3 030.2	729.5	497.1	23.8
Norway	0.7	1.7	292.1	89.9	57.7	2.7
Switzerland	0.3	5.0	741.5	204.3	170.0	24.8
Croatia	1.7	24.8	533.7	214.1	164.3	24.1

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division14), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	17.0	14.2	119.5	6.4	8.9
Belgium	43.4	30.3	143.1	9.3	13.2
Bulgaria	3.3	2.4	138.4	12.0	13.5
Czech Republic	8.4	7.5	112.5	11.8	6.9
Denmark (2)	52.8	43.9	120.4	6.7	8.8
Germany	44.8	34.1	131.5	7.0	5.2
Estonia	7.6	6.9	110.2	4.2	5.0
Ireland	28.4	25.3	112.4	4.4	1.3
Greece	21.2	20.3	104.1	14.8	10.4
Spain	28.9	24.0	120.3	7.5	5.7
France	:	37.6	:	4.8	:
Italy	27.1	25.4	107.0	5.2	8.9
Cyprus	16.4	18.2	90.2	5.9	9.4
Latvia	4.9	4.4	111.2	5.5	12.0
Lithuania	5.3	4.9	110.0	5.6	5.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	6.7	5.8	115.9	8.8	7.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	34.0	34.1	99.5	10.8	4.1
Austria	36.9	29.5	125.2	8.1	4.2
Poland	6.2	5.0	124.1	12.7	9.6
Portugal	10.1	9.5	105.9	2.7	8.7
Romania	4.8	3.5	135.1	11.6	13.7
Slovenia	9.8	10.7	91.8	-0.4	7.3
Slovakia	6.9	6.9	99.3	-0.1	9.2
Finland	30.7	30.3	101.2	7.0	3.1
Sweden	37.2	36.7	101.6	4.2	5.1
United Kingdom	22.8	17.7	128.5	7.7	3.3
Norway	53.1	41.2	129.0	11.0	3.0
Switzerland	40.7	:	:	4.6	12.1
Croatia	8.7	7.2	120.8	9.3	11.3

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of wearing apparel (NACE Division14), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 128.3 thousand enterprises classified to the wearing apparel manufacturing (Division14) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 1130 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.8% of all persons employed in the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 3.7% of the **manufacturing** (Section C) workforce. They generated EUR19200 million of value added which was 0.3% of the non-financial business economy total and 1.4% of the manufacturing total.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR17 thousand per person employed: this was the lowest apparent labour productivity ratio recorded among the manufacturing NACE divisions and the second lowest of all divisions within the non-financial business economy in 2009, higher only than for **food and beverage service activities** (Division56). Furthermore, **average personnel costs** within the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector were also very low, EUR14.2 thousand per employee, which was not only the lowest among all manufacturing NACE divisions, but also the lowest across all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy. For comparison, the non-financial business economy averages for apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs were EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and EUR30.0 thousand per employee respectively, more than double their levels for wearing apparel manufacturing.

The low values of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs for wearing apparel manufacturing may, in part, be due to a high incidence of part-time work, as both of these indicators are compiled on the basis of a simple head count of persons. In contrast, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** is calculated as a percentage, showing the relative size of these two ratios to each other, and so reducing substantially the impact of part-time employment. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector in 2009 was 119.5%. Although this was below both the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the manufacturing average (132.1%), the extent to which it was below these two benchmarks was much less than for the earlier mentioned indicators that are calculated on the basis of a head count. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for wearing apparel manufacturing was nevertheless the third lowest across all of the manufacturing NACE divisions.

The **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) for the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector was 6.4% in 2009, which was below, but relatively close to the manufacturing average of 7.0%.

Sectoral analysis

Nearly nine in every ten enterprises within the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector were classified to the manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel (Group14.1), with most of the remainder classified to the manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel (Group14.3); the third subsector within this sector was the manufacture of articles of fur (Group14.2). The manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel also dominated the sector in terms of value added and employment – see Figure 1 – with around 85% of the sectoral total for both of these measures.

The very low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27 wearing apparel manufacturing sector was pulled downwards by the manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel where an average of EUR16 thousand of value added was generated per person employed. This was the lowest apparent labour productivity ratio across all of the manufacturing NACE groups and the third lowest among the 197 NACE groups within the non-financial business economy for which data for 2009 are available. The manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel recorded somewhat higher apparent labour productivity (EUR21 thousand per person employed), but still well below the manufacturing and non-financial business economy averages; this was the third lowest ratio among the 89 manufacturing NACE groups for which data are available.

A similar situation can be observed for average personnel costs per employee, which ranged from EUR13.8 thousand for the manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel, through EUR16.9 thousand for the manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel, to EUR20.0 thousand for the manufacture of articles of fur. These values were well below the manufacturing average, and all three subsectors had average personnel costs per employee that were ranked within the bottom six NACE groups across the whole of manufacturing. EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios are available for two of the three subsectors for 2009 and these were both close to the sectoral average (119.5%): the ratio for the manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel (121.9%) was slightly higher than that for the manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel (119.0%). For the gross operating rate these two subsectors also recorded rates either side of the sectoral average, with the smaller subsector of the manufacture of articles of fur recording a rate of 11.0%, which was higher than the manufacturing average (7.0%) and the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

As for the manufacture of textiles, Italy was the largest Member State (in value added terms) in the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector in 2009. Italy's share of the EU-27's wearing apparel manufacturing sector was 34.5% in 2009, reaching 40.4% for the manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel subsector and 33.7% for the manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel subsector. In the smaller subsector of the manufacture of articles of fur Greece had the highest value added, 40.4% of the EU-27 total. Romania generated 4.2% of the EU-27's value added in the wearing apparel manufacturing sector, the highest share for Romania in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009, while Bulgaria's 2.0% share in this sector was also its highest share of the EU-27 value added in 2009.

The Italian wearing apparel manufacturing workforce of 224.4 thousand persons was the largest within the EU-27, a 21.6% share of the total; this was followed by Romania (169.2 thousand persons), Poland (127.5 thousand persons) and Bulgaria (117.2 thousand persons). The large differences in the Italian share of the EU-27 total depending upon whether value added or employment is analysed may, in part, reflect the focus of Italian clothes manufacturing on higher value products (including many designer and luxury brands) as opposed to the more labour-intensive stages of clothing production and mass-market products.

In value added terms, the relative importance of the wearing apparel manufacturing sector was highest in Bulgaria, as this sector contributed 2.3% of the Bulgarian non-financial business economy's value added in 2009. The next most specialised Member States were Romania (1.8% of non-financial business economy value added), Portugal (1.3%), Lithuania (1.3%) and Italy (1.1%); Croatia was also specialised in this sector, as wearing apparel manufacturing contributed 1.0% of Croatian non-financial business economy value added.

As already noted, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for wearing apparel manufacturing for the EU-27 was somewhat below the non-financial business economy average in 2009 and this situation was repeated in all Member States for which data are available (see Table 4b). In Italy and Spain the wage-adjusted labour produc-

tivity ratio for wearing apparel manufacturing was closest to national non-financial business economy averages, in both cases within ten percentage points. In four Member States – the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Cyprus – ratios below 100% were recorded, indicating that apparent labour productivity per person employed was lower than average personnel costs per employee in this sector in 2009.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the wearing apparel manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division14. This division includes ready-to-wear or made-to-measure tailoring in all materials, for example, leather, fabric, knitted and crocheted fabrics (such as socks, tights, pullovers, cardigans and similar articles). All items of clothing are included (for example, outerwear and underwear), for men, women or children, for all purposes (work, sports or casual clothing) and accessories such as gloves, hats and ties. Also included is the manufacture of articles of fur, including wearing apparel and clothing accessories, rugs and industrial polishing cloths.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- the manufacture of wearing apparel (Group14.1);
- the manufacture of articles of fur (Group14.2);
- the manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel (Group14.3).

Excluded are the dressing and dyeing of fur and the manufacture of footwear (which form part of the [manufacture of leather and related products](#) , Division15), sports and safety headgear as well as fire-resistant and protective safety clothing (which form part of [other manufacturing](#) , Division32).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of wearing apparel \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Textiles and clothing](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
- [Textiles and footwear](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacture of wood and wood products statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

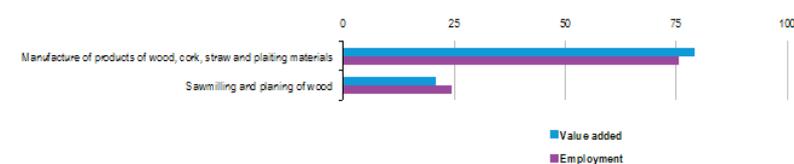
This article presents an overview of statistics for wood and wood products manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division16](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	172
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 029
Turnover (EUR million)	107 591
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	78 579
Personnel costs (EUR million)	20 069
Value added (EUR million)	28 024
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	7 955
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.8
Number of persons employed (1)	0.8
Value added (1)	0.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	27.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	22.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	120.1
Gross operating rate (%)	7.4

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division16), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division16), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	171.6	1 029.0	107 591	28 024	20 069
Sawmilling and planing of wood	34.4	290.3	28 063	8 898	4 183
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	140.0	778.6	79 526	22 130	15 877

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division16), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	27.0	22.7	120.1	7.4
Sawmilling and planing of wood	24.0	18.8	128.8	8.1
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	28.0	24.0	118.6	7.9

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 16), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	Germany	18.1	Estonia	3.1
Sawmilling and planing of wood	Germany	16.0	Latvia	1.6
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	Germany	18.7	Estonia	1.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 16), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

EU-27 (1)	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)					
Belgium	1.9	12.9	2 864.2	772.9	454.4	159.2
Bulgaria	2.1	16.6	323.6	73.9	40.5	24.1
Czech Republic	27.9	61.2	3 169.1	801.0	422.3	165.6
Denmark (2)	0.6	12.5	2 195.2	726.2	610.7	109.8
Germany	11.6	126.5	20 384.7	5 073.4	3 738.9	658.6
Estonia	1.0	12.9	843.2	212.7	133.3	32.8
Ireland	0.3	4.6	691.2	18.5	147.4	19.7
Greece	6.4	14.0	823.3	205.1	157.7	50.2
Spain	13.7	73.4	7 229.5	2 169.3	1 708.7	210.1
France (3)	9.2	68.4	10 959.4	3 020.7	2 562.1	...
Italy	34.3	144.7	15 290.5	4 127.6	2 739.6	747.0
Cyprus	1.0	3.2	195.1	80.0	60.7	7.8
Latvia	1.5	19.5	847.9	221.1	116.9	65.8
Lithuania	3.0	20.9	652.1	169.7	114.2	28.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.6	163.2	41.2	24.9	16.5
Hungary	3.9	18.3	800.0	173.4	112.8	33.2
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.0	18.9	2 821.1	828.8	651.8	83.3
Austria	2.9	33.6	6 385.0	1 746.6	1 161.2	244.1
Poland	16.2	126.1	5 398.6	1 499.0	719.5	273.4
Portugal	6.7	35.0	2 675.5	601.9	457.0	169.3
Romania	6.4	57.6	1 813.3	461.6	201.4	458.1
Slovenia	1.7	9.3	604.5	158.2	125.8	28.6
Slovakia	1.0	13.0	619.4	131.8	115.2	68.9
Finland	2.4	25.6	4 940.5	826.5	845.6	140.6
Sweden	6.0	36.8	7 613.6	1 635.9	1 259.3	323.0
United Kingdom	8.0	64.6	7 787.0	2 230.6	1 517.7	235.3
Norway	1.8	14.3	2 640.9	749.8	605.9	104.2
Switzerland	3.3	36.9	5 714.5	2 283.5	1 735.1	196.6
Croatia	2.4	17.7	562.7	171.7	122.3	29.8

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 16), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27	27.0	22.7	120.1	7.4	22.7
Belgium	60.0	41.4	144.7	11.1	20.6
Bulgaria	4.5	2.7	167.3	10.3	32.6
Czech Republic	13.1	10.7	122.2	11.9	20.7
Denmark (2)	58.1	49.7	116.8	5.3	15.1
Germany	40.1	32.8	122.3	6.5	13.0
Estonia	16.5	10.5	157.0	9.4	15.4
Ireland	4.0	33.1	12.1	-18.6	106.7
Greece	21.0	20.8	101.1	16.9	17.0
Spain	30.0	26.3	113.9	6.8	9.6
France	.	37.5	.	4.2	.
Italy	28.5	28.1	101.5	9.1	18.1
Cyprus	24.9	22.4	111.4	9.9	9.7
Latvia	11.4	6.0	187.8	11.0	29.8
Lithuania	8.1	5.8	139.7	8.5	16.9
Luxembourg	66.7	40.4	165.1	10.0	39.9
Hungary	9.5	6.9	136.6	7.6	19.2
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	49.1	39.7	123.5	9.8	9.0
Austria	51.9	37.2	139.6	9.2	14.0
Poland	11.9	6.7	176.5	14.4	18.2
Portugal	17.2	13.6	126.7	5.4	28.1
Romania	8.0	3.6	224.8	14.3	99.2
Slovenia	16.9	15.3	110.6	5.4	18.1
Slovakia	10.1	8.9	114.0	2.7	52.3
Finland	32.3	34.6	93.3	-0.4	17.0
Sweden	44.4	39.9	114.1	4.9	19.7
United Kingdom	34.5	25.8	133.8	9.2	10.6
Norway	52.4	44.4	117.9	5.4	13.9
Switzerland	61.9	.	.	9.6	8.6
Croatia	9.7	7.7	125.3	8.8	17.3

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division16), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The wood and wood products manufacturing (Division16) sector comprised 172 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 1.02 million persons, equivalent to 0.8% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 3.4% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. They generated EUR28024 million of value added which was 0.5% of the non-financial business economy total and 2.0% of the manufacturing total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's wood and wood products manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR27 thousand per person employed, below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. This was one of the lowest levels of apparent labour productivity among the manufacturing NACE divisions, higher only than the manufacture of wearing apparel (Division14) and the manufacture of leather and related products (Division15), and the same level as furniture manufacturing (Division31).

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's wood and wood products manufacturing sector were also relatively low, at EUR22.7 thousand per employee compared with EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy and an average of EUR34.5 thousand per employee for manufacturing. Again, this was amongst the lowest ratios within manufacturing (fourth lowest), and was only higher than for the manufacture of wearing apparel, leather and related products, and furniture.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to low productivity and only slightly inferior average personnel costs the EU-27's wood and wood products manufacturing sector had a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009, reaching 120.1% – the non-financial business economy average was 138.8% and the manufacturing average was 132.1%.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of profitability; it stood at 7.4% for the EU-27's wood and wood products manufacturing sector in 2009, lower than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) but higher than the manufacturing average (7.0%).

Sectoral analysis

The wood and wood products manufacturing sector includes the first processing stages of sawmilling and planing of wood (Group16.1) and the downstream activity of the manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials (Group16.2, hereafter referred to as wood products manufacturing). Within the EU-27 the largest of these two activities was wood products manufacturing, which employed just over three quarters (75.7%) of the sectoral workforce in 2009 and generated nearly four fifths (79.0%) of sectoral value added.

Both subsectors recorded relatively low apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs in the EU-27 in 2009, in particular the sawmilling and planing of wood. The apparent labour productivity ratio for the sawmilling and planing of wood was EUR24 thousand per person employed and average personnel costs were EUR18.9 thousand per employee, respectively the fifth and fourth lowest levels for these ratios among the manufacturing NACE groups for which data are available (approximately 90 groups). For wood products manufacturing these ratios were higher, EUR28 thousand value added per person employed and EUR24.0 thousand personnel costs per employee – nevertheless, both of these values were still well below manufacturing averages.

The particularly low average personnel costs for the EU-27's sawmilling and planing of wood subsector helped to lift the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for this activity to 124.9% in 2009, ahead of the 118.6% recorded for wood products manufacturing; nevertheless, this ratio remained below the manufacturing average (132.1%) for both subsectors. In contrast, the gross operating rate for these two subsectors was relatively close to the manufacturing average (7.0%), with the 7.9% rate for wood products manufacturing above that recorded for the sawmilling and planing of wood (6.1%).

Country analysis

Germany recorded the highest share (18.1%) of EU-27 value added within the wood and wood products manufacturing sector in 2009, although this share was less than the German share of EU-27 value added for the whole of the non-financial business economy (22.1%) and was also considerably lower than the German share of EU-27 manufacturing (27.3%). Italy (14.7%) and France (10.8%) were the only other Member States with double-digit shares of EU-27 sectoral value added. Nevertheless, the 6.2% share of EU-27 value added recorded for Austria was the highest share for Austria in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009; this sector was also where Estonia and Latvia recorded their highest contributions to EU-27 value added in 2009, both 0.8%.

The German value added share was lower for the sawmilling and planing of wood subsector (16.0%) – although it still had the largest value added of any Member State, whereas its share of the EU-27's wood products manufacturing subsector was 18.7%. After Germany, the largest Member States in the sawmilling and planing of wood subsector were France, Sweden and Italy, all with more than 10% of EU-27 value added. For wood products manufacturing, alongside Germany both Italy and France also had shares of EU-27 value added in excess of 10%; among the non-member countries this subsector was also particularly large in Switzerland, where value added was equivalent to more than 10% of the EU-27 total.

With the exception of Sweden, the Member States with the greatest value added in the wood and wood products manufacturing sector were generally not particularly specialised in value added terms. The most specialised Member States in 2009 were the Baltic Member States (in particular, Estonia and Latvia) and Austria, and to a lesser extent Sweden, Finland, the Czech Republic and Romania. The least specialised Member States in the wood and wood products manufacturing sector were Ireland, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, Hungary and Germany.

Several of the Member States that were relatively specialised in this sector recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were well above the EU-27 average, for example, Estonia and Latvia were the most specialised Member States and had ratios of 157.0% and 187.8% respectively, while Romania had a ratio of 224.8% which was the highest of all Member States. Only two Member States had a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100%, which indicated that average personnel costs per employee were higher than apparent labour productivity per person employed: the relatively specialised Member State of Finland had a ratio of 93.3%, while the least specialised Member State, Ireland, recorded a ratio of just 12.1%.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the wood and wood products manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division16. The production includes processing logs that are cut into bolts, or lumber that may then be cut further, or shaped by lathes or other shaping tools and assembled into finished products.

Classified under the sawmilling and planing of wood are the drying and machining of wood, slicing, peeling or chipping logs, the manufacture of wooden railway sleepers and unassembled wooden flooring, the impregnation or chemical treatment of wood, as well as the manufacture of wood wool, wood flour, chips or particles.

The manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials includes the production of veneer sheets and wood-based panels, assembled parquet floors, other builders' carpentry and joinery (such as roof frame elements, doors, windows, shutters and their frames, stairs, railings and prefabricated buildings), wooden containers, and other wooden products such as handles, clothes hangers, household utensils and kitchenware, as well as basket-ware and the production of fire logs and pellets.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the sawmilling and planing of wood (Group16.1);
- the manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials (Group16.2).

This division does not include logging and the production of wood in the rough (which is covered by forestry and logging, part of Division02), the [manufacture of furniture](#) whether fitted or free-standing (Division31), the manufacture of wooden toys, brushes and brooms or coffins (part of [other manufacturing](#) , Division32) or the installation of wooden fittings and the like (part of [specialised construction activities](#) , Division43).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Manufacture of wood and wood products \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Wood, paper and printing](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Manufacturing statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) manufacturing sector, as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Section C](#).

The manufacturing sector includes a vast range of activities and production techniques, from small-scale enterprises using traditional production techniques such as the manufacture of musical instruments to very large enterprises sitting atop a high and broad pyramid of parts and components suppliers collectively manufacturing complex products such as aircraft. An analysis of the manufacturing sector as a whole gives an idea of the scale of this sector, it should be noted however that indicators of its inputs (for example labour or capital goods), its performance, or its size structure are effectively an average across very different activities. While this can also be said of other large and diverse sectors such as construction, distributive trades and transport services, the manufacturing sector is probably the most varied activity within the non-financial business economy at the NACE section level of detail.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	2 039
Number of persons employed (1 000)	30 668
Turnover (EUR million)	5 812 027
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	4 282 582
Personnel costs (EUR million)	989 022
Value added (EUR million)	1 396 136
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	407 114
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	9.8
Number of persons employed (1)	22.9
Value added (1)	25.0
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	46
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	34.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	132.1
Gross operating rate (%)	7.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, manufacturing (NACE Section C), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

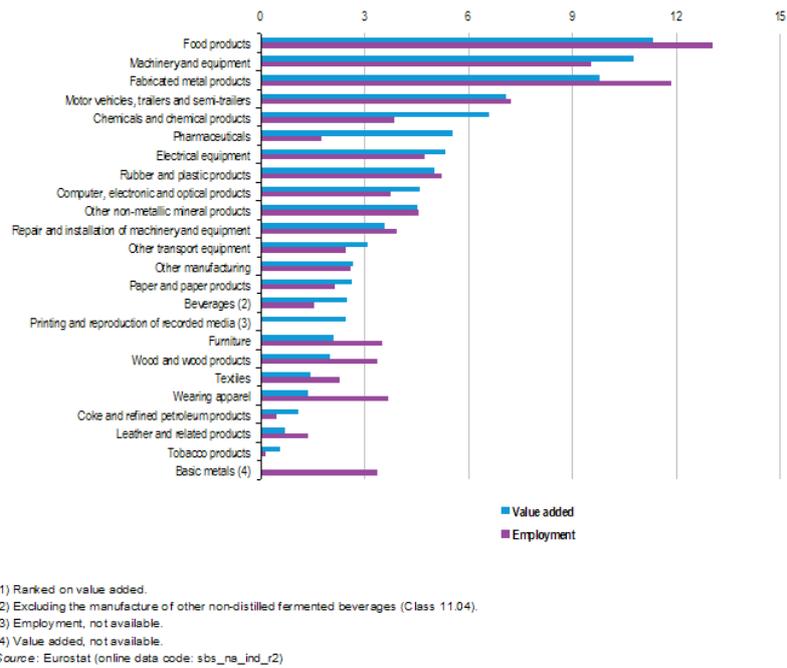


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of manufacturing (NACE Section C), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Manufacturing	2 039.2	30 688.3	5 912 027	1 358 138	989 022
Food products	251.2	4 000.0	790 000	158 000	96 000
Beverages (1)	22.6	471.6	138 597	34 666	16 334
Tobacco products	0.3	48.5	44 927	8 013	2 409
Textiles	60.1	700.0	70 000	20 000	16 000
Wearing apparel	128.3	1 130.0	72 400	19 200	14 500
Leather and related products	37.0	422.0	38 765	9 786	7 089
Wood and wood products	171.5	1 028.6	107 591	29 024	20 069
Paper and paper products	20.2	657.5	149 000	39 300	24 500
Printing and reproduction of recorded media (2)	126.9	940.0	90 000	34 000	25 200
Coke and refined petroleum products	1.2	133.2	391 264	15 085	8 786
Chemicals and chemical products	28.2	1 180.0	417 000	91 700	58 100
Pharmaceuticals	4.6	535.2	217 026	77 198	31 575
Rubber and plastic products	64.4	1 600.0	240 000	70 000	50 000
Other non-metallic mineral products	99.7	1 400.0	210 000	63 000	43 000
Basic metals (3)	17.3	1 030.0	300 000	80 000	40 000
Fabricated metal products	363.9	3 634.5	402 340	139 723	100 486
Computer, electronic and optical products	44.2	1 150.0	270 000	84 000	50 000
Electrical equipment	50.0	1 450.0	255 000	74 500	56 400
Machinery and equipment	96.4	2 920.0	510 000	150 000	118 000
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	19.7	2 220.0	625 000	99 000	91 800
Other transport equipment	14.0	747.1	159 537	43 239	33 981
Furniture	124.0	1 080.0	90 000	29 000	22 000
Other manufacturing (4)	140.0	800.0	98 754	37 016	22 943
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (5)	155.5	1 200.0	155 302	50 000	40 000

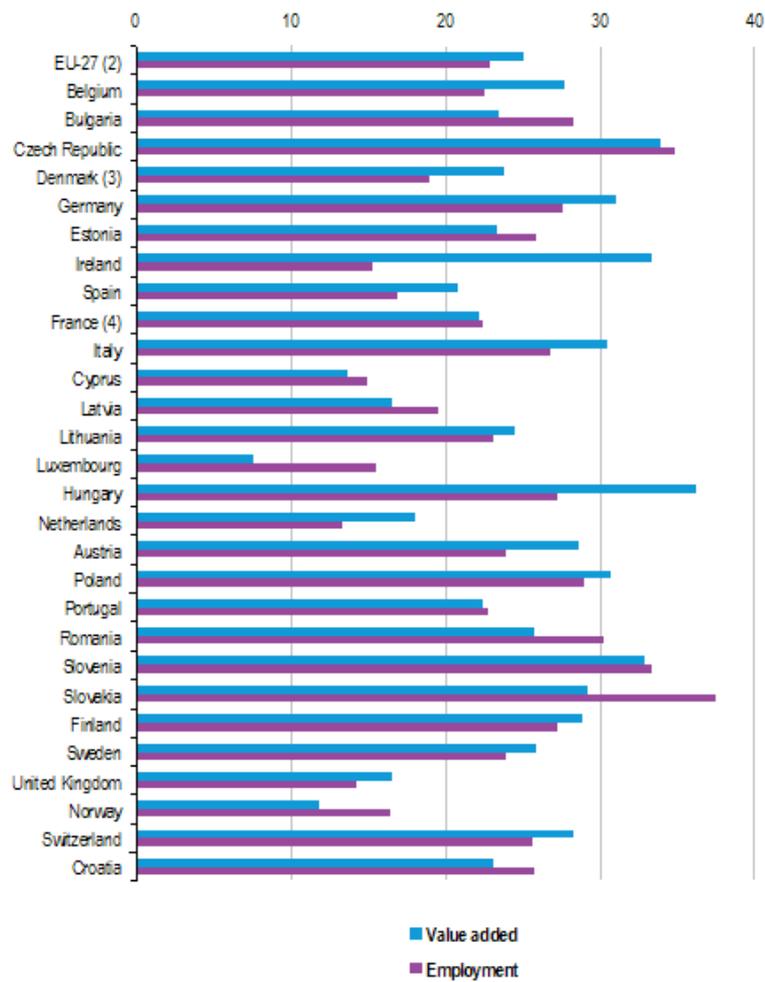
(1) Excluding the manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04).
(2) Number of persons employed, 2008.
(3) Value added, 2008.
(4) Number of enterprises, 2008.
(5) Turnover, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacturing (NACE Section C), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Manufacturing	46	34.5	132.1	7.0
Food products	38	25.4	155.1	7.9
Beverages (1)	74	38.8	188.4	13.2
Tobacco products	165	50.0	329.9	12.5
Textiles (2)	29	25.0	123.1	6.0
Wearing apparel	17	14.2	119.5	6.4
Leather and related products	23	18.2	127.1	7.0
Wood and wood products	27	22.7	120.1	7.4
Paper and paper products	55	38.3	146.4	8.3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media (3)	40	33.3	129.8	9.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	113	66.5	170.3	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	78	50.2	155.2	8.1
Pharmaceuticals	144	59.4	242.8	21.0
Rubber and plastic products	43	32.0	138.3	8.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	45	32.5	138.1	9.6
Basic metals (4)	70	40.0	-	8.0
Fabricated metal products	38	30.0	125.9	9.0
Computer, electronic and optical products	55	44.2	124.7	5.5
Electrical equipment	51	40.0	128.4	7.1
Machinery and equipment	51	41.7	123.6	6.3
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	45	41.8	106.9	1.2
Other transport equipment	58	46.3	125.1	5.8
Furniture	27	22.0	119.6	7.7
Other manufacturing	46	30.0	141.2	14.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	40	40.0	104.2	8.0

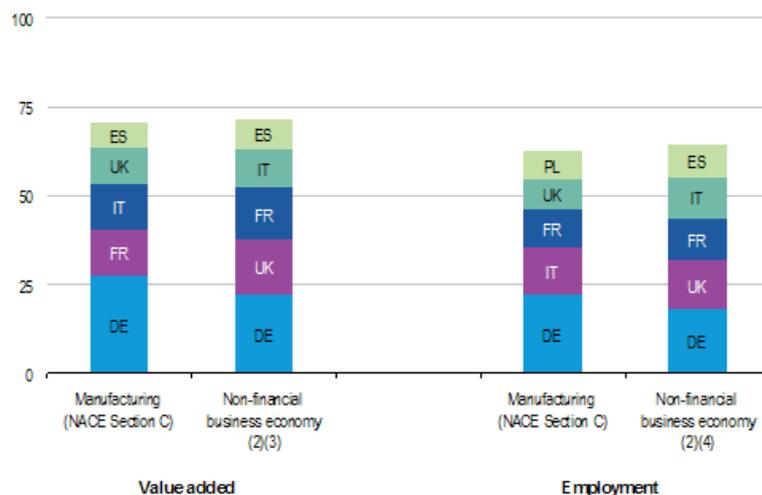
(1) Excluding the manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages (Class 11.04).
(2) Average personnel costs and wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
(3) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
(4) Apparent labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, manufacturing (NACE Section C), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of manufacturing (NACE Section C), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008, Malta, not available..

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

(3) Denmark and Greece, not available.

(4) Greece, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, manufacturing (NACE Section C), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Manufacturing	Germany	27.3	Hungary	35.2
Food products	Germany	17.7	Lithuania	5.7
Beverages	France	-	Romania	1.4
Tobacco products	Netherlands	20.7	Netherlands	0.6
Textiles	Italy	26.0	Portugal	1.0
Wearing apparel	Italy	34.5	Bulgaria	0.3
Leather and related products	Italy	44.6	Portugal	0.8
Wood and wood products	Germany	18.1	Estonia	3.1
Paper and paper products	Germany	24.7	Finland	2.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Germany	22.4	Slovenia	0.9
Coke and refined petroleum products	Germany	15.9	Hungary	2.7
Chemicals and chemical products	Germany	22.5	Belgium	3.4
Pharmaceuticals	Germany	19.8	Ireland	15.3
Rubber and plastic products	Germany	27.7	Czech Republic	3.1
Other non-metallic mineral products	Germany	19.9	Bulgaria	2.2
Basic metals	Germany	-	Austria	2.3
Fabricated metal products	Germany	35.8	Slovenia	4.2
Computer, electronic and optical products	Germany	28.4	Finland	3.8
Electrical equipment	Germany	41.7	Slovenia	3.1
Machinery and equipment	Germany	29.9	Hungary	5.0
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Germany	44.1	Czech Republic	5.2
Other transport equipment	France	24.4	France	1.3
Furniture	Germany	20.0	Lithuania	2.0
Other manufacturing	Germany	20.0	Ireland	3.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	Germany	23.4	France	1.4

(1) Denmark, 2008, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in manufacturing (NACE Section C), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	2 038.2	30 688.3	5 812 027	1 396 136	988 022	240 078
Belgium	38.0	556.9	211 261.9	44 746.5	28 554.6	7 422.9
Bulgaria	32.2	577.5	19 723.8	3 883.3	2 103.7	1 526.1
Czech Republic	156.2	1 209.3	114 545.1	26 175.3	15 139.6	4 927.5
Denmark (2)	16.7	392.9	93 761.3	28 661.5	19 553.5	4 362.0
Germany	179.8	6 699.5	1 546 371.0	381 547.6	309 564.8	48 500.3
Estonia	5.4	98.8	6 211.0	1 582.8	1 120.0	300.1
Ireland	4.4	174.8	100 463.6	28 407.9	8 505.1	2 056.6
Greece	83.6	400.9	54 883.8	16 901.2	8 905.5	3 131.2
Spain	192.0	2 084.4	420 045.0	100 824.6	69 741.1	16 603.3
France (3)	207.0	3 053.7	804 526.4	180 452.0	146 800.8	-
Italy	438.1	4 168.7	783 448.5	180 256.8	128 421.0	31 023.6
Cyprus	5.6	35.7	3 599.8	1 188.6	748.7	290.9
Latvia	7.5	109.1	5 024.5	1 230.5	779.7	414.7
Lithuania	12.8	190.0	11 758.1	2 178.4	1 448.7	479.8
Luxembourg	0.9	34.8	30 703.5	1 126.8	1 740.0	338.2
Hungary	52.7	664.1	74 621.8	15 447.7	7 431.0	2 990.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	45.6	719.4	257 299.9	54 158.7	34 092.5	7 192.8
Austria	25.3	606.5	143 374.3	41 218.4	27 724.3	5 640.3
Poland	175.8	2 437.3	197 141.6	45 725.8	21 089.4	10 354.3
Portugal	74.2	718.5	70 629.5	16 886.8	11 136.8	4 786.9
Romania	54.7	1 196.0	48 053.4	11 454.9	6 440.2	5 393.9
Slovenia	17.2	208.2	20 799.8	5 320.7	3 860.3	1 184.5
Slovakia	8.0	377.7	43 214.3	6 279.1	4 648.8	2 232.8
Finland	23.0	391.8	114 683.6	22 713.7	16 958.9	3 132.5
Sweden	54.0	675.7	143 670.0	39 112.9	28 776.4	5 254.2
United Kingdom	128.5	2 580.6	503 419.8	143 484.1	85 523.4	13 283.7
Norway	17.3	249.1	75 545.4	19 172.0	13 852.1	2 531.5
Switzerland	20.9	677.0	194 057.3	64 501.6	40 910.7	6 862.7
Croatia	25.4	287.3	17 424.3	5 164.1	3 331.4	817.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, manufacturing (NACE Section C), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	46	34.5	132.1	7.0	16.4
Belgium	80	54.4	147.7	7.7	16.6
Bulgaria	7	3.8	177.5	9.0	39.3
Czech Republic	22	14.0	154.6	9.6	18.8
Denmark (2)	73	50.8	143.7	9.7	15.2
Germany	57	47.2	120.7	4.6	12.7
Estonia	16	11.5	139.8	7.4	19.0
Ireland	163	48.2	330.1	19.8	7.2
Greece	42	28.0	150.6	14.9	16.5
Spain	46	35.1	137.2	7.4	16.5
France	-	46.1	-	4.2	-
Italy	43	35.8	120.6	6.6	17.2
Cyprus	33	22.3	149.8	12.2	24.5
Latvia	11	7.2	156.3	9.0	33.7
Lithuania	12	7.8	146.3	6.2	22.0
Luxembourg	32	50.3	84.4	-2.0	30.0
Hungary	23	11.7	199.6	10.7	19.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	75	50.0	150.7	7.8	13.3
Austria	68	47.1	144.3	9.4	13.7
Poland	19	9.5	198.2	12.5	22.6
Portugal	23	15.8	146.7	7.9	28.7
Romania	10	5.4	176.3	10.4	47.1
Slovenia	26	19.5	131.0	7.0	22.3
Slovakia	17	12.3	134.7	3.8	35.6
Finland	58	44.4	130.5	5.0	13.8
Sweden	58	48.3	119.9	7.2	13.4
United Kingdom	56	34.3	162.0	11.5	9.3
Norway	80	59.1	135.2	7.0	13.2
Switzerland	95	-	-	12.2	10.6
Croatia	17	12.0	144.4	10.5	17.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, manufacturing (NACE Section C), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Manufacturing includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The raw materials are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing. Selling to the general public products that have been made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries and custom tailors, is also included in manufacturing rather than retailing.

Manufacturing units may process their own materials, sub-contract a part of the processing of their own materials, own legal rights and concepts of the product but sub-contract the whole processing, or carry out the aforementioned sub-contracted processes. Assembly of the component parts (whether self-produced or purchased) of manufactured products is also considered manufacturing. The output of a manufacturing process may be finished in the sense that it is ready for use or consumption, or it may be semi-finished in the sense that

it is to become an input for further manufacturing.

Specialised installation, maintenance and repair of industrial, commercial and similar machinery and equipment is considered as part of manufacturing, however the [repair of computers and personal and household goods](#) is classified as a service (Division95), while the repair of motor vehicles is classified as part of [distributive trades](#) (SectionG).

Some transformation processes are not classified as manufacturing: logging is classified in forestry (SectionA); materials recovery is considered as primarily [waste processing](#) (SectionE); on-site construction of structures which is classified as part of [construction](#) (SectionF); activities of breaking bulk and redistribution (including, for example, packaging, bottling or sorting) are classified to distributive trades.

Structural profile

Around one in ten (9.8%) of all enterprises in the EU-27's [non-financial business economy](#) (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) were classified to manufacturing (SectionC) in 2009, a total of 2.0 million enterprises. The manufacturing sector employed 31 million persons in 2009 and generated EUR1400 billion of [value added](#). By these two measures manufacturing was the second largest of the NACE sections within the EU-27's non-financial business economy in terms of its contribution to employment (22.8%) and the largest contributor to non-financial business economy value added, accounting for one quarter of the total (25.0%).

In 2009 the EU-27's manufacturing sector recorded [apparent labour productivity](#) and [average personnel costs](#) above non-financial business economy averages: the apparent labour productivity of the manufacturing sector was EUR 46 thousand per person employed, some EUR4.4 thousand more than the non-financial business economy average, while average personnel costs in the manufacturing sector were EUR34.5 thousand per employee, EUR4.5 thousand above the non-financial business economy average. Combing these two ratios into the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) shows that value added per person employed was equivalent to 132.1% of average personnel costs per employee in manufacturing, which was slightly below the average for the non-financial business economy (138.8%).

The [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) was 7.0% for the EU-27's manufacturing sector in 2009, below the 9.7% average for the non-financial business economy, and as such this sector had the second lowest levels of profitability (using this measure) among any of the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy, with only distributive trades recording a lower gross operating rate (5.1%).

Sectoral analysis

At the NACE division level the manufacturing sector is composed of 24 different subsectors. The largest subsectors in 2009 in terms of EU-27 value added and employment were food manufacturing (Division10), the manufacture of fabricated metal products (Division25) and the manufacture of machinery and equipment (Division28) – see Figure1.

Manufacturing subsectors are very diverse, combining activities with relatively low apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs, such as the manufacture of textiles (Division13), wearing apparel (Division14), leather products (Division15) and furniture (Division31), with other activities that have considerably higher values for the same indicators, such as tobacco manufacturing (Division12), the processing of coke and petroleum (Division19) and the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (Division21) – see Table2b.

In 2009 apparent labour productivity within the EU-27's manufacturing subsectors ranged from EUR17 thousand per person employed for the manufacture of wearing apparel and EUR23 thousand per person employed for the leather and related products manufacturing subsector to more than EUR100 thousand per person employed for the manufacture of tobacco products, basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, and coke and refined petroleum products. In line with their very low apparent labour productivity, the manufacture of wearing apparel and of leather and related products recorded the lowest average personnel costs, EUR14.2 thousand per employee and EUR18.2 thousand per employee respectively. Average personnel costs

per employee were EUR66.5 thousand per employee for the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, the highest among the manufacturing subsectors and close to double the manufacturing average. The particularly high apparent labour productivity and relatively less elevated average personnel costs resulted in the tobacco manufacturing subsector recording the highest wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (329.9%) among manufacturing subsectors, indicating that value added per person employed was just over three times as high as the average personnel costs per employee in this subsector. The two other subsectors with high apparent labour productivity, namely the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations and coke and refined petroleum products recorded the second and third highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios among manufacturing subsectors (242.8% and 170.3%). The repair and installation of machinery and equipment (Division33) recorded the lowest wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (104.2%).

An analysis of the EU-27's gross operating surplus (value added less personnel costs) gives an idea of the operating profit before depreciation charges. The gross operating surplus for the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations was equivalent to 21.0% of the subsector's turnover, substantially above the 14.3% recorded for other manufacturing (Division32) which had the next highest gross operating rate and exactly three times the manufacturing average (7.0%); there was only one other manufacturing subsector (among those for which data are available) with a gross operating rate that was in double figures, namely, the manufacture of tobacco products (12.5%). The remaining subsectors recorded rates between 5.5% for the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (Division26) and 9.6% for the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (Division23); aside from two very low gross operating rates that were posted for the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (1.2%, Division29) and the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (1.6%); these rates were particularly low given the capital-intensive nature of these activities and the related high levels of depreciation.

Country analysis

Because of the tradable (export and import) nature of manufactured goods it follows that the relative importance of manufacturing within the non-financial business economy varies greatly between Member States and also that specialisations at the subsector level are sometimes very pronounced. Figure2 shows that the share of manufacturing within the non-financial business economy's value added varied in 2009 from 7.5% in Luxembourg to 36.2% in Hungary. The range in employment terms was similar, from 13.3% in the Netherlands to 37.5% in Slovakia. The difference between the employment and value added shares was particularly large in Ireland, with the value added share much higher (17.9 percentage points) indicating a particularly high apparent labour productivity in this country, and in turn reflecting a high Irish specialisation in a number of high-technology subsectors.

Among the five largest Member States Germany stands out as it alone contributed more than one quarter (27.3%) of manufacturing value added in the EU-27 in 2009, well above its 22.1% share of value added in the non-financial business economy as a whole. Italy also recorded a larger share of the EU-27's manufacturing value added (12.9%) than it did for the non-financial business economy as a whole (10.6%), while the reverse was true for France, Spain and in particular the United Kingdom.

In value added terms, Germany was the largest Member State in 18 of the 24 subsectors (see Table3) in 2009; Italy was largest in three (the textiles, wearing apparel, and leather and related products manufacturing subsectors); France was the largest Member State for the manufacture of beverages and other transport equipment, while the Netherlands recorded the highest level of added value for the manufacture of tobacco products. Table3 also shows which Member States were the most specialised in each of the subsectors in 2009. The Irish specialisation in the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations was particularly high, as this single subsector accounted for 46.0% of Irish manufacturing value added and for 15.3% of non-financial business economy value added in Ireland; for the EU-27 as a whole this subsector accounted for just 0.4% of non-financial business economy value added. Equally remarkable was the Hungarian specialisation rate for the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products which accounted for 2.7% of Hungarian non-financial business economy value added compared with an EU-27 average of 0.07%. Other high specialisation ratios were recorded in Bulgaria and Romania for the manufacture of wearing apparel, and in Estonia and Latvia for wood and wood products (Division16); for each of these, the level of activity within the Member States was at least five times as high as the EU-27 average.

Among the Member States the highest apparent labour productivity in manufacturing in 2009 was recorded in Ireland, where it reached EUR162.6 thousand per person employed, reflecting this country's specialisation in

pharmaceutical manufacturing. This was far ahead of the next highest level of apparent labour productivity, namely EUR80.4 thousand per person employed recorded in Belgium. Belgium also recorded the highest average personnel costs within the manufacturing sector in 2009, peaking at EUR54.4 thousand per employee. Average personnel costs were also greater than or equal to EUR50 thousand per employee in Denmark (2008), Luxembourg and the Netherlands. On the other hand, average personnel costs were below EUR10.0 thousand per employee in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Romania, as well as Bulgaria where the lowest levels were recorded (EUR3.8 thousand per employee). Combining these two indicators gives the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, which is a measure of labour productivity that takes into account the very different levels of pay between Member States and activities. The highest such ratios were recorded in Ireland (330.1%), Hungary (199.6%) and Poland (198.2%). The lowest wage adjusted labour productivity ratios in manufacturing were registered in Sweden, Italy and Germany (all around 120%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

European enterprise policy is conducted by the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry. The European Commission's enterprise policies aim to create a favourable environment for business to thrive within the EU, creating higher productivity, economic growth, jobs and wealth. Policies are aimed at reducing administrative burden, stimulating innovation, encouraging sustainable production, and ensuring the smooth functioning of the EU's internal market.

In March 2010 the [Europe 2020](#) strategy was adopted: this is the EU's strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It is a strategy to enhance the competitiveness of the EU and to create more growth and jobs. The latest revision of the [integrated economic and employment guidelines](#) (revised as part of the Europe 2020 strategy) includes a guideline to improve the business and consumer environment and modernise Europe's industrial base. [An integrated industrial policy for the globalisation era](#) was subsequently adopted by the European Commission in October 2010. As a flagship initiative of the Europe 2020 strategy this policy sets out a strategy that aims to boost growth and jobs by maintaining and supporting a strong, diversified and competitive industrial base offering well-paid jobs while becoming less carbon intensive. The strategy puts forward a wide range of actions mixing broad cross-sectoral measures and actions for specific activities. Among the proposed actions are: the creation of framework conditions for sustainable supply and management of domestic primary raw materials; improving resource efficiency by addressing sector-specific innovation performance, for example in advanced manufacturing technologies; and addressing the challenges of energy-intensive activities through actions to improve framework conditions and support innovation.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Manufacturing \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Future of manufacturing in Europe](#)
 - [Industrial policy](#)
 - [Industry sectors](#)
- [European Commission – Trade](#) , see:
 - [Industrial goods](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
 - [Agriculture and food](#)
 - [Consumer goods](#)
 - [Motor vehicles](#)
 - [Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
 - [Chemicals](#)
 - [Industry and technology](#)
 - [Sustainable development](#)
 - [Waste](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
 - [Industry](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of manufacturing activities:

- [Manufacture of food products](#)
 - [Manufacture of beverages](#)
 - [Manufacture of tobacco products](#)
 - [Manufacture of textiles](#)
 - [Manufacture of wearing apparel](#)
 - [Manufacture of leather and related products](#)
 - [Manufacture of wood and wood products](#)
 - [Manufacture of paper and paper products](#)
 - [Printing and reproduction of recorded media](#)
 - [Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products](#)
 - [Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products](#)
 - [Manufacture of pharmaceuticals](#)
 - [Manufacture of rubber and plastic products](#)
 - [Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products](#)
 - [Manufacture of basic metals](#)
 - [Manufacture of fabricated metal products](#)
 - [Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products](#)
 - [Manufacture of electrical equipment](#)
 - [Manufacture of machinery and equipment](#)
 - [Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers](#)
 - [Manufacture of other transport equipment](#)
 - [Manufacture of furniture](#)
 - [Other manufacturing](#)
 - [Repair and installation of machinery and equipment](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Meat production and processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the production and processing of meat, corresponding to NACE Group 15.1, which is part of the [food, beverages and tobacco](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- all meat processing stages that follow on from animal rearing; in other words, the activities of slaughtering through to the preparation of meat for final consumption, including fresh, chilled, frozen, processed, dried, salted and smoked meats;
- the treatment of hides and skins, the rendering of fats and the processing of animal offal.

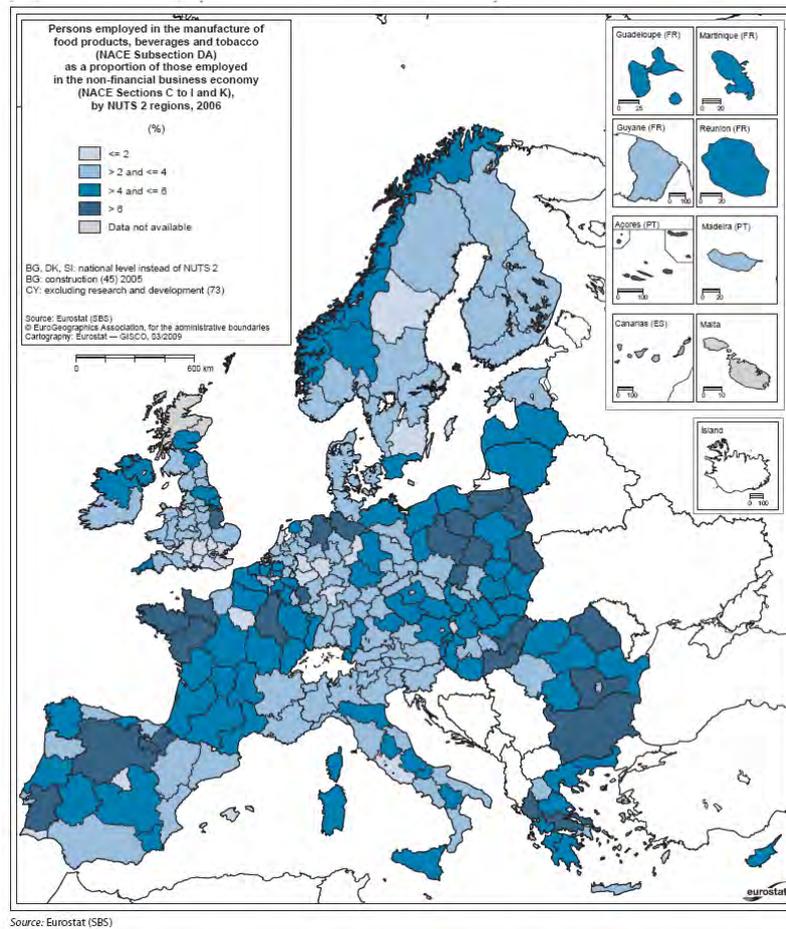
Note that NACE Group 15.1 excludes the agricultural activities of growing, farming, rearing and hunting and also fishing (NACE Divisions 01 and 05).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Meat and meat products (1)	44.0	175 613	30 000	1 000.0	100.0	100.0
Meat (2)	10.9	76 094	9 622	317.3	32.1	31.7
Poultrymeat (3)	2.0	24 000	4 000	150.0	13.1	15.0
Meat and poultrymeat products	30.8	84 631	17 822	542.0	59.4	54.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(3) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; value added, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products (NACE Group 15.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006



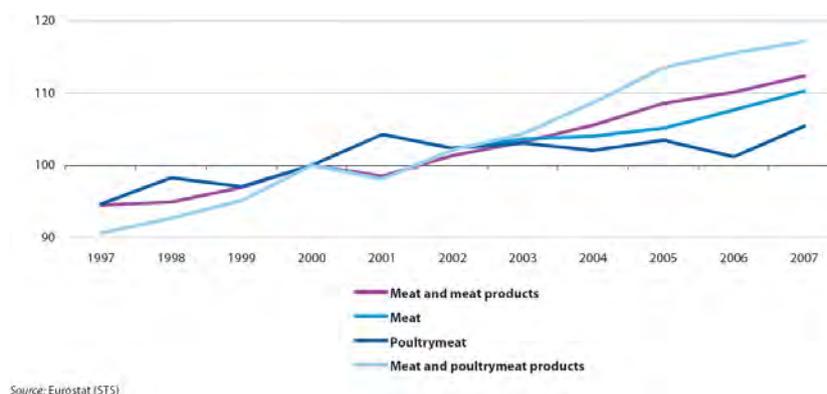
Map 1: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (NACE Subsection DA)-2009

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	6 789	22.6	Germany	202.6	20.3	Denmark	1.0
2	France	5 607	18.7	France	156.6	15.7	Romania	0.8
3	United Kingdom	4 253	14.2	Poland	125.0	12.1	Latvia	0.7
4	Spain	3 338	11.1	United Kingdom	102.3	10.2	Bulgaria	0.7
5	Italy	2 589	8.6	Spain	85.4	8.5	Poland	0.7

(1) Malta, not available; Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
 (2) Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products (NACE Group 15.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products (NACE Group 15.1). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Meat and meat products (1)	21 000	150 000	4 900	30.0	22.2
Meat	6 742	66 734	1 674	30.3	22.2
Poultrymeat (2)	3 000	21 000	700	25.0	20.0
Meat and poultrymeat products	11 806	67 266	2 548	32.9	23.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products (NACE Group 15.1). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 44 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 for whom the production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products (NACE Group 15.1, hereafter termed the meat processing sector) was their main area of activity in 2006. These enterprises generated an estimated EUR 30.0 billion of value added in 2006, representing 15.3% of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. The meat processing sector was even more significant in terms of employment; an estimated one million persons worked in these activities in 2006, which was equivalent to 21.3% of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector.

Within the EU-27's meat processing sector, the largest activity in terms of both value added and employment was the production of meat and poultry products (NACE Class 15.13); it generated about 60% of value added and employed over half (54.2%) of the workforce. About one third of sectoral employment (31.7%) and value added (32.1%) could be attributed to the production and preserving of meat (NACE Class 15.11) subsector, the rest coming from the production and preserving of poultrymeat products (NACE Class 15.12) subsector.

In terms of value added, the meat processing sector was, both in absolute and relative terms, particularly important within the German economy. It accounted for 22.6% of the EU-27's value added in 2006, while meat processing enterprises in France and the United Kingdom generated together a further third (32.9%).

Across the EU-27 as a whole, the meat processing sector accounted for just 0.5% of the value added generated within the non-financial business economy in 2006. Relative specialisation was highest in Denmark, at twice the EU-27

average. In terms of employment, Poland was also relatively specialised in meat processing activities, as the 125.0 thousand persons in the workforce in 2005 represented approximately 1.6% of the Polish non-financial business economy workforce, which was twice the average rate in the EU-27.

Apart from a relatively small decline in 2001, the output of the meat processing sector rose steadily during the ten years through until 2007 (with average growth of 1.7% per year). Among the Member States, there was particularly strong output growth over the period considered in Latvia (8.6% per year), Belgium (5.3% per

year), Greece and Poland (both 5.1% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

The Operating costs structure (broken down into personnel costs and purchases of goods and services) of the meat processing sector in the EU-27 was similar to that for the whole of food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing. This was not always the case among the Member States: for example, in Luxembourg [personnel costs](#) accounted for a much higher share of total operating costs for meat processing activities (31.3% compared with 21.0%), while in Cyprus the opposite was true (9.2% compared with 20.1%).

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's meat processing sector was estimated at EUR 30.0 thousand per person employed in 2006. This was the lowest level of labour productivity among the ten NACE groups that comprise the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector and well below the sectoral average of EUR 41.8 thousand per person employed. Despite relatively low average personnel costs (EUR 22.2 thousand per employee, almost 15% less than the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing average), the Wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the EU-27's meat processing sector (134.1% in 2005) remained significantly below that for the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco sector (163.0% in 2005).

For the overwhelming majority of Member States, wage adjusted labour productivity within the meat processing sector was relatively low (when compared with the whole of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector). The two main exceptions concerned meat processing activities in Bulgaria (274.7% compared with 213.4%) and Cyprus (193.5% compared with 146.6%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the [food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector](#) , developments in [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

In recent years, the EU has been active in harmonising animal health measures and systems of disease surveillance, diagnosis and control. It has developed a harmonised legal framework for trade in live animals and animal products. In part, this has been in response to consumer concerns regarding public health and food safety aspects of animal health. In this regard, the European Commission established a framework for animal health and welfare measures for the period 2007-2013 ([COM\(2007\) 539 final](#)). The European Commission also made a proposal to the Council in September 2008 regarding improvements in conditions for animals at the

time of slaughter or killing in order to ensure that they are humanely treated ([COM\(2008\) 553 final](#)).

As well as policies that affect EU production and processing, the European Commission has also laid down new requirements for imports of meat and meat products that are aimed at maintaining and reinforcing standards, such as new rules that came into force in January 2009 concerning poultry and certain [poultry products](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [COM\(2007\) 539 final](#) - A new Animal Health Strategy for the European Union (2007-2013)
- [Proposal for a Regulation \(COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)- on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Proposal for a regulation \(COM\(2008\) 553 final\)](#) on the protection of animals at the time of killing
- [Regulation 798/2008](#) of 8 August 2008 laying down a list of third countries, territories, zones or compartments from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the Community and the veterinary certification requirements

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agricultural products](#)
- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Pig farming statistics](#)

Media and communications statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the media and communications sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Divisions 22 and 64. It focuses on activities whose principal characteristic is to provide services related to the exchange of information. It includes the industrial activities of publishing, printing, and the reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 22), as well as postal, courier and telecommunication services (NACE Division 64). Its activities are treated in more depth in four further articles:

- [Publishing](#) ;
- [Printing and reproduction](#) ;
- [Post and courier sector](#) ;
- [Telecommunication sector](#) .

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of (thousand) total)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Media and communications	293.2	100.0	792 335	100.0	349 663	100.0	4 857.3	100.0
Publishing	81.0	27.6	130 000	16.4	49 000	14.0	800.0	16.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	138.9	47.4	124 655	15.7	47 331	13.5	997.7	20.5
Post and courier activities (2)	40.0	13.9	100 978	13.1	60 000	17.2	1 881.7	38.4
Telecommunications (3)	30.0	10.2	421 219	54.7	200 000	57.2	1 193.5	24.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) Number of enterprises, turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.
 (3) Turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

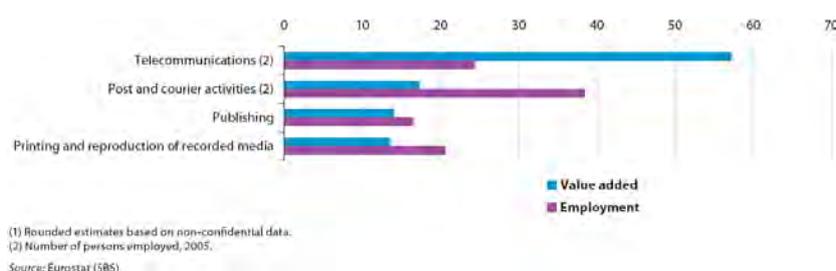
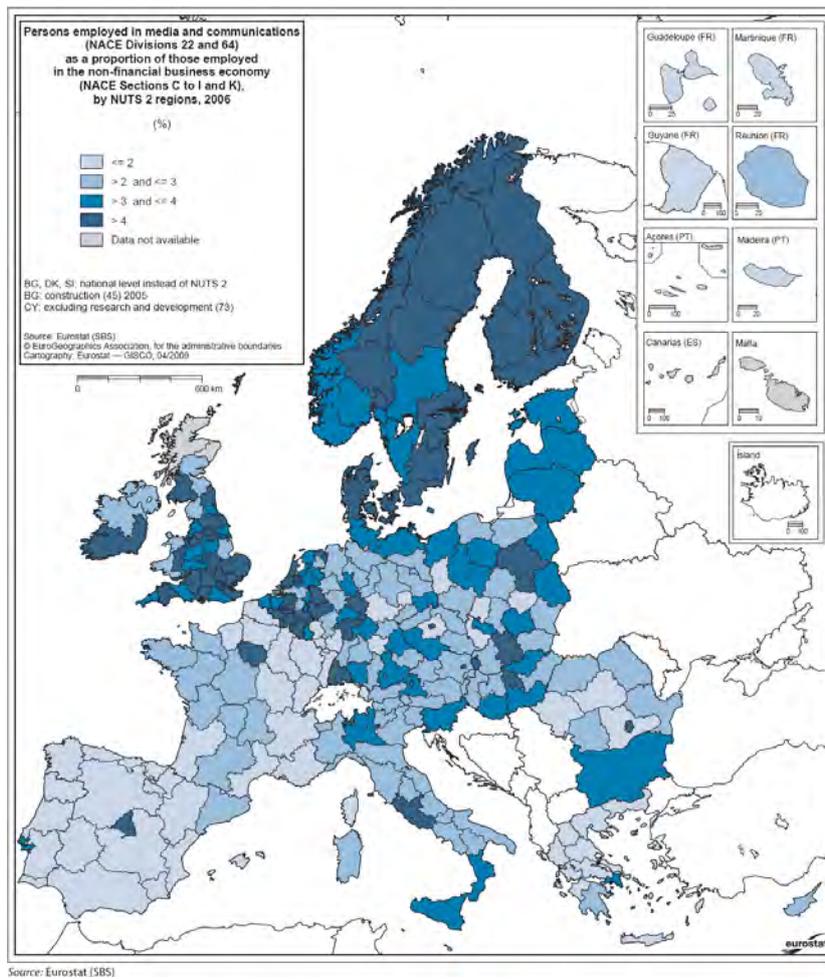


Figure 1: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Share of media and communications, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added	Persons employed
1	United Kingdom	71 116 20.3	Germany	1 012.1 20.8	Bulgaria (10.3)	Finland (5.5)
2	Germany	67 729 19.4	United Kingdom	804.8 16.6	Romania (8.3)	Denmark (5.2)
3	France	48 191 13.8	France	612.0 12.6	Ireland (8.3)	Sweden (4.9)
4	Italy	40 529 11.6	Italy	434.2 8.9	Greece (7.8)	Germany (4.7)
5	Spain	27 903 8.0	Spain	321.2 6.6	Hungary (7.0)	United Kingdom (4.5)

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; Cyprus, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
 (2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Persons employed in media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)

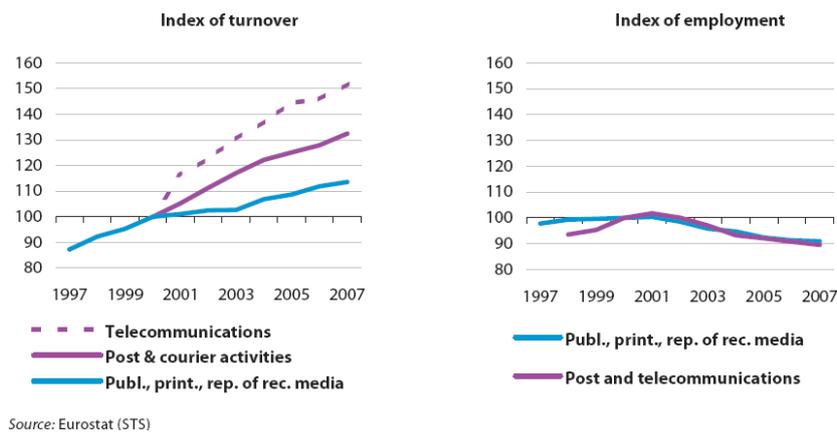


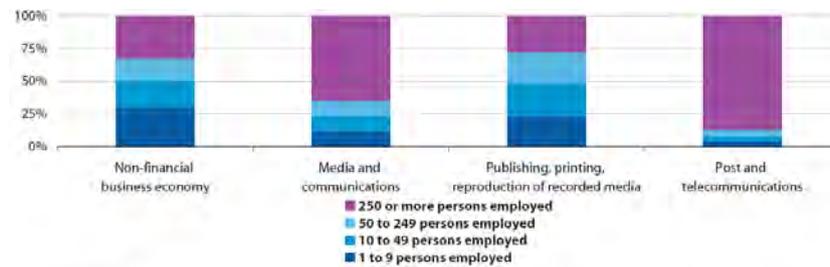
Figure 2: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media; post and telecommunications	Non-financial business economy	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media; post and telecommunications
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	5.2	29.7	11.6
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	7.6	20.7	11.6
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	9.1	17.0	12.1
250 or more persons employed	42.1	78.2	32.6	64.7

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

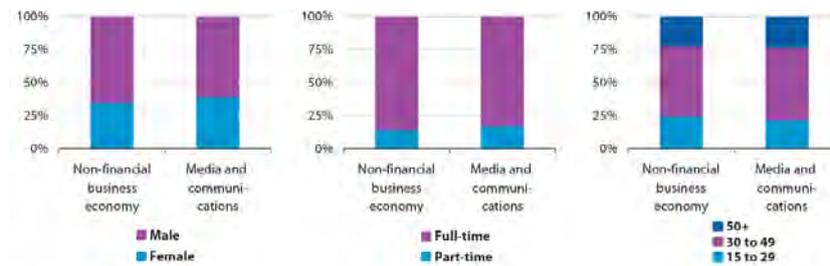
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 3: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 4: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Media and communications	170 408	457 355	57 698	72.0	36.9	195.0	22.6
Publishing (2)	31 000	82 134	2 700	61.3	38.8	158.1	13.8
Printing and reproduction of	28 631	77 221	7 004	47.4	32.3	146.9	15.0
Post and courier activities (3)	50 000	42 953	3 000	32.2	27.6	116.6	10.2
Telecommunications (4)	60 340	242 339	46 223	159.4	51.5	309.4	30.8

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.

(2) Purchases of goods and services, 2005.

(3) Purchases of goods and services, apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs, wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2005.

(4) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

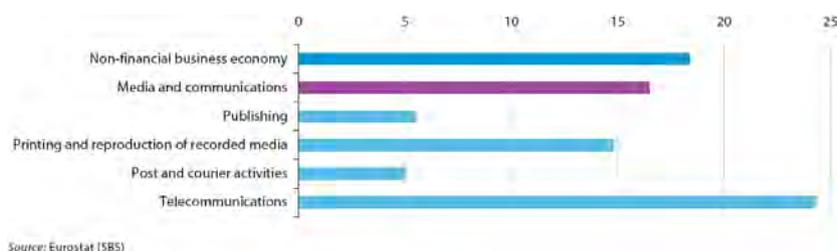


Figure 5: Media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	5.2	1.6	12.6	2.4	17.8	0.5	0.5	8.1	21.7	32.3	26.8	0.3	0.8	1.6
Persons employed	34.3	17.1	44.4	36.3	363.5	6.5	15.4	28.3	156.0	188.8	165.4	2.4	9.5	12.1
Turnover	6 894	421	2 402	4 483	50 434	304	15 846	3 334	19 146	14 445	29 548	171	340	369
Production	6 725	410	2 549	4 448	49 866	287	15 609	3 295	19 242	32 893	29 403	171	347	369
Purch. of goods & serv.	4 644	310	1 945	2 729	31 047	191	11 121	2 000	12 183	23 616	20 004	99	228	268
Value added	2 243	120	762	1 824	18 931	113	4 808	1 432	7 587	10 985	9 653	75	123	115
Personnel costs	1 426	51	443	1 375	12 148	75	812	551	4 659	9 057	5 238	50	63	69
Average personnel costs	48.6	3.2	12.9	38.9	37.6	11.7	53.3	27.1	33.1	49.0	40.9	21.3	6.6	6.2
Gross operating surplus	817	69	318	450	5 782	38	3 996	882	2 928	1 928	4 415	26	60	46
Gross investment	317	55	165	196	1 802	18	333	273	712	980	1 034	22	45	48
Apparent labour prod.	65.4	7.0	17.2	50.3	52.1	17.5	311.4	50.7	48.6	58.2	58.4	31.4	12.9	9.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	134.5	219.2	133.2	129.1	138.4	148.7	584.5	187.1	147.1	118.6	142.8	147.2	193.5	153.0
Gross operating rate	11.9	16.4	12.2	10.0	11.5	12.5	25.2	26.4	15.3	5.6	14.9	15.0	17.6	12.5
Investment rate	14.1	45.4	21.7	10.7	9.5	15.6	6.9	19.0	9.4	8.9	10.7	28.5	36.9	41.7
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.2	7.5	-	6.4	2.1	16.8	6.0	4.6	1.7	0.7	2.7	9.9	27.5	3.1
Persons employed	-	34.2	-	79.6	25.6	95.5	36.5	37.0	9.7	11.2	27.9	50.1	329.5	25.4
Turnover	-	2 016	-	12 805	4 820	4 927	2 564	1 123	790	667	4 419	7 507	47 882	5 034
Production	-	1 591	-	12 669	4 691	4 744	2 476	1 063	740	624	4 390	7 500	47 497	5 061
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	1 402	-	8 014	3 006	3 104	1 669	803	525	483	2 811	5 164	24 768	3 096
Value added	-	548	-	4 794	1 880	1 873	978	362	271	187	1 729	2 464	22 648	2 084
Personnel costs	-	337	-	3 123	1 165	767	682	164	189	106	1 181	1 924	13 326	1 518
Average personnel costs	-	11.1	-	44.5	48.0	10.2	19.5	4.5	21.1	9.6	43.3	44.4	42.7	61.6
Gross operating surplus	-	211	-	1 670	714	1 106	295	198	82	81	548	470	9 322	566
Gross investment	-	80	-	319	249	263	194	147	68	72	148	224	1 889	178
Apparent labour prod.	-	16.0	-	60.2	73.3	19.6	26.8	9.8	27.8	16.7	62.0	49.1	68.7	81.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	143.8	-	135.5	152.7	193.1	137.7	215.9	131.6	174.7	143.4	110.6	160.9	132.9
Gross operating rate	-	10.4	-	13.0	14.8	22.4	11.5	17.6	10.4	12.1	12.4	6.3	19.5	11.2
Investment rate	-	14.6	-	7.1	13.2	14.0	19.8	40.7	25.0	38.6	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.5

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 22). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	3.6	1.3	1.0	1.4	9.4	0.1	1.5	0.7	6.7	6.0	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
Persons employed	76.3	45.1	71.4	56.0	648.6	7.9	27.9	40.2	165.2	423.2	268.8	4.0	14.9	16.4
Turnover	18 804	1 892	5 772	8 961	95 456	712	9 028	8 910	42 188	72 130	65 615	508	848	964
Production	18 795	1 781	5 619	8 750	83 679	693	8 828	7 199	33 033	72 635	61 562	509	779	899
Purch. of goods & serv.	10 696	988	2 911	5 458	54 575	408	6 233	5 089	22 201	37 282	34 811	111	431	562
Value added	8 370	918	3 013	4 186	48 798	308	2 775	3 994	20 315	37 206	30 876	398	430	418
Personnel costs	4 193	200	973	2 251	21 140	88	1 373	1 626	5 579	20 459	10 641	166	102	122
Average personnel costs	57.6	4.6	14.9	40.9	33.6	11.2	51.4	41.1	34.9	48.4	40.5	41.4	6.9	7.5
Gross operating surplus	4 177	718	2 040	1 935	27 658	220	1 401	2 368	14 736	16 747	20 235	232	328	296
Gross investment	1 037	352	561	587	6 451	85	639	816	3 757	5 332	5 055	131	137	109
Apparent labour prod.	109.6	20.4	42.2	74.8	75.2	38.8	99.3	99.3	123.0	87.9	114.9	99.1	28.9	25.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	190.5	445.4	282.2	182.6	224.2	348.0	193.3	241.4	352.1	181.5	283.7	239.3	420.5	340.9
Gross operating rate	22.2	37.9	35.3	21.6	29.0	30.9	15.5	26.6	34.9	23.2	30.8	45.7	38.7	30.7
Investment rate	12.4	38.4	18.6	14.0	13.2	27.5	23.0	20.4	18.5	14.3	16.4	33.0	31.8	26.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.1	2.3	-	4.1	0.6	4.5	1.5	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	16.2	1.7
Persons employed	4.4	61.6	-	123.2	48.4	165.7	33.2	87.1	12.5	27.5	41.6	82.6	475.3	38.6
Turnover	2 187	5 450	-	23 860	9 652	11 671	8 303	4 640	1 536	1 935	7 868	12 194	108 929	9 189
Production	1 946	3 943	-	23 427	6 553	10 970	8 019	4 270	1 399	1 753	7 644	13 069	100 949	9 317
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 053	3 182	-	13 124	5 535	5 359	4 945	2 327	832	962	5 747	7 432	61 141	5 399
Value added	1 119	2 395	-	10 778	4 417	6 512	3 638	2 348	696	992	2 865	6 062	48 468	3 986
Personnel costs	277	922	-	3 905	2 300	1 935	1 104	678	300	306	1 508	3 364	24 734	1 785
Average personnel costs	62.6	15.1	-	32.3	48.0	12.5	33.6	7.9	25.1	11.1	36.3	45.3	53.0	47.2
Gross operating surplus	842	1 474	-	6 873	2 117	4 577	2 535	1 670	396	687	1 357	2 698	23 734	2 201
Gross investment	319	575	-	2 121	888	1 216	916	1 985	218	339	461	985	12 498	692
Apparent labour prod.	251.5	38.9	-	87.5	91.3	39.3	109.6	27.0	55.7	36.1	68.8	73.4	102.0	101.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	401.8	253.4	-	270.5	190.3	313.8	326.7	343.0	222.1	324.4	189.3	161.8	192.4	218.9
Gross operating rate	38.5	27.0	-	28.8	21.9	39.2	30.5	36.0	25.8	35.5	17.2	26.5	21.8	23.4
Investment rate	28.5	24.0	-	19.7	20.1	18.7	25.2	84.6	31.4	34.1	16.1	16.3	25.8	17.4

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Post and telecommunications (NACE Division 64). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 293.2 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64) sector in 2006, which together employed 4.9 million persons. Paid employees accounted for 95.0% of the workforce in 2006, a working status that was dominant when compared with the equivalent share for the non-financial business economy average (86.5%, NACE Sections C to I and K). The share of paid employees was particularly high in the post and telecommunications activities (NACE Division 64) and publishing (NACE Group 22.1), indicating a very low share of working proprietors and unpaid family workers in these activities, unsurprising given the dominance of very large enterprises. The enterprises in the media and communications sector generated EUR 792.3 billion of turnover resulting in EUR 349.7 billion of value added. Apparent labour productivity was high in these activities as they accounted for 6.2% of total value added in the non-financial business economy but just 3.7% of employment.

With EUR 200 billion of value added, telecommunications (NACE Group 64.2) was the largest media and communications subsector in 2006, accounting for over half (57.2%) of the total, followed by post and courier activities (NACE Group 64.1) with a 17.2% share. The two smaller subsectors, publishing (NACE Group 22.1), as well as printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Groups 22.2 and 22.3) each contributed around 14%. In employment terms the situation was very different. Post and courier activities had the largest workforce, close to two fifths (38.4%, 2005) of the media and communications total, more than double its value added share. Printing and the reproduction of recorded media also had a higher share of this sector's workforce, as did publishing to a lesser extent. Consequently, the telecommunications workforce accounted for just one quarter of the sectoral total in 2005, approximately half of the share this subsector recorded in terms of value added.

Germany and the United Kingdom were the largest Member States in the media and communications sector in 2006, both accounting for around one fifth of the EU-27's value added. In employment terms, Germany's share was slightly larger, while that of the United Kingdom was significantly smaller. Looking at the contribution of this sector within the non-financial business economy, the most specialised Member State⁷⁹ in value added terms was Bulgaria (2005), where media and communications activities contributed just over one tenth of non-financial business economy value added; in fact this sector was the second largest sector (in terms of all the structural business statistics sectors) in Bulgaria. The sector was quite important in all Member States, as even in Austria, the least specialised Member State in 2006, it accounted for 4.6% of non-financial business economy value added.

The regional specialisation of these activities is shown in the map which is based on the non-financial business economy employment share of this sector. Countries with many regions specialised in these activities include the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Nordic countries and Slovakia. These activities were often particularly centred in or around the capital, with the capital region in 15 of the 18 multi-regional Member States (with data available) being among the most specialised regions (more than 4% of the workforce in this activity). The main exception to this was Germany, as the capital region of Berlin was not particularly specialised in media and communications; in another German region however, Köln, this sector accounted for 25.3% of non-financial business economy employment, making this the single most specialised region in media and communications among all of the regions in the EU.

Annualised short-term statistics are available for the EU-27 starting in 1998 (employment) and 2000 (turnover) for the services activities of post and telecommunications, while a longer series is available for the industrial activity of publishing, printing, and the reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 22). Looking first at turnover, post and courier activities (NACE Group 64.1) and telecommunications (NACE Group 64.2) both developed strongly since 2000, averaging growth of 4.1% per year for post and courier activities up to 2007 and 6.1% per year for telecommunications in the EU-27. In contrast, the turnover index for publishing, printing, and the reproduction of recorded media grew on average by 1.8% per year over the same period, only exceeding this average on two occasions, 2004 (4.1%) and 2006 (2.9%).

In employment terms, two phases of development could be observed for post and telecommunications as well as for publishing, printing, and the reproduction of recorded media: both activities showed a period of growth until 2001, followed by a reduction in employment levels. Between 2001 and 2007, the average annual fall for the employment index for publishing, printing, and the reproduction of recorded media was -1.6%, while for post and telecommunications it was -2.1%. As such, post and telecommunications was one of only two services sectors (along with air transport) that recorded a reduction in employment during this period.

⁷⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Large enterprises (with 250 and more persons employed) were predominant in the EU-27's media and communications sector as they contributed more than three quarters of total value added generated in this sector in 2006 and occupied close to two thirds of the workforce. Post and telecommunications was dominated by large enterprises, as these accounted for 92.4% of sectoral value added in the EU-27. This was the highest proportion of value added accounted for by large enterprises across all non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and K) NACE divisions⁸⁰ in 2006. In contrast, the value added share of large enterprises in publishing, printing and the reproduction of recorded media was 41.2%, marginally below the non-financial business economy average. The share of value added generated by **micro enterprises** (with less than 10 persons employed) in publishing, printing and the reproduction of recorded media (14.6%) was also below the non-financial business economy average (21.0%, 2005). As a result, **small enterprises** (with between 10 and 49 persons employed), and particularly **medium-sized enterprises** (with between 50 and 249 persons employed) made a relatively high contribution within the publishing, printing and the reproduction of recorded media activities.

Employment characteristics

Labour force statistics show that the characteristics of the workforce in the EU-27's media and communications sector (NACE Divisions 22 and 64) did not diverge greatly from those for the non-financial business economy as a whole. Indeed, about three fifths (60.6%) of the sectoral workforce were men in 2007, a proportion slightly lower than that for the non-financial business economy as a whole (64.9%). The proportion of part-time employment in the sector was 17.0% in 2007, compared with 14.4% for the non-financial business economy. A breakdown by age of the workforce for the EU-27's media and communications sector shows that younger workers (aged 15 to 29) accounted for a lower proportion of the workforce than in the non-financial business economy as a whole, with slightly higher proportions for the two other age groups.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

In 2006, the EU-27 media and communications sector undertook **tangible investments** to the value of EUR 57.7 billion, equivalent to 5.6% of the total for the non-financial business economy. As this was slightly lower than the sector's share of value added, the **investment rate** for media and communications (16.5%) was below the non-financial business economy average (18.4%). The vast majority of this investment was recorded for telecommunications, which consequently had the highest investment rate (24.3%, 2005). Post and courier activities as well as publishing both recorded particularly low investment rates – these being the fifth and seventh lowest rates among all NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy (with data available for 2005 or 2006). Romania, Cyprus (both 2005) and the United Kingdom were the only Member States⁸¹ where the investment rate for media and communications was higher than the non-financial business economy average.

The share of **personnel costs** in operating expenditure was also considerably higher for the EU-27's media and communications sector (27.1%) than for the non-financial business economy as a whole (16.1%). This was the case in all of the subsectors that make up the media and communications sector, where the share of total expenditure dedicated to personnel costs was lowest at 19.9% (2005) for telecommunications and reached as high as 53.9% (2005) for post and courier activities, the fourth highest share among all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy (in 2005 or 2006). This high share of personnel costs for media and communications was observed in all the Member States with data available. Average personnel costs in the EU-27's media and communications sector were EUR 36.9 thousand per employee, which was EUR 8.1 thousand per employee higher than the non-financial business economy average. The only subsector with average personnel costs below the non-financial business economy average was post and courier activities, while the EUR 51.5 thousand per employee average for telecommunications was the highest among the non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and K) NACE groups.

Apparent labour productivity in the EU-27's media and communications sector was EUR 72.0 thousand per person employed in 2006, which was nearly two thirds higher than the non-financial business economy average. Underlying this was a particularly high apparent **labour productivity** in the telecommunications subsector – the fourth highest among all non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2005 or 2006 – as well as a high productivity in publishing. In contrast, the post and courier activities subsector recorded apparent labour productivity below the non-financial business economy average in 2005.

⁸⁰NACE Divisions 55 and 60, 2005.

⁸¹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) within the EU-27's media and communications sector (195.0%) in 2006 indicated that apparent labour productivity was close to twice as high as average personnel costs. Again it was the telecommunications sector that recorded the highest ratio, 309.4% in 2005. Among the Member States⁸² only Denmark recorded a lower wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for media and communications than for the non-financial business economy as a whole. In a similar manner, the gross operating rate for the EU-27's media and communications sector stood at 22.6% in 2006, which was more than twice the non-financial business economy average (10.8%); once more the highest rate among the subsectors was recorded for telecommunications (30.8%, 2005).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) .

Context

This sector gathers together several activities linked to media and communication activities, however, within this group a distinction has to be made between traditional activities (for example, postal services) for which the level of activity is rather stable and other newer activities (such as mobile telephony and electronic publishing), for which growth developments are more marked.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Postal statistics](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

⁸²Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Metal casting statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers metal casting, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 27.5](#), which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. The activities covered in this article include a range of metals (including iron, steel, light metals and other non-ferrous metals), and involves the manufacture of semi-finished castings for downstream customers.

The information presented does not include the manufacture of standardised, finished products (such as tubes, see [Iron and steel production and processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) or boilers or radiators (see [Boilers, metal containers and steam generators production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)).

Note also that there are no external trade statistics for foundry work services ([CPA Group 27.5](#)).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	4 339	36.8	Germany	71.6	26.5	Slovenia	0.8
2	Italy	1 912	16.2	Italy	34.9	12.9	Czech Republic	0.4
3	France	1 249	10.6	France	30.1	11.2	Germany	0.4
4	Spain	1 187	10.1	Poland	22.3	8.2	Italy	0.3
5	United Kingdom	881	7.5	Spain	21.2	7.9	Austria	0.3

(1) Latvia and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
 (2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Poland and Portugal, 2005.
 (3) Latvia, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 1: Casting of metals (NACE Group 27.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Casting of metals	26 377	8 579	1 690	43.7	33.0
Casting of iron	9 523	3 397	631	40.8	31.3
Casting of steel (2)	3 403	1 221	170	41.9	34.0
Casting of light metals	9 389	2 944	700	46.1	33.8
Casting of other non-ferrous metals	4 063	1 018	175	44.0	33.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) Investment in tangible goods and apparent labour productivity, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 2: Casting of metals (NACE Group 27.5). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

The activity of the casting of metals (NACE Group 27.5) was carried out by 6.7 thousand [enterprises](#) across the [EU-27](#) in 2006. From a [turnover](#) of EUR 37.6 billion, these enterprises generated EUR 11.8 billion of [added value](#) in 2006, which was the smallest contribution (4.8%) to the value added of the metals and metal products manufacturing (NACE Subsection DJ) sector. The casting of metals sector employed an estimated 270.0 thousand persons in the Member States in 2006, about one in every twenty (5.3%) of the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing workforce which was a slightly higher share than that recorded for basic precious and non-ferrous metals (NACE Group 27.4).

The casting of iron (NACE Class 27.51) and the casting of light metals (NACE Class 27.53) were the two largest activities within the casting of metal, together providing about three quarters (73.3%) of the EU-27's value added in 2006.

Germany generated more value added than any other Member State for most of the subsectors of the metals and metal products sector; its share of EU-27 value added was highest, however, for the casting of metals (36.8%).

By way of comparison, this was almost exactly the same share of value added as came from the next three largest Member States combined – Italy (16.2% of EU-27 value added), France (10.6%) and Spain (10.1%). However, the proportional contribution made by this sector to non-financial business economy value added in 2006 was highest in Slovenia (0.8%), where it was almost four times the average size within the EU-27. In these terms, the Czech Republic and then Germany were the next most specialised Member States⁸³ for the casting of metals.

There was a very close match between the development of the EU-27's [production index](#) for metals and metal products manufacturing and that for the casting of metals in the period between 1997 and 2007. Over the ten-year period as a whole, the output of the casting of metals in the EU-27 rose by an average 1.8 per year.

Expenditure and productivity

Although [tangible investment](#) of EUR 1.7 billion in the casting of metal sector represented only 5.1% of tangible investment across all metals and metal products manufacturing activities in 2006, this was a higher proportion than this sector's contribution to value added. In these relative terms, therefore, the EU-27 [investment rate](#) (14.3%) for the casting of metals sector was slightly higher than the rate (13.6%) for metals and metal products manufacturing. Average personnel costs in the EU-27's casting of metals sector were EUR 33.0 thousand per employee in 2006, an almost identical figure to the average for all metals and metal products manufacturing. As a proportion of [operating expenditure](#), however, personnel costs in the casting of metals sector accounted for a relatively high share (24.5%) both in comparison to metals and metal products manufacturing (19.2%) and more particularly the [non-financial business economy](#) (16.1%).

The average amount of added value generated by each person in the EU-27's casting of metals sector was EUR 43.7 thousand in 2006, about one tenth (9.3%) less than the average for the whole of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector. With similar average personnel costs in 2006, the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) (132.3%) for the casting of metals sector remained a similar proportion below the ratio (149.3%) for all metals and metal products manufacturing. This relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was a feature of the four NACE classes within the casting of metals sector. It was also a characteristic common to the majority of the Member States, the principal exception being in Ireland where the ratio for the casting of metals sector was significantly higher than the ratio across all metals and metal products manufacturing.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\) 771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)).

⁸³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005; Latvia, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#) . Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on [integrated pollution prevention and control \(IPPC\)](#) and [REACH](#) . A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals](#) - Statistics in focus 48/2009

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [SEC\(2007\) 771](#) - Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU
- [COM\(2008\) 30 final](#) - Europe's climate change opportunity
- [COM\(2008\) 108 final](#) - A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy
- [COM\(2008\) 699 final](#) - The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Metals and metal products statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the metals and metal products sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . This sector corresponds with two [NACE Rev 1.1](#) divisions:

- the manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 27);
- the downstream activity of the manufacture of fabricated metal products (NACE Division 28).

The activities of this sector are treated in more depth in seven further articles, the first three of which cover NACE Division 27, and the last four of which cover NACE Division 28:

- [Iron and steel production and processing statistics](#) , which covers the manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloys (NACE Groups 27.1 to 27.3);
- [Precious and non-ferrous metal production statistics](#) , which covers the manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals (NACE Group 27.4);
- [Metal casting statistics](#) , which covers the first processing stages of metal manufacturing (such as the manufacture of tubes, bars, strips, wires, and sheets of metal, as well as casting) (NACE Group 27.5);
- [Structural metal products manufacturing](#) , which covers metal supports and structures, prefabricated buildings, metal doors, window frames and shutters (NACE Group 28.1);
- [Boilers, metal containers and steam generators production](#) , which covers metal tanks, reservoirs and containers, and central heating radiators and boilers (NACE Group 28.2), as well as steam generators, for example, vapour generators, condensers and nuclear reactors (NACE Group 28.3);
- [Forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering](#) , which covers the forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal (NACE Group 28.4), as well as the treatment and coating of metal and general mechanical engineering (such as turning, milling, or welding) (NACE Group 28.5);
- [Fabricated metal product manufacturing](#) , which covers the manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware (NACE Group 28.6), as well as the manufacture of other fabricated metal products (such as metal drums, metal packaging, wire products, and household articles of metal) (NACE Group 28.7).

This article does not include the manufacture of machinery and equipment, which is covered separately in the article on [Machinery and equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) .

Note that there are no external trade statistics for a number of industrial services covered in these articles, namely foundry work services ([CPA](#) Group 27.5), forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming metal services ([CPA](#) Group 28.4) and treatment and coating of metal services and general mechanical engineering services ([CPA](#) Group 28.5).

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of (thousand)	total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Basic metals & fabricated metal products	417.7	100.0	863.744	100.0	244.404	100.0	5.080.5	100.0
Basic metals	17.0	4.1	395.000	45.7	79.400	32.5	1.100.0	21.7
Iron, steel & ferro-alloys; tubes; other first processing of iron & steel	6.7	1.6	237.132	27.5	49.550	20.3	612.6	12.1
Precious & non-ferrous metals	3.6	0.9	120.298	13.9	17.845	7.3	221.5	4.4
Casting of metals	6.7	1.6	37.570	4.3	11.787	4.8	270.0	5.3
Fabricated metal products	400.0	95.8	469.000	54.3	165.000	67.5	4.000.0	78.7
Structural metal products	121.7	29.1	123.086	14.3	40.839	16.7	1.116.7	22.0
Tanks, reservoirs & containers; central heating radiators & boilers; steam generators	14.8	3.5	42.820	5.0	14.207	5.8	316.3	6.2
Forming of metal; powder metallurgy; treatment & coating of metals; general mechanical engineering	158.0	37.8	162.220	18.8	60.156	24.6	1.430.2	28.2
Cutlery, tools & hardware; other fabricated products	105.3	25.5	141.004	16.3	49.677	20.3	1.113.0	21.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (NACE Subsection DJ). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1).

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	Germany	64.894 26.6	Germany	1.046.6 20.6	Slovakia (9.0)	Slovenia (7.2)
2	Italy	39.835 16.3	Italy	843.9 16.6	Slovenia (7.5)	Slovakia (6.3)
3	France	29.097 11.9	France	529.4 10.4	Czech Republic (6.7)	Czech Republic (6.3)
4	United Kingdom	24.032 9.8	Spain	449.4 8.8	Italy (6.3)	Italy (5.6)
5	Spain	21.841 8.9	United Kingdom	405.8 8.0	Finland (6.3)	Finland (5.1)

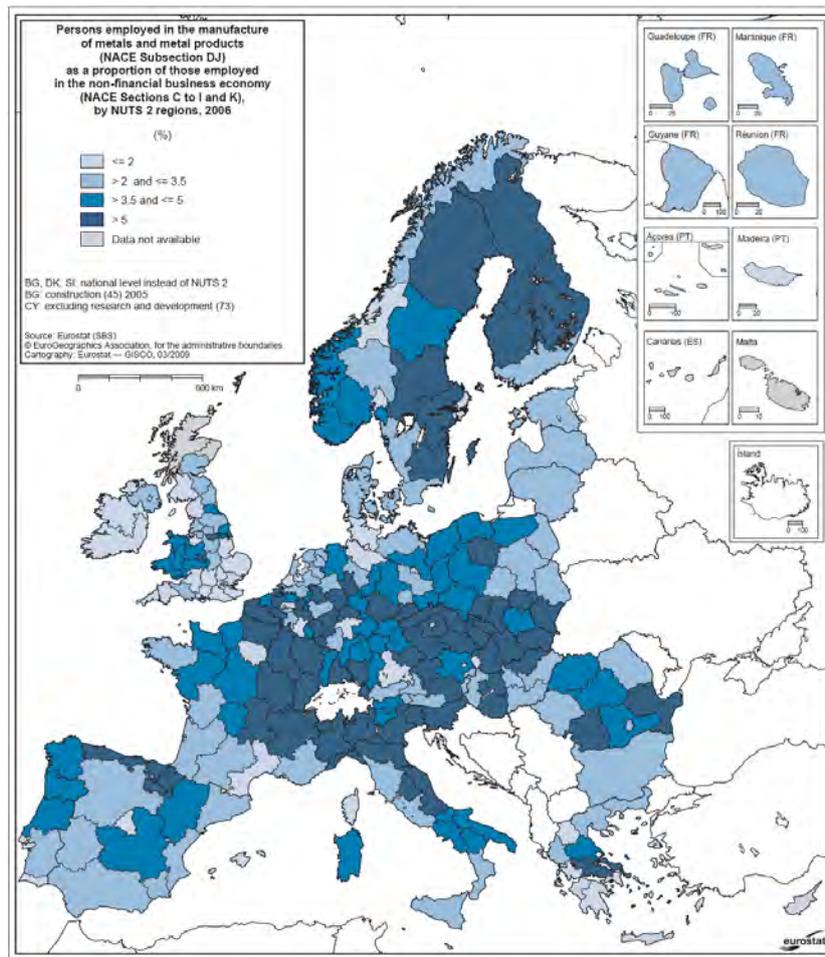
(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

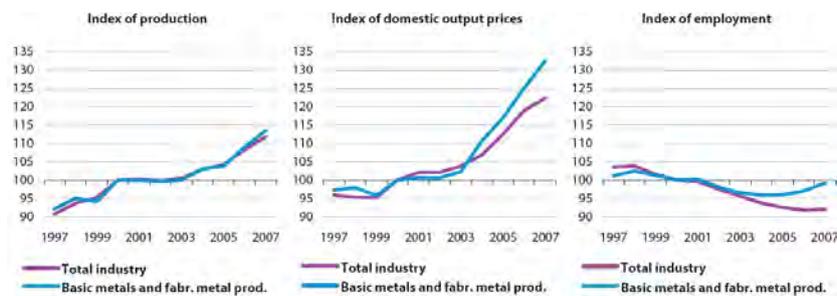
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (NACE Subsection DJ). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (NACE Subsection DJ). Persons employed in the manufacture of metals and metal products (NACE Subsection DJ) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006



Source: Eurostat (ST5)

Figure 1: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (NACE Subsection DJ). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

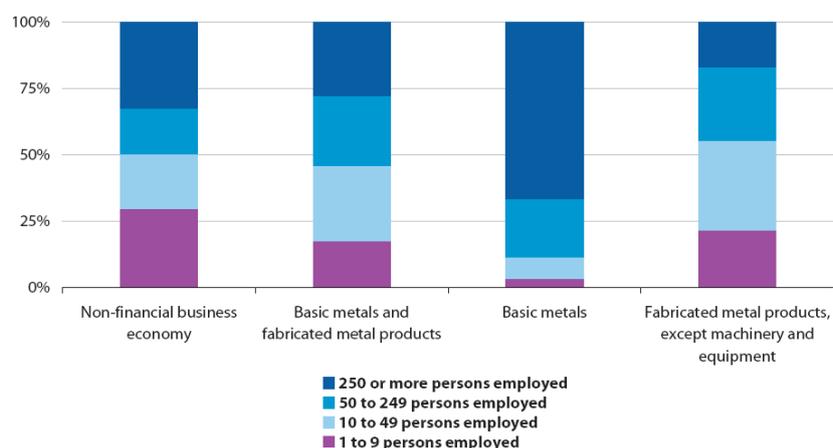


Figure 2: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (NACE Subsection DJ). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Basic metals & fabricated	180 949	635 585	33 351	48.1	32.2	149.3	10.8
Basic metals	42 800	325 000	13 518	72.2	39.6	182.1	9.3
Iron, steel & ferro-alloys; tubes; other first processing of iron & steel	25 152	193 169	9 233	80.9	42.2	191.5	10.5
Precious & non-ferrous metals (2)	9 304	105 454	2 316	80.6	42.7	188.5	7.1
Casting of metals	8 579	26 377	1 690	43.7	33.0	132.3	8.5
Fabricated metal products	108 000	311 000	19 800	41.3	29.9	137.9	12.1
Structural metal products	26 286	84 754	4 156	36.6	26.3	139.1	11.8
Tanks, reservoirs & containers; central heating radiators & boilers; steam generators	10 594	30 019	1 230	44.9	34.5	130.1	8.4
Forming of metal; powder metallurgy; treatment & coating of metals; general mechanical engineering	40 160	103 925	8 188	42.1	31.1	135.0	12.3
Cutlery, tools & hardware; other fabricated products (2)	31 341	92 074	5 584	44.6	30.9	144.3	13.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (NACE Subsection DJ). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Basic metals & fabricated metal products	102 115	126 887	-24 772	8.5	9.5
Basic metals	68 714	100 899	-32 185	5.9	7.6
Iron, steel & ferro-alloys; tubes; other iron, steel & ferro-alloys	41 572	43 586	-2 014	3.6	3.3
Precious & non-ferrous metals	27 142	57 313	-30 170	2.3	4.3
Fabricated metal products	33 401	25 988	7 413	2.9	2.0
Structural metal products	5 985	2 220	3 764	0.5	0.2
Tanks, reservoirs & containers; central heating radiators & boilers; steam generators	3 720	1 121	2 599	0.3	0.1
Cutlery, tools & hardware; other fabricated products	23 696	22 647	1 049	2.0	1.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4: Basic metals and fabricated metal products (CPA Subsection DJ). External trade, EU-27, 2007

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.5	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	33.8	22.5	57.5	5.4	257.7	0.4	2.5	13.8	73.6	100.0	136.2	0.4	3.6	0.9
Turnover	22 166	3 186	8 282	1 408	99 888	30	649	4 741	34 101	39 507	63 476	71	393	21
Production	22 186	3 235	8 290	1 408	94 252	29	625	4 986	34 319	39 349	63 138	72	379	24
Purch. of goods & serv.	18 649	3 168	6 988	1 068	79 031	23	514	4 133	27 958	12 871	54 492	49	304	16
Value added	3 705	379	1 762	389	21 640	8	140	1 091	7 296	8 225	19 723	27	100	8
Personnel costs	2 279	127	752	237	14 031	4	111	377	3 015	4 755	5 259	9	35	5
Average personnel costs	67.9	5.7	13.3	44.6	54.7	8.7	46.2	31.7	41.3	48.0	40.3	23.7	9.6	5.8
Gross operating surplus	1 426	252	1 010	152	7 609	4	29	714	4 281	3 470	5 463	18	65	3
Gross investment	1 954	142	278	50	2 291	1	167	154	1 092	1 283	2 124	3	17	2
Apparent labour prod.	109.5	16.9	30.6	72.4	84.0	19.3	56.9	79.3	99.1	82.3	78.7	72.9	27.7	8.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	161.2	295.3	231.0	162.4	153.5	220.8	123.1	249.9	240.1	171.4	195.3	307.2	287.3	155.3
Gross operating rate	6.4	7.9	12.2	10.8	7.6	14.8	4.4	15.1	12.6	8.8	8.6	25.3	16.6	15.8
Investment rate	52.7	37.4	15.7	12.8	10.6	12.5	119.6	14.1	15.0	15.6	19.8	11.9	16.5	26.3

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.2
Persons employed	6.1	19.2	-	21.0	33.2	66.9	9.7	60.8	9.1	26.5	18.3	46.9	73.1	11.7
Turnover	17 769	3 604	-	7 256	12 361	7 625	2 446	5 004	1 468	4 049	9 929	15 909	26 020	13 006
Production	3 616	3 134	-	7 121	12 262	7 335	2 368	4 936	1 477	3 740	10 062	15 575	24 538	8 542
Purch. of goods & serv.	17 357	3 080	-	5 128	9 208	6 138	2 139	4 008	1 168	2 957	7 693	12 874	20 783	11 094
Value added	546	652	-	2 206	3 540	1 646	472	969	327	1 128	2 697	3 331	5 477	1 980
Personnel costs	467	290	-	1 140	1 818	676	192	433	184	355	943	1 723	3 438	787
Average personnel costs	77.0	15.2	-	54.3	54.9	10.3	20.1	7.1	20.2	13.4	51.7	49.3	47.4	67.6
Gross operating surplus	79	363	-	1 066	1 722	970	280	536	144	773	1 754	1 541	2 039	1 193
Gross investment	257	146	-	164	667	307	57	380	112	195	171	485	634	234
Apparent labour prod.	90.1	34.0	-	105.3	106.8	24.6	48.8	15.9	35.9	42.5	147.7	71.1	74.9	169.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	117.0	223.8	-	193.8	194.5	239.7	243.1	223.6	177.4	317.7	285.9	144.2	157.9	251.0
Gross operating rate	0.4	10.1	-	14.7	13.9	12.7	11.4	10.7	9.8	19.1	17.7	9.7	7.8	9.2
Investment rate	47.0	22.3	-	7.4	18.8	18.7	12.1	39.2	34.2	17.2	6.4	14.5	11.6	11.8

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 27). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	6.2	3.7	34.0	4.3	37.9	0.8	0.6	14.1	43.4	30.1	96.6	1.1	0.7	1.4
Persons employed	67.9	41.7	167.1	47.4	788.9	12.9	13.1	40.3	375.8	429.4	707.7	3.8	9.7	18.4
Turnover	12 186	888	9 351	6 581	112 064	821	1 870	4 683	43 737	61 472	91 390	308	337	626
Production	11 953	803	9 198	6 449	107 690	749	1 775	4 484	42 754	59 157	93 137	297	330	609
Purch. of goods & serv.	8 511	744	7 129	4 155	68 986	669	1 220	3 331	30 389	40 543	65 131	201	251	406
Value added	3 790	193	2 783	2 614	43 254	205	657	1 352	14 546	20 872	29 112	113	102	168
Personnel costs	2 624	88	1 500	1 898	28 928	121	471	588	9 899	16 614	17 271	69	50	110
Average personnel costs	42.2	2.3	10.7	42.2	38.5	9.5	36.7	22.4	28.5	39.2	30.7	20.8	5.1	6.3
Gross operating surplus	1 166	104	1 283	716	14 326	84	187	963	4 647	4 258	11 841	44	52	59
Gross investment	517	96	520	298	4 245	47	56	527	1 788	2 048	4 129	13	36	45
Apparent labour prod.	55.8	4.6	16.7	55.1	54.8	15.8	50.1	38.5	38.7	48.6	41.1	29.6	10.5	9.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	132.1	203.0	155.1	130.7	142.2	166.9	136.8	172.4	136.0	123.8	134.0	142.1	203.9	145.0
Gross operating rate	9.6	11.7	13.7	10.9	12.8	10.3	10.0	20.6	10.6	6.9	13.0	14.2	15.5	9.5
Investment rate	13.7	50.0	18.7	11.4	9.8	23.0	8.5	34.0	12.3	9.8	14.2	11.3	34.9	27.0

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.2	9.4	-	7.1	4.3	29.1	17.6	6.3	4.5	1.4	4.7	11.6	27.4	2.4
Persons employed	4.3	74.6	-	91.2	71.7	248.1	88.2	102.8	34.1	34.5	46.1	85.1	332.6	20.5
Turnover	886	3 626	-	16 102	12 148	10 972	5 308	2 615	2 846	1 901	6 472	12 373	42 326	3 640
Production	889	3 065	-	15 483	11 570	10 072	5 137	2 488	2 606	1 784	6 385	12 067	40 815	3 497
Purch. of goods & serv.	619	2 745	-	11 047	7 888	7 585	3 786	2 035	2 073	1 454	4 098	8 043	23 773	2 315
Value added	303	979	-	5 146	4 643	3 325	1 680	700	856	498	2 506	4 478	18 555	1 405
Personnel costs	173	579	-	3 645	2 870	1 559	1 106	446	520	289	1 733	3 082	11 309	1 035
Average personnel costs	41.3	8.3	-	42.1	41.7	7.2	12.9	4.4	16.7	8.4	38.7	40.3	35.8	52.7
Gross operating surplus	131	400	-	1 501	1 773	1 766	574	254	336	209	773	1 288	7 246	370
Gross investment	23	196	-	410	359	666	301	350	243	135	273	531	1 396	117
Apparent labour prod.	71.4	12.1	-	56.4	64.7	13.4	19.0	6.8	25.1	14.4	54.3	52.6	55.8	68.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	172.7	158.8	-	133.9	155.2	185.5	147.6	155.3	150.1	171.7	140.6	130.5	156.0	129.9
Gross operating rate	14.8	11.0	-	9.3	14.6	16.1	10.8	9.7	11.8	11.0	11.9	10.4	17.1	10.2
Investment rate	7.7	20.1	-	8.0	12.0	20.0	17.9	50.0	28.4	27.2	10.9	11.9	7.5	8.3

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 6: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE Division 28). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

There were 417.7 thousand enterprises throughout the Member States for which metal and metal products manufacturing (NACE Subsection DJ) was their principal activity in 2006. In terms of both the number of persons employed and value added generated the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector was the largest sector among the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) structural business statistics sectors. The sector employed almost 5.1 million persons across the EU-27 in 2006, corresponding to 3.9% of the workforce within the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K). The proportion of paid employees among the number of persons employed by the metals and metal products manufacturing sector was 92.2% in 2006, a higher proportion than across the non-financial business economy as a whole (86.5%). From a turnover of EUR 863.7 billion in 2006, the EU-27's metal and metal products sector created EUR 244.4 billion of added value, a 4.3% contribution towards the value added of the non-financial business economy.

The largest subsector (in terms of the different groups of metals and metal products) was forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering (NACE Groups 28.4 and 28.5, as presented in [Forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), which contributed about one quarter of value added (24.6%) and employment (28.2%). The manufacture of miscellaneous fabricated metal products (NACE Groups 28.6 and 28.7, as presented in [Fabricated metal product manufacturing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) subsector and the first processing of ferrous metal (NACE Groups 27.1 to 27.3, as presented in [Iron and steel production and processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) each provided a further one fifth (in both cases 20.3%) of the value added within this sector in 2006, although the former was much larger than the latter in terms of employment (21.9% of the metals and metal products workforce compared with 12.1%). The second largest subsector in terms of employment was the manufacture of structural metal products (NACE Group 28.1, as presented in [Structural metal products manufacturing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), which accounted for a little over one fifth of all employment (22.0%), although it was only the fourth largest subsector in terms of value added (accounting for 16.7%). The other subsectors presented in [Precious and non-ferrous metal production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) , [Metal casting statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) and [Boilers, metal containers and steam generators production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) , each accounted for less than 7.5% of sectoral employment or value added.

Among the Member States, the metals and metal products manufacturing sector in Germany was the largest, generating EUR 64.9 billion of added value in 2006, a little over one quarter (26.6%) of the EU-27 total. In these terms, the metals and metal products manufacturing sectors were next largest in Italy (16.3% of EU-27 value added) and France (11.9%). The Member State most specialised in the manufacture of metals and metal products was Slovakia, however, where the contribution of metals and metal products manufacturing to the total value added of the non-financial business economy was 9.0% in 2006, just over twice the EU-27 average. There was also strong specialisation in this activity in Slovenia and the Czech Republic.

The metal and metal products manufacturing sector provided relatively high levels of [employment](#) in a number of regions across the EU-27 in 2006; representing more than one in every ten workers within the regional non-financial business economies of Norra Mellansverige (Sweden), Arnsberg, Gießen and Saarland (all Germany), Moravskoslezsko (the Czech Republic), Východné Slovensko (Slovakia) and País Vasco (Spain). There were several countries where a large share of the regions were relatively specialised in these activities.

The annual development of the EU-27 [production index](#) for metals and metal products manufacturing during the ten years through until 2007 was very similar to the development of [output](#) for industry (NACE Sections C to E) as a whole; between 1997 and 2007, the average rate of growth in both indices was 2.1% per year.

The average EU-27 rate of growth in the output of the manufacture of fabricated metal products (NACE Division 28) during the ten years through until 2006 was much stronger (2.7% per year) than that (1.1% per year) recorded for the manufacture of basic metals (NACE Division 27). Among the dozen NACE groups that comprise metal and metal products manufacturing, the strongest rates of growth in output concerned the two other metal processing activities (see [Forging, metal coating and mechanical engineering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)); the annual average rate of growth in the output of the treatment and coating of metal and general mechanical engineering (NACE Group 28.5) was 4.4% per year and that of the forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metals (NACE Group 28.4) was 4.2% per year.

The development of the EU-27's domestic output price index for metals and metal products manufacturing during the ten years between 1997 and 2007 reflected three distinct periods; firstly, there were relatively stable prices between 1997 and 1999, secondly, there was a rise in 2000 to a new plateau that was maintained through 2001 and 2002, and finally there was a strong upsurge in prices through until 2007. This was also the broad development for industrial output prices as a whole. The rise in the domestic [output price index](#) for metals and metal products between 1997 and 2002 averaged 0.7% per year but the index rose on average by 5.7% per year in the last five years of the period under review, partly reflecting price increases for raw materials and energy. The rise in the domestic output price of basic metals (NACE Division 27) was particularly strong, rising 9.6% per year on average in the five years through to 2007.

Against this background of strongly rising output and domestic output prices for metals and metal products in the period between 2003 and 2007, there was a partial reversal in the downward trend in the [index of employment](#) for metals and metal products manufacturing. Over the ten years through to 2007, the EU-27 index of employment for metals and metal products manufacturing declined by an average 0.2% per year, which was much less than the average rate of decline (-1.2% per year) across the whole of industry. Indeed, nearly every other industrial NACE subsection reported a stronger fall in the employment index over this period, with the low growth (0.7%) in rubber and plastics manufacturing (NACE Subsection DH) and no change in transport

equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DM) the only exceptions.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) , which employ less than 250 persons, generated the majority (61.2%) of value added in the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector in 2006. Within the sector, however, there was a distinct difference between the dominance of **large enterprises** (that employ 250 persons or more) in the manufacture of basic metals (accounting for 74.2% of the value added generated by this activity) and the dominance of SMEs in the manufacture of fabricated metal products (accounting for 78.3% of value added). This dichotomy placed these two activities at odds with the average situation across the non-financial business economy, for which SMEs contributed a relatively small majority (57.9%) of value added. These structural differences were also apparent in terms of relative shares of employment.

Employment characteristics

In 2007, a little more than eight in every ten workers (84.5%) within the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector were male, a much higher share than that across the non-financial business economy as a whole (64.9%). This was a characteristic that was noted across all of the Member States for which information is available⁸⁴. An above average proportion of those working (94.7%) in the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector were in full-time employment, a characteristic that was more similar to the situation across industry as a whole (an average of 92.7% being male) than the non-financial business economy (an average of 85.7%). This was also a characteristic generally noted among the Member States.

The proportion of young workers aged 15 to 29 years old in the metals and metal products manufacturing sector was somewhat lower than the average across the EU-27's non-financial business economy (21.6% compared with 24.3%), the difference being made up for in the proportion of workers aged 50 or more (24.5% compared with 21.9%). Among the Member States, the share of young workers in the metals and metal products manufacturing sector was disproportionately low in the Netherlands, Romania and the United Kingdom, being about one third less than the corresponding share of this age group within their respective non-financial business economies.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Four fifths (80.8%) of **operating expenditure** in the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector went on goods and services in 2006, although this was a little less than the average share (83.9%) across the non-financial business economy. The remaining share (19.2%) of operating expenditure went on **personnel costs** , however, there were stark differences between the two metals and metal products manufacturing NACE divisions; personnel costs in the EU-27's manufacture of fabricated metal products activity accounted for just over a quarter (25.8%) of operating expenditure in 2006, more than twice the proportion (11.6%) recorded for the EU-27's manufacture of basic metals activity, despite the fact that average personnel costs in the former were about EUR 10.0 thousand per employee less than the average for the manufacture of basic metals (EUR 39.6 thousand per employee in 2006). In this way, the metals and metal products manufacturing sector comprised one relatively capital-intensive activity and one relatively labour-intensive, low-paid activity. Average personnel costs in the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector were EUR 32.2 thousand per employee in 2006, some 11.8% more than the non-financial business economy average.

Tangible investment across the EU-27 in the metals and metal products manufacturing sector was EUR 33.4 billion in 2006, which corresponded to 3.2% of all tangible investment in the EU-27's non-financial business economy. This proportion was less than the equivalent proportion in value added terms, resulting in an **investment rate** within the metals and metal products manufacturing sector (13.6%) that was well below the average for the non-financial business economy (18.4%).

Each person employed within the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector generated an average EUR 48.1 thousand of value added in 2006, about a tenth more than within the non-financial business economy as a whole. Although the apparent **labour productivity** of this sector more than covered its average personnel costs, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of 149.3% was a little lower than that recorded for the whole of the non-financial business economy (151.1%). Within the metals and metal products manufacturing sector, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of the EU-27's basic metals manufacturing activity (182.1%) was

⁸⁴Malta, not available.

much higher than the ratio for the fabricated metal products activity (137.9%) in 2006.

The [gross operating rate](#) shows the relationship between the gross [operating surplus](#) (value added minus personnel costs) and turnover in percentage terms, and is a measure of operating profitability. The gross operating rate of the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector was 10.8% in 2006, the same average rate as recorded for the non-financial business economy. Within this sector, the operating profitability of the fabricated metal products activity (12.1%) was substantially higher than the rate for the basic metals manufacturing activity (9.3%).

External trade

Total ([intra-](#) and [extra-EU](#)) [exports](#) of metal and fabricated metal products (CPA Subsection DJ) by the EU-27 Member States were valued at EUR 393.3 billion in 2007, while [imports](#) were larger, a total of EUR 409.9 billion. Exports (intra- and extra-EU) of metals and fabricated metal products from Germany were valued at EUR 94.7 billion in 2007, accounting for a little less than one quarter (24.1%) of all exports of these products by EU-27 Member States. Among the Member States, Germany also had the largest [trade surplus](#) (EUR 9.1 billion) in metal and fabricated metal products, although it was much lower than the surplus it had recorded two years earlier (EUR 13.3 billion). Other sizeable trade surpluses in 2007 were recorded for Belgium (EUR 4.5 billion), Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovakia, Luxembourg and Finland (all between EUR 1.2 billion and EUR 2.3 billion). In contrast, Spain and Italy had the largest [trade deficits](#) for these products (EUR 8.0 billion and EUR 6.5 billion respectively). It is also worth noting that the share of metals and fabricated metal products exports in national industrial (CPA Sections C to E) exports was highest in Bulgaria (26.1%), where such goods accounted for the highest proportion of industrial exports (at the level of CPA subsections), and Luxembourg (25.8%), where they accounted for the second highest proportion of industrial exports after electrical and optical equipment (CPA Subsection DL).

Almost three quarters (74.0% based on export values) of Member States' trade in metal and metal products was with other Member States (so-called intra-EU trade), which represented a much higher proportion than the average (67.6%) for all industrial products.

Focusing on trade with non-member countries (so-called extra-EU trade), the EU-27 recorded a trade deficit of EUR 24.8 billion for metals and fabricated metal products in 2007. This trade deficit reflected a significant turnaround from the situation in 2005 when the EU-27 had reported a trade surplus of EUR 3.3 billion. The underlying feature of this turnaround was the growth in the value of imports from non-member countries from EUR 72.9 billion in 2005 to EUR 126.9 billion in 2007, the highest shares of which came from China (leaping to 16.3% in 2007) and Russia (down to 11.1%). This growth was much stronger than that for the value of EU-27 exports of metals and fabricated metal products, which increased to EUR 102.1 billion in 2007, accounting for 8.8% of industrial exports.

The EU-27's trade deficit in metals and fabricated metal products in 2007 was dominated by the trade deficit of EUR 32.2 billion for basic metals (CPA Division 27), there being a trade surplus of EUR 7.4 billion for fabricated metal products (CPA Division 28).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade,

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment

manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a [Communication COM\(2008\) 108](#) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\)771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a [raw materials initiative COM\(2008\) 699](#) of the European Commission.

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#) . Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) and [REACH](#) . A [proposal COM\(2008\) 30](#) from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy](#) - COM(2008) 108 final
- [Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU](#) - SEC(2007) 771
- [Europe's climate change opportunity](#) - COM(2008) 30 final
- [The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe](#) - COM(2008) 699 final

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)

Notes

Mining and quarrying statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for [European Union \(EU\)](#) mining and quarrying, covering [NACE Section C](#). The activities of mining and quarrying are treated in more depth in two specific articles, based on the type of product being mined:

- [energy-producing materials](#) coal, crude petroleum, natural gas or uranium;
- [non-energy-producing materials](#) metal ores, stone, sand, clay, salt, or a range of chemical and fertiliser minerals.

Note that this article only covers *extractive* activities, and not the [processing of fuel](#), the [manufacture of non-metallic mineral products](#), nor the [network supply and distribution of electricity, gas and steam](#).

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of (thousand) total)	(% of (EUR million) total)	(% of (EUR million) total)	(% of (EUR million) total)	(% of (thousand) total)	(% of (thousand) total)	(% of (thousand) total)	
Mining and quarrying	20.7	100.0	235 268	100.0	88 546	100.0	733.2	100.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	2.4	11.7	185 492	78.8	69 082	78.0	444.6	60.6
Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials	18.3	88.3	49 777	21.2	19 464	22.0	288.5	39.3

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	United Kingdom	34 978 39.5	Poland	188.6 24.4	Romania (8.2)	Romania (3.3)
2	Denmark	7 712 8.7	Romania	134.3 17.4	Denmark (6.6)	Poland (2.5)
3	Italy	7 323 8.3	Germany	87.6 11.9	Poland (4.7)	Bulgaria (1.6)
4	Germany	6 473 7.3	United Kingdom	65.6 9.0	Bulgaria (3.8)	Estonia (1.3)
5	Poland	5 745 6.9	Czech Republic	44.4 6.1	United Kingdom (3.3)	Czech Republic (1.3)

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Mining and quarrying	Non-financial business economy	Mining and quarrying
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	11.9	29.7	5.5
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	9.3	20.7	13.2
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	14.5	17.0	12.8
250 or more persons employed	42.1	64.3	32.6	68.1

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 20.7 thousand [enterprises](#) operating with mining and quarrying (NACE Section C) as their main activity in the EU-27

in 2006. Together they employed 733.2 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.6% of the [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) [workforce](#), while they generated EUR 88.5 billion of [value added](#) (1.6%). Paid [employees](#) made up 97.9% of all [persons employed](#) (which also includes working proprietors and unpaid family workers) within the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2006, well above the non-financial business economy average (86.5%). Indeed, this proportion rose to 99.6% for the mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials (which was the highest among all industrial NACE subsections), whereas it stood close to the industrial average (94.2%) for non-energy producing materials (95.4%).

The vast majority (88.3%) of the EU-27's mining and quarrying enterprises extracted non-energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CB). However, in economic terms, the relative importance of energy-producing materials (NACE Subsection CA) was far greater, accounting for 78.0% of sectoral value added; in more detail the most important activity (in value-added terms) was the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (NACE Division 10), which accounted for approximately two thirds (66.9%) of EU-27 sectoral value added.

It is perhaps therefore not surprising to find that the United Kingdom (with oil and gas fields off its east coast) recorded the highest share (39.5%) of EU-27 value added within the mining and quarrying sector in 2006. Denmark (predominantly natural gas), Italy (crude petroleum and natural gas), Germany and Poland (both coal and lignite) were also relatively important producers within the EU in value added terms. The Polish mining and quarrying workforce of 188.6 thousand persons was equivalent to almost a quarter (24.4%, 2005) of the EU-27 total, and was followed by Romania (17.4%, 2005) and Germany (11.9%).

The relative importance of the mining and quarrying sector tended to be highest among those countries specialised in the extraction of energy-producing materials: the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in Romania, Denmark and the United Kingdom, or the mining of coal and lignite in Poland, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Romania. This is perhaps not surprising given the geological distribution of natural resources – which were scarce or non-existent in many of the remaining Member States. Bulgaria, Romania and Sweden were specialised in the extraction of metal ores, while Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece and Portugal recorded some of the highest specialisation ratios with respect to other mining and quarrying.

The [enterprise size](#) structure of the mining and quarrying sector would appear to be dominated by [large enterprises](#); however, the overall average is a combination of two extremes. The mining and quarrying of coal and lignite and of metal ores are particularly concentrated in only a few locations and characterised by a high dominance of large enterprises (with 250 or more persons employed); the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas is also relatively concentrated among large enterprises. Indeed, the mining of coal and lignite and the mining of metal ores were two of only four NACE divisions to report that upwards of 90% of their EU-27 value added was generated by large enterprises ([tobacco manufacturing](#) and [post and telecommunications](#) being the others). On the other hand, the local sourcing of many construction materials and a range of chemical and fertiliser minerals are characterised by widespread availability, relatively high transport costs and low barriers to entry, reflected in a higher degree of importance for [small and medium-sized enterprises](#) (with less than 250 persons employed).

Large enterprises accounted for 64.3% of the total value added generated within the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2006, more than 20 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average. In employment terms, the relative importance of large enterprises was even greater, accounting for 68.1% of the mining and quarrying workforce, compared with an average of 32.6% for the whole of the non-financial business economy. The fact that the employment share of large enterprises was larger than the value added share indicates that large enterprises had a lower apparent [labour productivity](#) than small and medium-sized enterprises (with less than 250 persons employed). This is unusual, in that large enterprises generally display a higher productivity; the situation of this sector is due principally to the particularly low labour productivity among the large enterprises in the mining and quarrying of coal and lignite subsector.

Developments in output, costs and prices



Figure 1: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

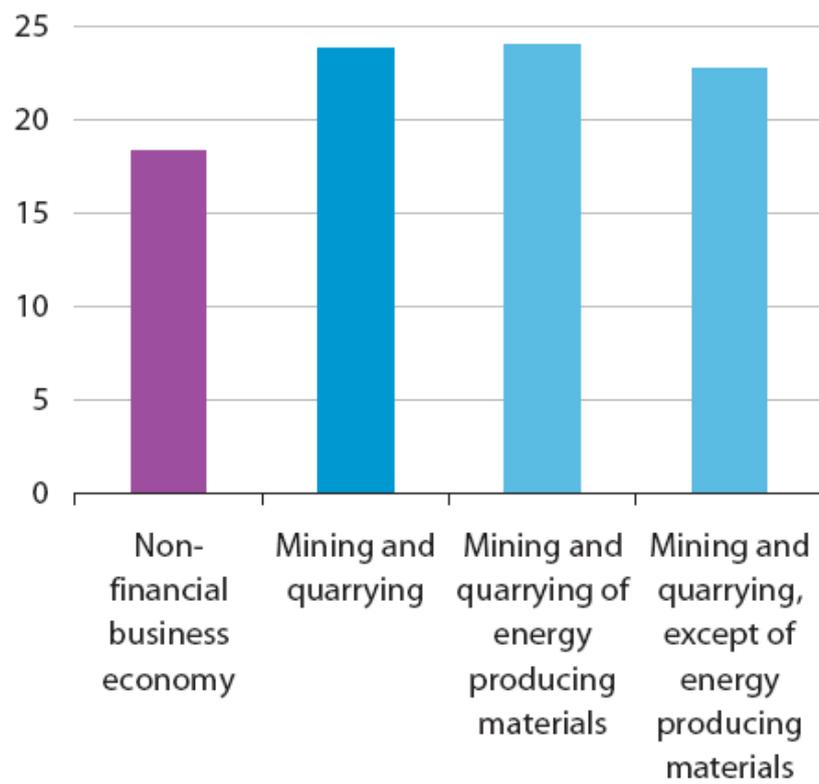


Figure 2: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Mining and quarrying	22 448	146 237	21 062	120.8	31.3	386.3	28.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	14 144	115 868	16 629	155.4	31.9	486.5	29.6
Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials	8 304	30 369	4 433	67.5	30.2	223.5	22.4

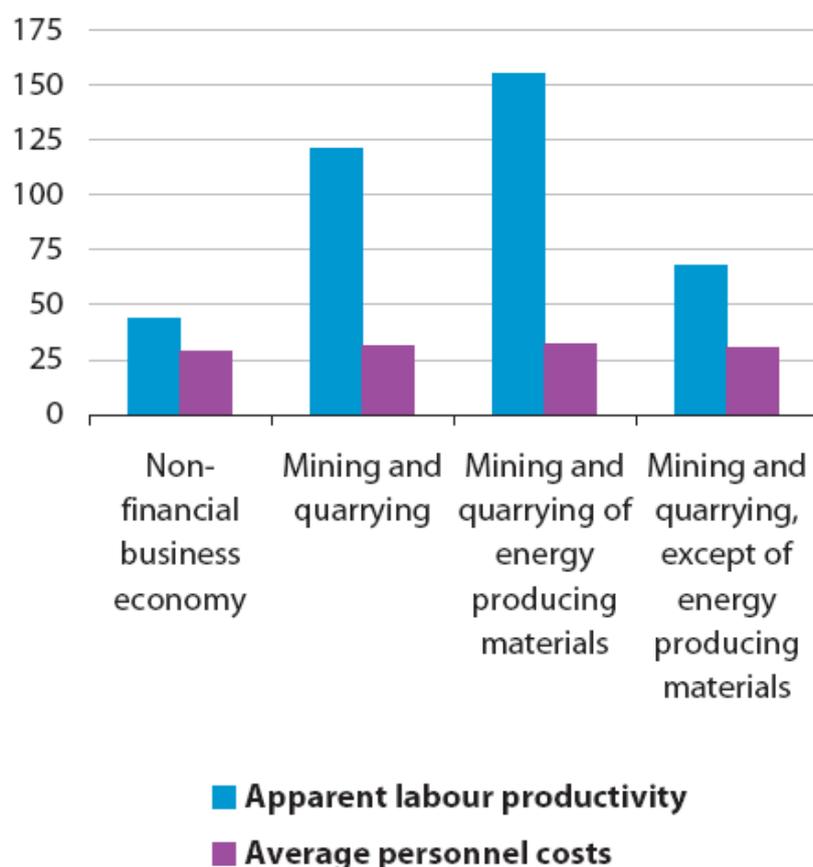
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 3: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 4: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Labour output and costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR thousand per capita)

The EU-27's mining and quarrying sector is an industry that has been in decline for several decades. The average reduction in output during the period 1997-2007 equated to 2.2% per year. This was entirely due to a decrease in mining and quarrying activity for energy producing materials (average decline of 3.2% per year), as the EU-27 index of production for mining and quarrying of non-energy producing materials rose, on average, by 2.0% per year over the period considered.

Employment losses within the EU-27's mining and quarrying workforce between 1997 and 2007 were substantial, employment falling on average by 5.6% per year compared with an average of 1.2% for industrial activities (NACE Sections C to E). Although the number of persons employed fell every year between 1997 and 2007, the biggest contractions were recorded at the start of the period in 1999 and 2000, when close to 10% of the mining and quarrying workforce was shed each year.

Domestic output prices for the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector show that there was a rapid fall in prices in 1998 (17.6% compared with the year before). The fluctuating nature of prices was however evident two years later, as EU-27 output prices for mining and quarrying rose by 23.5% in 2000, followed by a period of relative calm, before prices rose again at a rapid pace between 2004 and 2006, remaining at historically high levels in 2007. The overall output price index for mining and quarrying reflected closely developments in the index for the mining and quarrying of energy producing materials, although towards the end of the [time series](#) there was also evidence of rapidly rising prices for non-energy producing materials (up 8.1% in 2006); this latter development may be associated with increasing demand for minerals, driven by emerging economies).

Employment characteristics

EU-27 mining and quarrying activities are characterised by a relatively high reliance on full-time, male employment. According to the [Labour force survey](#), 97.3% of those employed in this sector worked on a full-time basis in 2007, one of the highest full-time employment rate of all structural business statistics sectors, and some

11.6 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average (85.7%). Within the mining of coal and lignite, the full-time employment rate in the EU-27 was 99.0%, the highest of any NACE division for which data are available, while among the remaining four NACE divisions that are included within the mining and quarrying sector, this proportion never fell lower than 94.6%.

The EU-27's mining and quarrying workforce was predominantly composed of men (86.2% of the total in 2007), 21.3 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average, and one of the highest proportions for all sectors.

In terms of its age profile, the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector is atypical. It had a considerably lower proportion of younger workers, as just 12.9% of those employed were aged less than 30. This was almost half the average share of this age group across the whole of the non-financial business economy (24.3%) and was also one of the lowest proportions recorded for all sectors. The relative importance of those aged 30 to 49 was, in contrast, very high – representing 63.2% of those employed within the mining and quarrying workforce – one of the highest ratios of all sectors, and 9.5 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average. The relative importance of those aged 50 or over in the mining and quarrying workforce (23.9% of the total) was more in line with the average for the non-financial business economy (which was 2 percentage points less). Although a more detailed analysis reveals that there was a particularly low share of those aged 50 or less working within the mining of coal and lignite sector (17.7%) – the third lowest share among NACE divisions – behind, only the manufacturing and service activities related to computers.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The mining and quarrying sector is generally characterised as a capital-intensive activity performed by large enterprises. This is particularly the case for projects that require exploration and test drilling, in advance of the considerable investment required to establish a new mine or off-shore drilling facility. Opencast (or surface) mines are generally cheaper than deep mines – although they may be rejected in the planning stage due to their effect on local landscapes. All forms of mining and quarrying incur environmental costs, which may relate to the disposal of waste, increased pollution, potential for ground subsidence, or changes to the local supply and quality of water.

The level of tangible investment made by the mining and quarrying sector in 2006 reached EUR 21.1 billion in the EU-27

, equivalent to 2.0% of all tangible investment made in the non-financial business economy. The investment rate shows the ratio between investment and value added: in 2006 this was 23.8% for the EU-27

's mining and quarrying sector, approximately 30% above the non-financial business economy average (18.4%).

As regards operating expenditure, the share of personnel costs was relatively low in the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector, at 13.3% in 2006 (compared with a non-financial business economy average of 16.1%). This was particularly the case for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, where personnel costs accounted for 5.8% of total operating expenditure in 2006 – the second lowest figure among all NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy, behind the related downstream manufacturing activity of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel. In contrast, the mining and quarrying of non-energy producing materials was more labour-intensive.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2006 was EUR 120.8 thousand per person employed. This was almost four times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR 43.5 thousand per person employed and was one of the highest levels of productivity for all structural business statistics sectors. The aggregate figure for the whole of the mining and quarrying sector was skewed by very high productivity levels for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (EUR 370.0 thousand per person employed in 2005), while labour productivity for the mining of metal ores (EUR 109.7 thousand per person employed in 2006) was also considerably above the non-financial business economy average.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27

's mining and quarrying sector were EUR 31.3 thousand per employee in 2006, somewhat higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 28.8 thousand, but 7.1% lower than the average for all indus-

trial activities. Personnel costs per employee peaked at an estimated EUR 40.0 thousand per employee for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in 2005, while the remaining three activities for which data are available (at the level of NACE divisions covered within the articles on mining and quarrying (no information available for the mining of uranium and thorium ores) all reported average personnel costs close to the non-financial business economy average.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous ratios, and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. In the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2006, this ratio was 386.3%, one of the highest for all sectors. Of the five NACE divisions that make up the mining and quarrying sector, this ratio peaked at an estimated 900% for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in 2005, while value added covered personnel costs by more than four times for the mining of metal ores in 2006. The mining of coal and lignite was the only activity to record a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (115.0% in 2005) that was below the EU-27 average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (again no information available for the mining of uranium and thorium ores).

The **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) is one measure of **profitability** ; it stood at 28.1% for the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2006, more than twice non-financial business economy average (10.8%) – and one of the highest levels of profitability (using this measure) among any of the structural business statistics sectors. Profitability was particularly high for the mining of metal ores (48.9%), which recorded the highest gross operating rate among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy, while the rate for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas was third highest (31.2%).

External trade

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Products from mining and quarrying	20 001	293 763	-273 762	1.7	22.1
Coal and lignite; peat; crude petroleum and natural gas; uranium and thorium	6 434	259 316	-252 882	0.6	19.5
Metal ores and other mining and quarrying products	13 566	34 446	-20 880	1.2	2.6

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5: Products from mining and quarrying (CPA Section C). External trade, EU-27, 2007

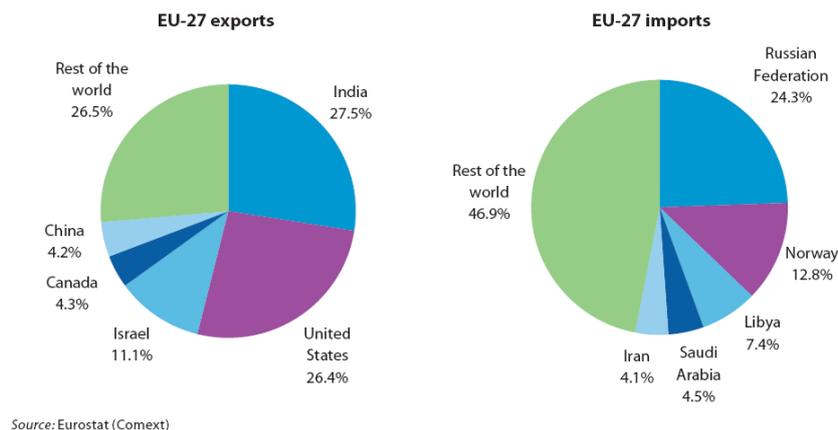


Figure 5: Products from mining and quarrying (CPA Section C). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports and imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.7	2.8	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	3.4	29.8	44.4	4.1	87.6	5.4	6.2	13.5	38.6	33.0	42.4	0.6	2.9	3.5
Turnover	974	795	2 984	8 907	14 367	209	2 370	1 712	5 653	10 991	58 647	82	99	187
Production	976	772	2 855	8 836	13 146	212	2 364	1 697	5 750	10 394	58 961	81	99	194
Purch. of goods & serv.	605	446	1 849	1 196	9 998	105	1 179	792	3 579	7 533	51 850	38	63	90
Value added	345	378	1 468	7 712	6 473	94	1 167	951	2 500	4 612	7 323	43	42	99
Personnel costs	148	149	653	227	4 256	55	326	541	1 267	1 661	1 813	16	18	30
Average personnel costs	46.7	5.0	14.8	55.6	49.4	10.3	52.8	42.0	33.9	50.6	48.1	29.9	6.2	8.6
Gross operating surplus	197	228	814	7 485	2 217	38	841	410	1 233	2 951	5 510	27	24	70
Gross investment	48	150	274	988	1 234	33	133	129	600	885	1 737	6	20	22
Apparent labour prod.	102.6	12.7	33.0	1 872.2	73.9	17.5	188.0	70.5	64.7	139.7	172.6	74.8	14.7	28.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	219.6	251.0	222.9	3 368.3	149.6	169.0	356.1	167.8	190.7	275.9	358.4	250.3	237.1	333.1
Gross operating rate	20.2	28.7	27.3	84.0	15.4	18.3	35.5	23.9	21.8	26.8	9.4	33.1	24.7	37.2
Investment rate	14.0	39.6	18.7	12.8	19.1	35.6	11.4	13.5	24.0	19.2	23.7	13.4	48.3	22.2
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.4	:	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8
Persons employed	0.3	5.6	:	8.7	6.0	188.6	14.1	134.3	3.8	8.8	3.6	8.8	65.6	33.7
Turnover	71	463	:	25 410	2 045	8 477	1 291	4 864	253	349	1 070	2 961	71 375	86 040
Production	69	468	:	10 381	1 916	8 957	1 289	4 799	251	337	999	2 969	66 125	88 200
Purch. of goods & serv.	37	404	:	17 801	1 081	3 356	655	2 726	131	184	701	1 239	33 205	33 954
Value added	33	156	:	5 701	936	5 745	678	2 303	122	187	415	1 776	34 978	43 653
Personnel costs	14	69	:	526	304	3 113	230	1 064	100	75	138	428	4 925	4 354
Average personnel costs	42.5	12.8	:	60.6	52.3	16.6	17.0	7.9	26.8	8.5	40.5	54.5	76.1	129.9
Gross operating surplus	20	86	:	5 175	632	2 632	448	1 239	22	112	277	1 333	30 053	39 299
Gross investment	7	85	:	1 053	288	855	161	663	28	690	120	716	8 779	11 756
Apparent labour prod.	102.6	27.8	:	652.5	155.5	30.5	48.1	17.2	32.1	21.1	114.9	201.1	532.9	1 293.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	241.7	217.6	:	1 077.0	297.1	183.2	283.4	216.2	119.7	249.9	283.9	368.9	700.0	995.9
Gross operating rate	27.9	18.6	:	20.4	30.9	31.0	34.7	25.5	8.6	32.1	25.9	45.0	42.1	45.7
Investment rate	21.8	54.8	:	18.5	30.8	14.9	23.8	28.8	22.6	369.3	28.8	40.3	25.1	26.9

(1) Bulgaria, Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Mining and quarrying (NACE Section C). Main indicators, 2006

With a lack of natural resources (and therefore output), it is not surprising to find the EU-27

exports a relatively small amount of mining and quarrying products (CPA Section C). In 2007, these goods accounted for 1.7% of total industrial (CPA Sections C to E) exports, of which the majority (62.1%) were other mining and quarrying products (CPA Division 14).

The EU is highly dependent on non-member countries for its supplies of mining and quarrying products, and imports of these products accounted for 22.1% of all industrial (CPA Sections C to E) imports in 2007, when a trade deficit of EUR 273.8 billion was recorded. The overwhelming majority (83.6%) of the EU-27

's imports of mining and quarrying were of crude petroleum and natural gas (CPA Division 11).

The increasing reliance on imports continued a long-established trend, and the EU-27

trade deficit for mining and quarrying products more than doubled in the five years from 2002 to 2007. To put this deficit into perspective, it is several times higher than most of the other structural business statistics sectors. The reliance on external providers is also confirmed by analyzing the ratio of intra-EU to extra-EU imports for the 27 Member States, which stood at 23.7% for mining and quarrying products in 2007 – one of the only sectors where imports from non-member countries exceeded imports from other Member States.

Russia was the main origin of EU-27

mining and quarrying imports in 2007, accounting for almost one quarter (24.3%) of the total – a share that was almost twice that recorded for the second largest supplier, Norway (12.8%). The remaining countries that supplied mining and quarrying products to the EU-27

were largely dominated by oil-producing countries, such as Libya, Saudi Arabia or Iran, while Brazil, South Africa, Chile, Canada, Australia and Russia were among the most important suppliers of non-energy producing products.

In terms of world trade, Denmark was the only Member State where exports of mining and quarrying products were valued higher than imports, with a cover ratio of 345.2% in 2007; the next highest ratio being recorded for the United Kingdom (82.0%). The United Kingdom posted the highest level of mining and quarrying exports in 2007 (EUR 26.1 billion), which equated to 36.3% of the total exports made by the 27 Member States. Note that the relatively high external trade figures for Belgium and the Netherlands reflect the role played by main sea ports in these countries (in particular, the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) region), where bunker

facilities allow the temporary storage of mining and quarrying products before they are distributed across mainland Europe.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics](#) , the [Labour force survey](#) and Eurostat's [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Context

The global mining and quarrying sector is characterised by a relatively small number of international enterprise groups, that operate across the continents – sometimes with only their head office in the EU or another developed economy. These large-scale producers are complemented by a large number of smaller enterprises, typically serving a local market in low-value, widely-available products, often for use in construction. The location of mining and quarrying activity generally reflects the spatial distribution of mineral deposits. However, there can be considerable cost differences between mines, for example, in relation to the depth at which deposits are found, or whether they are on land or at sea. Aside from geographical and geological cost differences, the decision of whether or not to (re-)open a mine may also depend, among others, on global, [commodity](#) prices, as well as regulations concerning the environmental impact of mining or the disposal of its waste.

The EU aims to become a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy in the coming years. The integrated energy and climate change policy laid out in December 2008 aims to cut [greenhouse gases](#) by 20%, reduce energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency and to meet 20% of the EU's energy needs from [renewable sources](#) by 2020 – these goals will have implications on the way extractive activities operate.

Another important aspect in relation to this sector concerns the security of supply for downstream activities. Aside from well-publicised geopolitical disputes which have threatened the supply of crude petroleum or natural gas to European markets, there are also a large number of non-energy-related minerals, which are often essential for downstream manufacturing activities. There is no indigenous supply for many of these, with the extraction of construction materials being one of the few areas where the EU is largely self-sufficient.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics on mining and quarrying (NACE Rev.1.1 C) (sbs_na_2a_mi)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Renewable energy statistics](#)

Mining and quarrying statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for [European Union \(EU\)](#) mining and quarrying, covering [NACE Rev.2 SectionB](#). This activity concerns the extraction of:

- [fossil fuels](#) such as coal (Division05), crude petroleum and natural gas (Division06);
- ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores (Division07);
- construction materials (for example, stone and sand) and other industrial materials such as salt, phosphates and gemstones (Division08);
- it also includes mining support service activities (Division09).

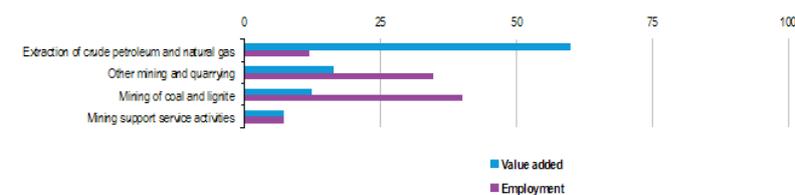
Note that the article only covers extractive activities, and not the downstream processing of fuel, nor the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, both of which are classified under [manufacturing \(SectionC\)](#) , nor the [network supply of energy \(SectionD\)](#) .

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	20
Number of persons employed (1 000)	640
Turnover (EUR million)	190 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	116 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	21 000
Value added (EUR million)	72 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	50 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.5
Value added (1)	1.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	112.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	34.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	321.4
Gross operating rate (%)	26.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, mining and quarrying (NACE Section B),EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added; the mining of metal ores, not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), EU-27,2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Mining and quarrying	20.0	640.0	190 000	72 000	21 000
Mining of coal and lignite (1)	0.3	256.5	14 013	8 843	6 435
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.3	75.7	124 239	43 036	4 832
Mining of metal ores (2)	0.2	:	7 659	:	:
Other mining and quarrying	17.5	221.4	33 410	11 719	6 527
Mining support service activities	1.3	45.0	12 841	5 156	2 231

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.

(2) Turnover, 2008.

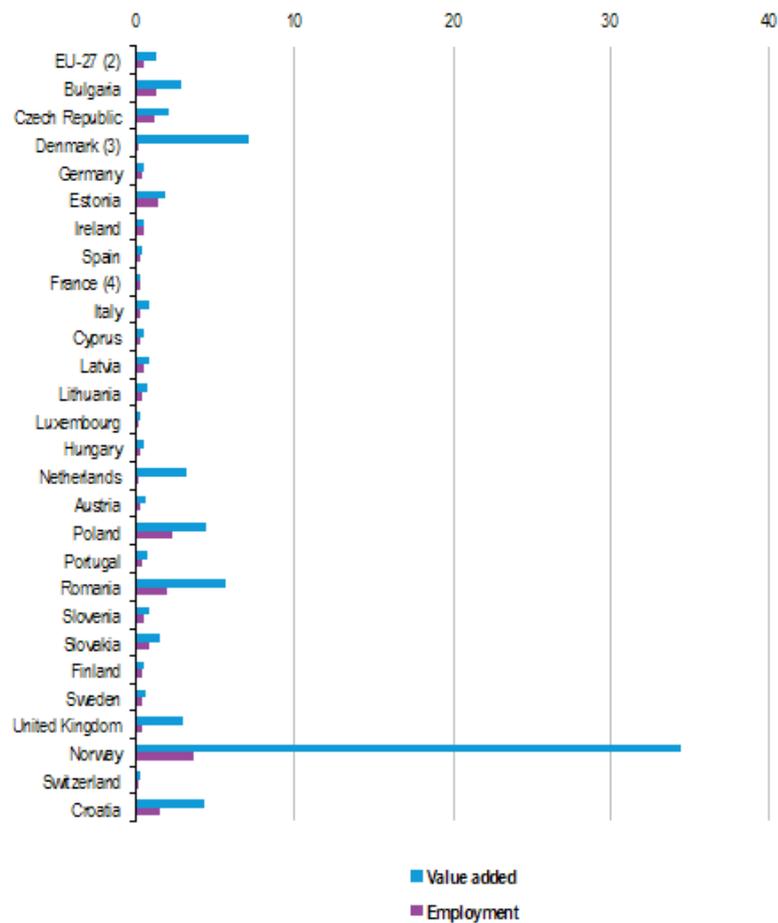
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Mining and quarrying	112.0	34.0	321.4	26.6
Mining of coal and lignite	34.0	25.1	137.3	17.2
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	569.0	65.0	875.6	30.8
Mining of metal ores	:	:	:	:
Other mining and quarrying	53.0	31.0	170.8	15.5
Mining support service activities	115.0	50.1	228.4	22.8

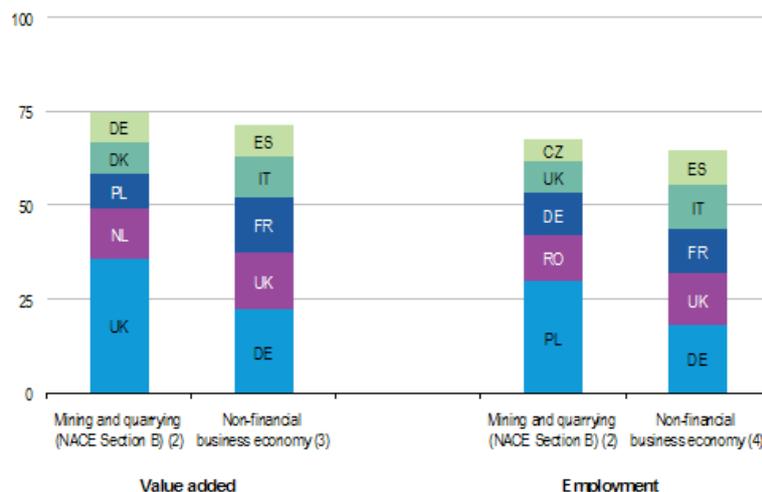
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Belgium, Greece and Malta, not available.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), 2009(1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008; non-financial business economy, estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (2) Belgium and Malta, not available.
 (3) Denmark, Greece and Malta, not available.
 (4) Greece and Malta, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of theEU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Mining and quarrying	United Kingdom	35.6	Denmark	7.1
Mining of coal and lignite	Poland	47.5	Poland	2.8
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	United Kingdom	48.3	Denmark	6.8
Mining of metal ores	Bulgaria	18.3	Bulgaria	1.3
Other mining and quarrying	Germany	18.3	Latvia	0.8
Mining support service activities	United Kingdom	57.0	United Kingdom	0.3

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), 2009(1)- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	20.0	640.0	190 000	72 000	21 000	21 000
Belgium	0.4	26.6	956.6	462.7	215.3	168.8
Bulgaria	0.6	38.3	3 283.1	1 576.9	701.2	486.0
Czech Republic	0.2	3.6	10 020.4	8 541.4	272.5	533.0
Denmark (2)	1.7	72.7	12 199.9	5 621.2	3 844.0	1 467.3
Germany	0.1	5.2	260.5	119.0	72.5	34.2
Estonia	0.2	5.9	1 405.1	481.4	385.8	71.1
Ireland	0.5	6.3	760.7	348.9	195.5	30.9
Greece	2.6	31.5	4 571.4	1 938.3	1 170.8	1 038.2
Spain	1.8	26.0	7 379.9	2 353.4	1 273.9	...
France (3)	2.6	35.7	36 827.6	5 174.3	1 900.8	1 523.5
Italy	0.1	0.6	82.0	45.4	18.2	20.8
Cyprus	0.2	2.9	132.3	58.2	25.9	28.9
Latvia	0.1	2.6	123.3	62.3	34.9	21.4
Lithuania	0.0	0.3	74.6	31.5	15.5	11.4
Luxembourg	0.5	5.1	847.8	200.7	75.8	97.5
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.3	7.9	38 010.4	9 681.1	697.8	1 473.7
Austria	0.4	6.2	1 992.0	950.3	345.7	438.2
Poland	1.5	190.0	9 954.8	6 564.5	3 742.6	1 240.3
Portugal	1.4	12.6	1 132.6	526.0	226.8	226.8
Romania	1.2	78.2	5 175.3	2 480.2	1 099.6	1 319.4
Slovenia	0.1	3.3	284.3	129.2	102.5	42.3
Slovakia	0.1	8.1	539.9	316.9	117.1	85.5
Finland	0.9	5.2	1 210.0	424.6	207.7	252.9
Sweden	0.7	9.1	2 318.6	1 003.9	427.7	780.6
United Kingdom	1.2	54.4	53 335.2	25 697.5	4 099.1	6 551.2
Norway	1.0	52.5	114 308.5	55 535.5	6 332.3	9 646.8
Switzerland	0.2	4.3	1 353.6	564.7	266.8	121.7
Croatia	0.3	17.1	3 528.3	944.4	365.0	434.2

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	112.0	34.0	321.4	28.6	21.3
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	17.4	8.2	212.9	25.9	43.0
Czech Republic	41.2	18.6	221.9	26.7	31.4
Denmark (2)	2 379.2	77.0	3 089.2	82.5	6.2
Germany	77.4	53.5	144.5	14.6	26.1
Estonia	22.9	14.0	163.6	17.9	28.8
Ireland	78.1	66.3	117.8	5.4	15.4
Greece	55.7	34.4	161.8	20.2	8.8
Spain	61.6	38.4	160.3	16.8	53.5
France	...	49.0	...	14.6	...
Italy	144.8	59.0	245.3	8.9	29.4
Cyprus	77.2	32.9	234.2	33.1	45.9
Latvia	19.9	8.9	223.2	24.4	51.5
Lithuania	23.7	13.3	178.4	22.3	34.3
Luxembourg	98.1	48.4	202.7	21.4	36.2
Hungary	39.3	15.3	257.5	22.8	48.6
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1 218.1	87.9	1 386.1	23.6	15.2
Austria	152.3	57.2	266.5	30.4	45.9
Poland	34.6	19.9	173.6	28.3	18.9
Portugal	41.7	18.4	226.6	26.4	43.1
Romania	31.7	14.3	221.3	26.7	53.2
Slovenia	39.7	32.0	124.3	9.4	32.8
Slovakia	38.9	14.4	270.2	37.0	27.0
Finland	82.2	42.8	192.1	17.9	59.6
Sweden	110.1	52.6	209.4	24.9	77.8
United Kingdom	472.2	76.6	616.7	40.1	25.4
Norway	1 058.2	121.1	874.1	42.6	17.4
Switzerland	130.7	...	...	20.5	21.6
Croatia	55.1	22.1	249.0	16.4	46.0

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, mining and quarrying (NACE Section B), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 20 thousand enterprises operating with mining and quarrying (Section B) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 640 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.5% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95), while they generated EUR72000 million of value added which was 1.3% of the non-financial business economy total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2009 was EUR112 thousand per person employed, almost 2.7 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the second highest ratio among the NACE sections that compose the non-financial business economy – behind electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (EUR180 thousand per person employed). Despite high apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs within the EU-27's mining and

quarrying sector (EUR34.0 thousand per employee) were not particularly far above the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (EUR30.0 thousand per employee). The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the high productivity and only slightly elevated average personnel costs the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2009 had a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 321% in 2009, which was also the second highest ratio across the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy, somewhat lower than the ratio for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (354%).

The [gross operating rate](#) (which measures the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) is one measure of profitability; it stood at 26.6% for the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector in 2009, which was 2.7 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) – and the second highest level of profitability (using this measure) among any of the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy behind real estate activities (SectionL). It should be noted that this measure does not take account of depreciation or financial expenditure, which are typically higher in capital-intensive activities.

Sectoral analysis

Almost nine out of every ten enterprises within the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector extracted materials that were non-metallic and not fossil fuels and were thus classified in other mining and quarrying (Division08) – these enterprises were relatively small in size. The two largest subsectors in terms of employment were the mining of coal and lignite (Division05) and other mining and quarrying, each occupying more than one third of the mining and quarrying workforce. In output terms the relative importance of the extraction of fossil fuels was far greater, as the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division06) accounted for 59.8% of EU-27 sectoral value added, while a further 12.3% of sectoral added value was derived from the mining of coal and lignite. Mining support service activities (Division09) accounted for less than one tenth of the sector's value added and employment.

As can be seen from Figure1, the contribution of the various subsectors to the EU-27's mining and quarrying total varied considerably depending on whether value added or employment was used for analysis. The variation in the relative importance of the different subsectors was even more amplified for some of the derived indicators concerning personnel costs, labour productivity and profitability, as shown in Table2.

The high apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's mining and quarrying sector (EUR112 thousand per person employed in 2009) was pulled upwards by the subsector for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas where the apparent labour productivity reached EUR569 thousand per person employed, more than three times as high as for any other NACE division within the whole of the non-financial business economy. Mining support service activities also recorded relatively high apparent labour productivity (EUR115 thousand per person employed), while the mining of coal and lignite had the lowest apparent labour productivity among the mining and quarrying NACE divisions (information for the mining of metal ores (Division07) is not available), with a ratio (EUR34.0 thousand per person employed) that was considerably lower than the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed).

At the NACE division level, personnel costs per employee in the EU-27 peaked at EUR65.0 thousand per employee for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in 2009, ahead of mining support service activities (EUR50.1 thousand per employee). The other mining and quarrying subsector reported average personnel costs (EUR31.0 thousand per employee) that were almost the same as for the whole of the non-financial business economy, some EUR1.0 thousand per employee higher. A somewhat lower average personnel cost was recorded for the mining of coal and lignite (EUR25.1 thousand per employee), in part reflecting the geographical distribution of this activity that is concentrated in eastern Europe.

In three out of the four mining and quarrying NACE divisions for which data are available the EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio exceeded the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). This ratio ranged from 137.3% for the mining of coal and lignite to 875.6% for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas in 2009.

For the gross operating rate, data is available for four of the five mining and quarrying NACE divisions. For the EU-27 this variable was consistently higher across all four subsectors in 2009 when compared with the average operating profit rate for the whole of the non-financial business economy (9.7%), as profitability (using this measure) ranged from 15.5% for other mining and quarrying to 30.8% for the extraction of crude petroleum

and natural gas.

Country analysis

With oil and gas fields off its east coast it is unsurprising that the United Kingdom recorded the highest share (35.6%) of EU-27 value added within the mining and quarrying sector in 2009. Denmark and the Netherlands (predominantly natural gas), as well as Germany and Poland (predominantly coal and lignite) were also relatively important producers within the EU in value added terms. The Polish mining and quarrying workforce of 190.0 thousand persons was equivalent to almost one third (29.7%) of the EU-27 total, and was followed by Romania (12.2%) and Germany (11.4%). The five largest Member States in the mining and quarrying sector accounted for a larger share of EU-27 value added and employment than was typical for the non-financial business economy as a whole (see Figure 3), underlining the geographical concentration and specialisation that occurs within this sector.

The relative importance of the mining and quarrying sector across the Member States tended to be highest among those countries specialised in the extraction of fossil fuels: in value added terms Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were most specialised Member States for mining and quarrying in 2009, along with Norway. These figures were closely linked to the geological distribution of fossil fuel deposits which were scarce or non-existent in many of the Member States. Bulgaria was specialised in the extraction of metal ores, while Latvia and Cyprus recorded some of the highest specialisation ratios with respect to other mining and quarrying. The United Kingdom, Romania and the Netherlands were the most specialised in mining support service activities.

These various specialisations are reflected in the derived indicators shown in Table 4b. For example, Member States with a high degree of specialisation in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas recorded high apparent labour productivity for mining and quarrying as a whole, as can be seen for Denmark the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

The location of mining and quarrying generally reflects the spatial distribution of mineral deposits. However, there can be considerable cost differences between mines, for example, in relation to the depth at which deposits are found, or whether they are on land or at sea. Aside from geographical and geological cost differences, the decision of whether or not to (re-)open a mine may also depend, among others, on global, commodity prices, employment practices, as well as regulations concerning the environmental impact of mining or the disposal of its waste. Opencast (or surface) mines and quarries are generally cheaper than deep mines – although they may be rejected in the planning stage due to their effect on local landscapes. All forms of mining and quarrying incur environmental costs, which may relate to the disposal of waste, increased pollution, potential for ground subsidence, or changes to the local supply and quality of water.

The mining and quarrying sector is characterised as a capital-intensive activity. This is particularly the case for projects that require exploration and test drilling in advance of the considerable investment required to establish a new mine or off-shore drilling facility. As such, the global mining and quarrying sector is characterised by a relatively small number of international enterprise groups that operate across the continents – some with extraction and/or support service operations in the EU. These large-scale producers are particularly common in the extraction of fossil fuels. The vast majority of hard coal and lignite that is extracted or imported into the EU is consumed as a transformation input, mostly used in conventional thermal power stations or in coke oven plants. Over several decades the EU's coal mining activity has been in decline due to competition from

coal imports and the substitution of other fuels to produce electricity, the latter stimulated in part by efforts to reduce emissions. Crude oil is essentially a transformation input, used in refineries. Despite increased prices in recent years stimulating exploration and increasing the economic viability of existing fields, extraction of oil and gas by EU Member States started to decline around the turn of the millennium.

Many of the products resulting from the activity of this sector are traded globally and prices are established for global markets. One of the most closely followed prices is the price of crude oil, which is not only of interest for this sector itself, but also for the many downstream activities that are intensive users of energy as well as the chemicals sector that uses petroleum as a raw material.

The extraction of construction materials is dominated by a large number of smaller enterprises, typically serving a local market in low-value, widely-available products. Whilst the EU is largely self-sufficient in the extraction of construction materials, there are a large number of other minerals that are essential for downstream manufacturing activities for which there is no indigenous supply within the EU; for example the EU has high net imports of metallic minerals. Other industrial minerals are often further processed in downstream industrial sectors, for example, in the manufacture of glass, concrete and basic or agricultural chemicals. Minerals are also used in industrial processes and precious and semi-precious stones and metals are used in jewellery and for some industrial processes.

Policies related to energy and to climate change are particularly important for many parts of the mining and quarrying sector. The EU aims to become a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy in the coming decades. The integrated energy and climate change policy laid out in December 2008 aims to cut [greenhouse gases](#) by 20%, reduce energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency and to meet 20% of the EU's energy needs from [renewable sources](#) by 2020 – these goals will have implications on the way extractive activities operate. In a Communication in November 2010 the European Commission presented its [Energy 2020](#) strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy – see also the article on the [electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Mining and quarrying \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
 - [Coal](#)
 - [Oil](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
 - [Industrial policy](#)
 - [Non-energy extractive industries](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
 - [Industry and technology](#)
 - [Sustainable development](#)
 - [Waste: mining](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
 - [Energy](#)
 - [Industry](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of mining and quarrying activities:

- [Mining of coal and lignite](#)
 - [Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas](#)
 - [Mining of metal ores](#)
 - [Other mining and quarrying](#)
 - [Mining support services](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Mining of coal and lignite statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for mining of coal and lignite in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , covering [NACE Rev.2 Division05](#).

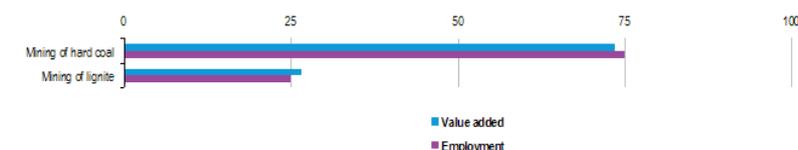
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1)	294
Number of persons employed	258 500
Turnover (EUR million)	14 013
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	7 669
Personnel costs (EUR million)	6 435
Value added (EUR million)	8 843
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	2 408
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	:
Number of persons employed (2)	0.2
Value added (2)	0.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	34.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	25.1
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	137.3
Gross operating rate (%)	17.2

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division05), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division05), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Mining of coal and lignite (1)	294	258 500	14 013	8 843	6 435
Mining of hard coal	149	192 400	9 815	6 506	5 132
Mining of lignite (1)	81	64 100	4 198	2 337	1 303

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division 05), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Mining of coal and lignite	34.0	25.1	137.3	17.2
Mining of hard coal	34.0	26.7	126.7	14.0
Mining of lignite	38.0	20.4	179.1	24.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division05), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Mining of coal and lignite	Poland	47.5	Poland	2.8
Mining of hard coal	Poland	55.8	Poland	2.4
Mining of lignite	Poland	24.3	Bulgaria	1.0

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from available data; for more details refer to the data set online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division05), 2009 (1)- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
				(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	254	256 500	14 013	8 843	6 435	2 142
Belgium	0	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	25	13 760	311.8	171.8	123.6	-
Czech Republic	14	-	2 307.8	1 152.4	-	366.7
Denmark (2)	0	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	5	35 128	3 105.2	2 121.9	1 950.1	-
Estonia	0	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	3	183	79.3	15.2	7.9	1.2
Spain	48	6 708	870.9	397.9	327.0	108.3
France (3)	6	41	47.5	-10.7	2.4	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	0	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2	3	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	0	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	10	118	13.6	3.5	2.0	0.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	0	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	45	142 364	5 633.6	4 198.5	2 766.2	765.5
Portugal	0	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	39	20 002	381.1	-	-	-
Slovenia	2	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom (4)	22	5 844	969.3	378.5	351.2	166.3
Norway	1	405	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	1	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Number of enterprises and investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Number of enterprises, number of persons employed and investment, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division05), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	34.0	25.1	137.3	17.2	18.6
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	12.5	9.0	138.7	15.5	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	28.6	31.8
Denmark (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	60.4	55.5	108.8	5.5	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	83.1	43.4	191.4	9.2	7.9
Spain	59.3	48.7	121.7	8.1	27.2
France	-	59.5	-	-27.6	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	29.6	17.3	171.7	10.9	5.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29.5	19.4	151.7	25.4	18.9
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom (3)	79.6	59.8	133.0	2.9	35.2
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) 2008, except gross operating rate.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, mining of coal and lignite (NACE Division05), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Enterprises operating with mining of coal and lignite (Division05) as their main activity employed 257 thousand persons in the EU-27 in 2009, equivalent to 0.2% of all persons employed in the [non-financial business economy](#) (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 40% of persons working in mining and quarrying. These enterprises generated EUR8843 million of value added which was also 0.2% of the non-financial business economy total, or some 12% of the added value for the whole of mining and quarrying.

The [apparent labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's mining of coal and lignite sector in 2009 was EUR34.0 thousand per person employed, below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the much higher mining and quarrying average of EUR112 thousand per person employed. In line with this low apparent labour productivity, [average personnel costs](#) within the EU-27's mining of coal and lignite sector were also below average: at EUR25.1 thousand per employee compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy. The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to relatively low productivity and only slightly inferior average personnel costs (when compared with the non-financial business economy average), the EU-27's mining of coal and lignite sector had a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 137.3% in 2009, marginally lower than the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) is one measure of profitability; it stood at 17.2% for the EU-27's mining of coal and lignite sector in 2009, a little under twice as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). It should be noted that this measure does not take account of depreciation or financial expenditure, which are typically higher in capital-intensive activities.

Sectoral analysis

The mining of coal and lignite sector is broken down in the NACE classification into two subsectors at the NACE group level of detail. The mining of hard coal (Group05.1) was the largest of these two subsectors in terms of employment and value added in the EU-27: it generated 73.6% of sectoral value added and occupied 75.0% of the workforce. The mining of lignite (Group05.2) made up the remainder of the mining of coal and lignite sector. As such, the contribution of the two subsectors to the mining of coal and lignite total was similar

in terms of their shares in both sectoral value added and employment (as shown in Figure1).

This apparent similarity was not reflected across all indicators, and differences between the two subsectors were particularly pronounced in relation to labour costs. At the NACE group level, EU-27 average personnel costs per employee were EUR26.7 thousand per employee for hard coal mining in 2009 while they were just EUR 20.4 thousand per employee for lignite mining. The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the mining of coal and lignite sector was common to both subsectors, with the mining of lignite recording a value of EUR 36 thousand per person employed, just EUR2 thousand higher than for hard coal mining. The combination of particularly low average personnel costs and slightly higher apparent labour productivity resulted in a high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in lignite mining, reaching 179.1%, well above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). In contrast, for hard coal mining this ratio was 126.7%. The relatively low average personnel costs for lignite mining also helped to raise the gross operating rate in this subsector to 24.6% in 2009, compared with 14.0% for hard coal mining; the latter was, nevertheless, still above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

At least nine Member States had no enterprises (and therefore no output or employment) in the mining of coal and lignite sector in 2009 – see Tables 4a and 4b. Poland recorded the highest share (47.5%) of EU-27 value added within the mining of coal and lignite sector in 2009, while Germany and the Czech Republic were also relatively important producers in value added terms; the combined output of these three Member States was equivalent to 84.5% of the EU-27 total output in this sector. Poland also had the largest workforce for the mining of coal and lignite, 142.4 thousand persons, over half the EU-27 total. The relatively high share of a small number of Member States in the EU-27's value added and employment in the mining of coal and lignite sector underlined the geographical concentration and specialisation of this sector.

Poland had the highest level of value added for both of the subsectors, accounting for more than half of the EU-27's value added in hard coal mining and just under one quarter of the total for lignite mining. Unsurprisingly, Poland was also the most specialised Member State (in value added terms) in hard coal mining (followed by the United Kingdom), while Bulgaria and Poland were the most specialised Member States for lignite mining.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the mining of coal and lignite sector in the EU, covering NACE Rev. 2 Division 05. The extraction of solid mineral fuels such as coal and lignite includes underground or open-cast mining and includes operations (for example, grading, cleaning, compressing and other steps necessary for transportation and so on) leading to a marketable product.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the mining of hard coal (Group 05.1);
- the mining of lignite also known as brown coal (Group 05.2).

This article does not cover peat-digging (which is classified to Division 08, [other mining and quarrying](#)), coking or the manufacture of briquettes (Division 19, the [manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products](#)) or services incidental to coal or lignite mining (Division 09, [mining support services](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Mining of coal and lignite \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Coal](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: mining](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Energy](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Mining and quarrying](#)

Mining of metal ores statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the mining of metal ores in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , covering NACE Rev.2 Division07.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	:
Number of persons employed (1 000)	39
Turnover (EUR million)	4 906
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	2 500
Personnel costs (EUR million)	1 158
Value added (EUR million)	2 830
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	1 672
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	:
Number of persons employed (1)	0.0
Value added (1)	0.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	74.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.4
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	242.0
Gross operating rate (%)	34.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, mining of non-ferrous metal ores (NACE Group072), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Mining of metal ores	Bulgaria	:	Bulgaria	1.3
Mining of iron ores	Spain	:	Spain	0.0
Mining of non-ferrous metal ores	Bulgaria	7.6	Bulgaria	1.3

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2: Largest and most specialised Member States in mining of metal ores (NACE Division07), 2009 (1)- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	237	..	7 859	..	..	1 875
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	18	6 087	457.4	214.3	57.9	95.7
Czech Republic	1	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark (2)	0	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	0	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	0	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	45	1 048	218.1	58.9	49.1	535.2
France (3)	57	455	78.1	13.4	16.9	..
Italy (2)	0	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	0	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	0	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	0	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	0	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	8	88	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.1
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	2	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	7	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	14	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	27	3 113	41.0	31.2	26.5	12.5
Slovenia	0	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	19	947	158.2	80.8	52.9	127.5
Sweden	29	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	0	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	6	537	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	1	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Turnover and investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3a: Key indicators, mining of metal ores (NACE Division07), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27
Belgium
Bulgaria	35.2	9.6	368.1	34.2	44.7
Czech Republic
Denmark (1)
Germany
Estonia
Ireland
Greece	37.4	39.8	94.0	-1.1	10.3
Spain	56.2	47.7	117.9	4.5	908.4
France	..	37.1	..	-4.6	..
Italy (1)
Cyprus
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Hungary	13.0	10.7	121.5	7.8	8.5
Malta
Netherlands
Austria
Poland
Portugal
Romania	10.0	8.5	117.7	11.5	40.0
Slovenia
Slovakia
Finland	85.3	55.9	152.6	17.6	157.8
Sweden
United Kingdom
Norway
Switzerland
Croatia

(1) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3b: Key indicators, mining of metal ores (NACE Division07), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

There were approximately 240 enterprises operating with mining of metal ores (Division07) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. The sector is composed of the mining of iron ores (Group07.1) and the mining of non-ferrous metal ores (Group07.2). Data availability for iron ore mining is relatively limited and the analysis presented in this structural profile focuses on the mining of non-ferrous metal ores.

Around 38.5 thousand persons were employed in the mining of non-ferrous metal ores in the EU-27 in 2009, equivalent to 6.0% of all persons employed in mining and quarrying (SectionB). They generated EUR2830 million of value added which was 3.9% of the mining and quarrying total. The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's mining of non-ferrous metal ores subsector in 2009 was EUR74 thousand per person employed, well above the **non-financial business economy** average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the mining and quarrying average of EUR112 thousand per person employed. Despite this high apparent labour productivity the **average personnel costs** within the EU-27's mining of non-ferrous metal ores subsector were not high,

averaging EUR30.4 thousand per employee which was in line with the EUR30.0 thousand per employee average for the non-financial business economy. Apparent labour productivity was equivalent to 242.0% of the average personnel costs (this is the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#)) in the EU-27's mining of non-ferrous metal ores subsector in 2009, a level that was well above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) but below the mining and quarrying average (321.4%). The [gross operating rate](#) (which is the gross operating surplus in relation to turnover) stood at 34.1% for the EU-27's mining of non-ferrous metal ores subsector in 2009, around three and a half times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and above the 26.6% average for the whole of the mining and quarrying sector.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the mining of metal ores sector in the EU, covering NACE Rev.2 Division07. This division includes mining for metallic minerals (ores), performed through underground or open-cast extraction, seabed mining and so on. Also included are ore dressing and operations such as crushing, grinding, washing, drying, sintering, calcining (thermal treatment) or leaching ore, gravity separation or flotation operations.

Non-ferrous metal ores include uranium and thorium ores as well as other non-ferrous metal ores such as aluminium (bauxite), copper, lead, zinc, tin, manganese, chrome, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, tantalum, vanadium and precious metals (for example, gold, silver, platinum).

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the mining of iron ores (Group07.1);
- and the mining of non-ferrous metal ores (Group07.2).

Excluded are: the extraction and preparation of pyrites and pyrrhotite (Division 08, [other mining and quarrying](#)), the roasting of iron pyrites and enrichment of uranium and thorium ores (Division 20, [chemicals manufacturing](#)), the production of aluminium oxide, mattes of copper or of nickel, smelting and refining of uranium, and the operation of blast furnaces (Division24, [basic metals manufacturing](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Mining of metal ores \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: mining](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Non-energy extractive industries](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Mining and quarrying](#)

Mining support service activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

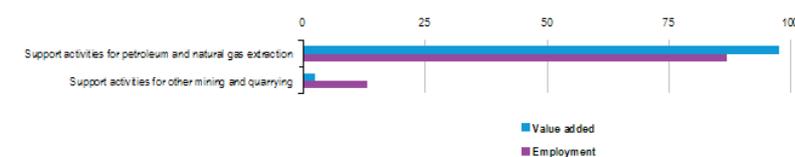
This article presents an overview of statistics for mining support service activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , covering [NACE Rev.2 Division09](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	1 280
Number of persons employed	45 000
Turnover (EUR million)	12 841
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	7 740
Personnel costs (EUR million)	2 231
Value added (EUR million)	5 156
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	2 926
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.0
Value added (1)	0.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	115.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.1
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	228.4
Gross operating rate (%)	22.8

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, mining support service activities (NACE Division09), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of mining support service activities (NACE Division09), EU-27, 2009(1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Mining support service activities	1 280	45 000	12 841	5 156	2 231
Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	872	39 100	12 514	5 036	2 144
Support activities for other mining and quarrying	407	5 900	327	121	86

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, mining support service activities (NACE Division09), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Mining support service activities	115.0	50.1	228.4	22.8
Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	129.0	55.2	233.1	23.1
Support activities for other mining and quarrying	20.0	15.3	133.6	10.5

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, mining support service activities (NACE Division09), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Mining support service activities	United Kingdom	57.0	United Kingdom	0.3
Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	United Kingdom	58.3	United Kingdom	0.3
Support activities for other mining and quarrying	Poland	29.2	Poland	0.0

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from available data; for more details refer to the data set online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in mining support service activities (NACE Division09), 2009(1)- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27	1 280	45 000	12 841	5 156	2 231	-
Belgium (1)	20	99	35.4	8.3	4.0	2.8
Bulgaria	22	160	-	1.8	0.9	0.4
Czech Republic	28	2 049	110.1	43.6	30.6	5.8
Denmark (2)	54	1 726	359.5	186.6	140.0	11.5
Germany	71	2 779	553.9	253.1	157.6	-
Estonia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	6	46	8.6	4.1	2.5	0.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	31	247	74.8	34.0	12.3	113.4
France (3)	55	130	177.6	-33.3	46.8	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	0	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	5	38	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	0	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	61	1 284	197.8	70.2	30.5	34.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	105	2 774	2 184.7	814.1	262.9	121.7
Austria	8	36	9.6	3.0	2.7	4.1
Poland	145	5 643	309.4	156.5	88.6	29.5
Portugal (1)	28	106	5.7	1.5	1.0	5.8
Romania	117	7 532	559.5	143.9	83.2	60.3
Slovenia	4	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia (2)	7	1 097	211.4	162.1	22.4	19.0
Finland	25	169	21.9	11.4	7.1	2.9
Sweden	99	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	367	17 489	7 136.0	2 937.5	1 192.6	454.3
Norway	338	25 608	10 650.9	4 312.3	2 629.9	1 174.1
Switzerland	3	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	11	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Support activities for other mining and quarrying (NACE Group 099) only.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, mining support service activities (NACE Division09), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27	115.0	50.1	228.4	22.8	..
Belgium (1)	84.2	50.3	167.5	12.3	33.0
Bulgaria	10.9	6.3	174.2	..	23.8
Czech Republic	21.3	15.1	140.7	11.8	13.3
Denmark (2)	108.1	81.8	132.2	12.9	6.2
Germany	91.8	57.3	160.2	17.6	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	89.7	56.0	160.3	18.7	6.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	137.6	53.0	259.7	28.9	333.8
France	..	359.9	..	-45.1	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	54.7	24.2	225.9	20.0	49.0
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	293.5	94.8	309.7	25.2	14.9
Austria	78.2	73.8	106.0	3.3	35.9
Poland	27.7	16.1	172.2	21.9	18.8
Portugal (1)	13.9	10.4	133.2	8.1	398.8
Romania	19.1	11.1	172.7	10.9	41.9
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia (2)	147.8	20.5	721.0	66.1	11.7
Finland	67.7	44.4	152.6	19.7	25.4
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	168.0	68.7	244.6	24.5	15.5
Norway	168.4	102.7	163.9	18.0	27.2
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Support activities for other mining and quarrying (NACE Group 099) only.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, mining support service activities (NACE Division09), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 1.3 thousand enterprises operating with mining support services (Division09) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009 and together they employed 45 thousand persons, equivalent to 7.0% of all persons employed in mining and quarrying (Section B). The value added generated in this sector reached EUR 5156 million which was 0.1% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) total and 7.2% of the mining and quarrying total.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's mining support services sector were relatively high, reaching EUR 50.1 thousand per employee in 2009 compared with EUR 30.0 thousand per employee on average across the whole of the non-financial business economy and EUR 34.0 thousand per employee for mining and quarrying. The apparent labour productivity of the mining support services sector was also high, EUR 115 thousand per person employed, well above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and slightly higher than the mining and quarrying average (EUR 112 thousand per person employed).

The resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio shows that in 2009 apparent labour productivity was equivalent to 228.4% of the average personnel costs in the EU-27's mining support services sector. This was higher than the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), but lower than the mining and quarrying average (321.4%), as the latter was pulled up by the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division06). A similar situation can be observed for the gross operating rate, which was 22.8% for the EU-27's mining support services sector in 2009. This measure of operating profitability (relating the gross operating surplus and turnover) was more than twice as high in the mining support services sector in 2009 than it was, on average, in the non-financial business economy (9.7%), but was lower than the mining and quarrying average (26.6%) which was again elevated by the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (30.8%).

Sectoral analysis

The mining support services sector is split between two subsectors, depending whether the support services are provided for the extraction of petroleum and natural gas (Group09.1) or for other types of mining and quarrying (Group09.2).

Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction dominated the sector in the EU-27, accounting

for 68.1% of the enterprise population in 2009, contributing 86.9% of sectoral employment and generating more than 95% of the sectoral turnover and value added. As a result, the support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction recorded higher apparent labour productivity than the support activities for other mining and quarrying. This relatively high level of apparent labour productivity for support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction (EUR129 thousand per person employed) was above the mining and quarrying average, as was this subsector's average personnel costs (EUR55.2 thousand per employee) – see Table2b. In contrast, although this subsector's wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (233.1%) and gross operating rate (23.1%) were also above the non-financial business economy averages they were both below mining and quarrying averages.

Support activities for other mining and quarrying recorded relatively low apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs in the EU-27 in 2009, both less than half the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, this subsector's wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (133.6%) was only slightly below the non-financial business economy average and its gross operating rate (10.5%) was slightly above the non-financial business economy average.

Country analysis

More than half (57.0%) of the value added within the EU-27's mining support services sector in 2009 was generated in the United Kingdom; this reflected the importance of the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (which is the main client of the related support activities) in the United Kingdom. Poland had the highest value added in the subsector concerning support activities for other mining and quarrying, with a 29.2% share of EU-27 value added. Unsurprisingly the United Kingdom was the most specialised Member State in the mining support services sector, generating 0.3% of non-financial business economy value added in this activity, narrowly ahead of Romania and the Netherlands (also 0.3%); for comparison, this share reached 2.7% in Norway.

From Table4b it can be seen that the Netherlands had by far the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (309.7%) among the Member States for which data are available, followed by Spain and the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the mining support service activities sector in the EU, covering NACE Rev.2 Division09. This division includes specialised support services incidental to mining provided on a fee or contract basis. It includes exploration services through traditional prospecting methods such as taking core samples and making geological observations as well as drilling, test-drilling or re-drilling for oil wells, metallic and non-metallic minerals. Other typical services cover building oil and gas well foundations, cementing oil and gas well casings, cleaning, bailing and swabbing oil and gas wells, draining and pumping mines, overburden removal services at mines, and so on. Also included are oil and gas field fire fighting services.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- support activities for petroleum and natural gas mining (Group09.1);
- support activities for other mining and quarrying (Group09.9).

Excluded are service activities performed by operators of oil or gas fields or operating mines or quarries on a contract or fee basis (Divisions05 to08, mining and quarrying activities), specialised repair of mining machinery

(Division33, [repair and installation of machinery and equipment](#)) and geophysical, geologic and seismic surveying (Division71, [architectural and engineering activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Mining support service activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Energy](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Energy](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Mining and quarrying](#)

Motion picture, video and TV production, sound recording and music publishing statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the motion picture, video and TV production, sound recording and music publishing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division59](#). These activities are referred to hereafter as motion picture and sound recording activities.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	95
Number of persons employed (1 000)	413
Turnover (EUR million)	60 910
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	42 914
Personnel costs (EUR million)	13 757
Value added (EUR million)	20 622
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	6 865
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.5
Number of persons employed (1)	0.3
Value added (1)	0.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	124.7
Gross operating rate (%)	11.3

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACE Division 59), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACE Division 59), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	95	413	60 910	20 622	13 757
Motion picture, video and television programme activities (1)	78	323	55 170	18 766	12 127
Sound recording and music publishing activities (1)	18	90	5 740	1 856	1 630

(1) Number of persons employed, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACE Division 59), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per hour)	(EUR 1 000 per hour)	(%)	(%)
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	29.0	42.0	124.7	11.3
Motion picture, video and television programme activities (1)	29.0	42.0	125.0	10.9
Sound recording and music publishing activities (1)	29.0	34.9	137.0	14.1

(1) 2008, except gross operating rate
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACEDivision59), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	France	29.9	Hungary	1.1
Motion picture, video and television programme activities	France	31.1	Hungary	1.1
Sound recording and music publishing activities	Germany	29.6	Sweden	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2009: the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACEDivision59), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	95.1	412.4	80 910	20 622	13 757	2 225
Belgium	2.5	7.3	1 455.1	554.6	213.7	89.0
Bulgaria	0.7	2.5	110.4	33.7	19.6	11.1
Czech Republic	3.9	5.0	486.1	100.6	39.6	15.8
Denmark (2)	1.7	7.3	1 124.7	367.6	255.5	27.7
Germany	8.1	59.0	7 925.5	3 172.1	1 487.5	235.3
Estonia	0.3	1.2	41.5	17.8	12.2	2.1
Ireland	1.1	4.6	443.7	177.4	109.6	31.3
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	7.8	39.5	5 563.8	1 781.4	1 194.1	220.6
France (3)	15.0	43.0	12 524.5	6 194.6	3 289.6	.
Italy	7.1	35.7	4 922.3	2 035.9	847.1	153.2
Cyprus	0.1	0.3	24.0	12.2	5.2	1.7
Latvia	0.2	0.7	37.6	11.4	4.3	0.9
Lithuania	0.2	0.8	36.5	7.0	5.1	2.1
Luxembourg	0.2	0.5	83.7	35.5	16.0	0.5
Hungary	3.7	6.5	1 213.6	487.6	51.3	21.5
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	1.9	20.8	2 434.2	916.7	532.9	104.8
Austria	2.1	6.4	705.3	266.6	129.8	16.3
Poland	5.3	14.5	1 096.3	294.3	119.7	166.8
Portugal	2.7	6.6	337.7	169.4	100.0	49.8
Romania	2.0	7.7	320.0	78.3	34.1	20.2
Slovenia	0.6	1.1	136.3	37.2	15.8	7.8
Slovakia	0.1	0.5	103.7	23.4	10.8	4.1
Finland	1.5	4.2	509.7	183.1	130.4	16.4
Sweden	8.6	11.2	2 437.6	632.0	366.5	54.6
United Kingdom	15.7	116.1	15 678.2	2 720.0	4 468.1	628.5
Norway	2.6	4.2	836.8	258.8	159.8	13.4
Switzerland	0.5	6.6	861.4	346.5	255.3	.
Croatia (4)	0.7	2.0	138.4	45.6	19.4	27.3

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) 2008, except number of enterprises.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACEDivision59), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	50.0	40.0	124.7	11.3	10.7
Belgium	75.6	43.8	172.6	23.0	17.7
Bulgaria	13.3	9.4	141.4	12.0	32.8
Czech Republic	20.1	19.0	106.1	12.5	15.7
Denmark (2)	50.1	40.5	123.7	10.0	7.5
Germany	53.8	29.6	181.9	21.3	7.4
Estonia	15.2	11.3	134.6	13.4	11.6
Ireland	38.6	31.5	122.5	15.3	17.7
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	44.6	34.6	128.8	10.2	12.5
France	.	79.0	.	22.1	.
Italy	57.0	30.9	184.5	23.9	7.5
Cyprus	38.4	16.4	234.0	29.3	14.1
Latvia	16.1	6.5	246.2	18.8	7.5
Lithuania	8.4	6.3	133.8	5.3	30.6
Luxembourg	72.8	35.8	203.5	23.4	1.4
Hungary	74.5	11.6	639.7	36.0	4.4
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	44.1	39.8	110.9	15.8	11.4
Austria	42.0	29.0	144.8	19.7	6.1
Poland	19.6	13.9	141.2	15.0	65.7
Portugal	25.5	16.5	155.1	10.9	29.4
Romania	10.2	4.7	218.8	13.8	25.8
Slovenia	33.4	21.2	157.6	15.5	20.8
Slovakia	42.6	20.7	205.7	12.1	17.7
Finland	43.6	35.8	121.7	10.3	8.9
Sweden	56.3	40.8	138.0	10.9	8.6
United Kingdom	23.4	44.3	52.9	-11.1	23.1
Norway	61.4	47.9	128.1	11.8	5.2
Switzerland	52.3	.	.	10.6	.
Croatia (2)	22.8	12.5	182.6	19.0	60.0

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (NACE Division 59), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The motion picture and sound recording activities (Division 59) sector comprised 95 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 413 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.3% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 7.2% of persons in information and communication services (Section J). They generated EUR 20622 million of value added which was 0.4% of the non-financial business economy total and 4.3% of the information and communication services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's motion picture and sound recording activities sector in 2009 was EUR 50.0 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed, but well below the information and communication services average of EUR 83 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's motion picture and sound recording activities sector were, at EUR 40 thousand per employee, higher than the EUR 30.0 thousand per employee average for the non-financial business economy, but again were below the information and communication services average (EUR 48.6 thousand per employee). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines these two previous indicators, showing the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. This ratio stood at 124.7% for the EU-27's motion picture and sound recording activities in 2009, which was below both the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the information and communication services average (171.2%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is a measure of operating profitability; it stood at 11.3% for the EU-27's motion picture and sound recording activities sector in 2009, somewhat higher than the non-financial business economy average of 9.7%, but well below the information and communication services average (20.9%). Indeed, this was the lowest level of profitability (using this measure) among the five NACE divisions for which data are available within information and communication services.

Sectoral analysis

Motion picture and sound recording activities can be split into two constituent parts. Of these, by far the larger in the EU-27 was motion picture, video and television programme activities (Group 59.1), which accounted for just over 90% of sectoral value added and employment in 2009. The relative importance of sound recording

and music publishing activities (Group59.2) was somewhat larger in relation to the number of enterprises, with 18900 enterprises representing almost 20% of the sectoral total.

The difference in the level of apparent labour productivity between the two subsectors that make-up the motion picture and sound recording activities sector was fairly small. The larger motion picture, video and television programme activity subsector had EU-27 apparent labour productivity of EUR50 thousand per person employed in 2009, while productivity for the sound recording and music publishing activities subsector was some EUR8 thousand per person employed higher in 2008; note that the apparent labour productivity of many activities fell between 2008 and 2009 as a result of the financial and economic crisis.

EU-27 personnel costs per employee peaked at EUR40 thousand per employee for the motion picture, video and television programme activities subsector in 2009, which was EUR5.2 thousand per employee more than for the sound recording and music publishing activities subsector in 2008.

This combination of higher apparent labour productivity and lower average personnel costs meant that the sound recording and music publishing activities subsector had a much higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (157.0% in 2008) than the non-financial business economy (138.8%), the motion picture and sound recording activities sector as a whole (124.7%), or the motion picture, video and television programme activities subsector (120.0%); the latter three figures are all for 2009.

For the gross operating rate a similar picture was observed, as the EU-27 gross operating surplus for the sound recording and music publishing activities subsector was equivalent to 14.7% of turnover in 2009. This was well above the corresponding profitability measures that were recorded for the motion picture and sound recording activities sector (11.3%), the smaller subsector of motion picture, video and television programme activities (10.9%), or the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

France recorded the highest share (29.9%) of EU-27 value added within the motion picture and sound recording activities sector in 2009, at EUR6165 million; this was the highest share of EU-27 value added for France in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. The French value added in this sector was almost twice as high as the level of value added in Germany – the second highest contributor to EU-27 sectoral value added (15.4%) – while the United Kingdom was the only other Member State to report a double-digit share of the EU-27 total (13.2%). Other measures of size, suggest that the motion picture and sound recording activities sector was relatively more important in the United Kingdom than reflected by value added, as it accounted for 28.1% of EU-27 employment in 2009 and a 16.5% share of the total number of enterprises within the EU-27's motion picture and sound recording activities sector; in both of these cases the United Kingdom reported the highest share of the EU-27 total among the Member States. A more detailed breakdown shows that the relative weight of France was boosted by its high level of added value for the motion picture, video and television programme activities subsector; 31.1% of the EU-27 total in 2009. Germany accounted for the highest share (25.6%) of EU-27 value added for the sound recording and music publishing activities subsector.

The contribution of the motion picture and sound recording activities sector to non-financial business economy value added rose to 1.1% in Hungary, which was considerably higher than in any of the other Member States, the second most specialised Member State was France (where the motion picture and sound recording activities sector provided 0.8% of non-financial business economy value added).

Hungary also reported the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for motion picture and sound recording activities in 2009, at 639.7%; this was almost four times as high as the average wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for Hungary across the whole of the non-financial business economy. Furthermore, Hungary recorded the highest level of gross operating profitability, with its gross operating rate reaching 36.0% in 2009 for motion picture and sound recording activities; this was 4.3 times as high as the Hungarian average for the whole of the non-financial business economy. A gross operating rate of 22.1% was recorded for motion picture and sound recording activities in France, which was 3.4 times as high as the French average for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

At the other end of the range, the United Kingdom was the only Member State to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% in this sector, providing further evidence that the value added generated by motion picture and sound recording activities in this Member State was comparatively low in both 2008

and 2009 when compared with other indicators (such as employment) that suggested this sector was relatively developed in the United Kingdom. The relatively low level of value added in the United Kingdom resulted in a negative gross operating surplus, which in turn fed through into a gross operating rate of -11.1% for motion picture and sound recording activities – the only negative rate among the Member States.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the motion picture and sound recording activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division59. This division includes activities related to theatrical and non-theatrical motion pictures whether on film, video tape or disc for direct projection in theatres or for broadcasting on television. These activities concern various stages from production, through post-production and distribution to projection. Buying and selling of motion picture or other film production distribution rights is also included. Post-production activities include activities such as editing, film/tape transfers, titling, subtitling, credits, closed captioning, computer-produced graphics, animation and special effects, developing and processing motion picture film and activities of motion picture film laboratories.

This division also includes sound recording activities, in other words, the production of original sound master recordings, releasing, promoting and distributing them, the publishing of music, as well as sound recording service activities in a studio or elsewhere. This activity also includes music publishing, in other words, activities of acquiring and registering copyrights for musical compositions, promoting, authorising and using these compositions in recordings, radio, television, motion pictures, live performances, print and other media. Units engaged in these activities may own the copyright or act as an administrator of the music copyrights on behalf of the copyright owners. Publishing of music and sheet books is also included.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- motion picture, video and television programme activities (Group59.1);
- sound recording and music publishing activities (Group59.2).

Excluded are film duplicating (except reproduction of motion picture film for theatrical distribution) as well as audio and video tape, CD or DVD reproduction from master copies (Division18, part of [printing and reproduction of recorded media](#)), the wholesaling, retailing or renting of video tapes, discs and so on (Divisions46, 47 and 77, [wholesale trade](#) , [retail trade](#) and [renting and leasing of goods](#)), television broadcasting and the creation of complete television channel programmes (Division60, part of [programming and broadcasting activities](#)), film processing other than for the motion picture industry (Division74, part of [other professional, scientific and technical activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Motion picture and sound recording activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Media](#)
- [European Commission – Information society and media](#) , see:
- [Content and services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Information and communication services](#)

Motor and fuel retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the motor trades sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 50, which is the [wholesale](#), retail sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, as well as the retailing of automotive fuels and lubricants. Its activities are treated in more depth in two further articles:

- [Car and motorcycle trade](#), corresponding to NACE Groups 50.1-50.4.
- [The retail of fuel and lubricating and cooling products](#), corresponding to NACE Group 50.5.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of (thousand) total)	(% of total)	(EUR million) total)	(% of total)	(EUR million) total)	(% of total)	(thousand) total)	(% of total)
Motor trades	309.0	100.0	1 326 723	100.0	161 796	100.0	4 242.1	100.0
Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution	734.4	90.8	1 148 720	86.6	147 819	91.4	3 740.2	88.2
Retail sale of automotive fuel	73.8	9.1	178 004	13.4	13 977	8.6	502.0	11.8

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)		
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)	
1	Germany	39 514	24.4	Germany	731.8	17.3	Latvia (5.0)	Lithuania (5.0)	
2	United Kingdom	34 029	21.0	United Kingdom	613.1	14.5	Greece (4.0)	Greece (4.2)	
3	France	18 596	11.5	Italy	482.2	11.4	Lithuania (3.9)	Cyprus (4.2)	
4	Italy	15 122	9.3	France	458.3	10.8	Germany (3.4)	Luxembourg (4.0)	
5	Spain	14 987	9.3	Spain	411.5	9.7	Estonia (3.4)	Portugal (4.0)	

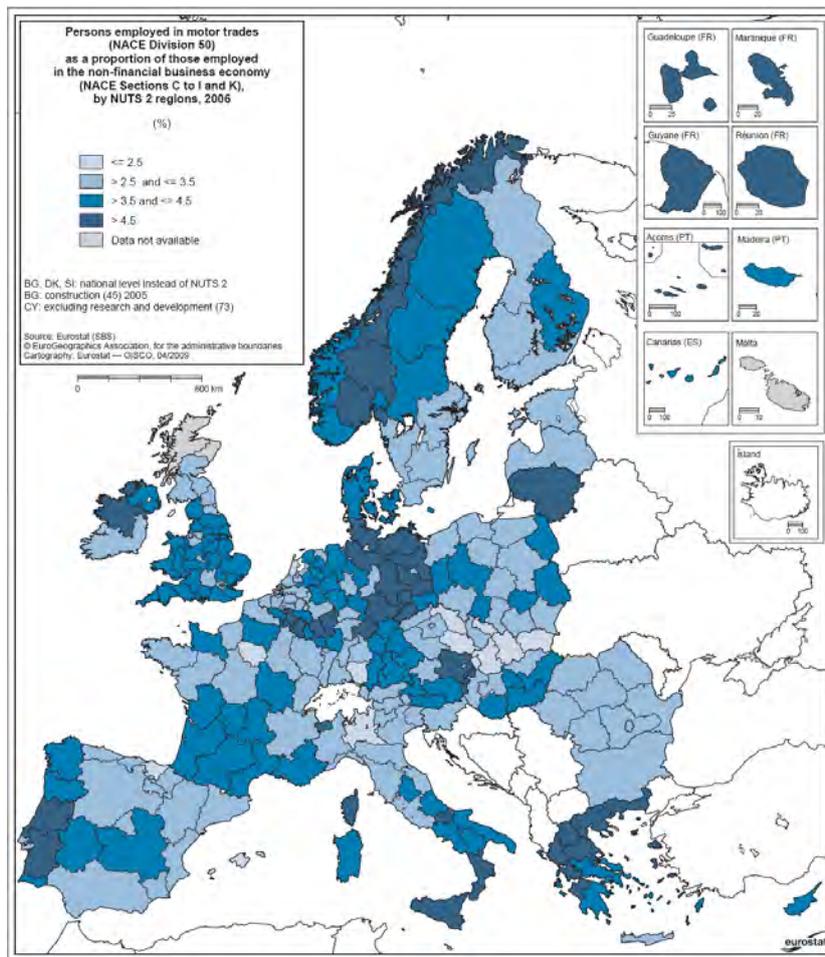
(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

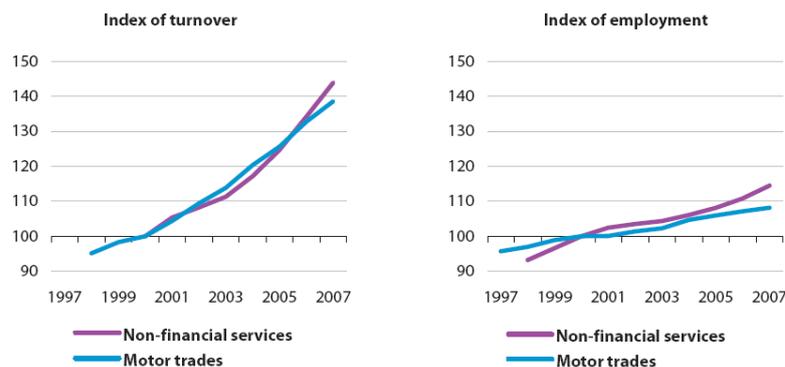
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Persons employed in motor trades (NACE Division 50) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

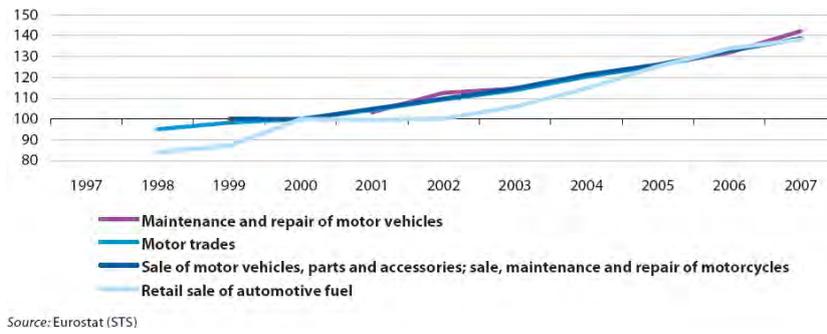


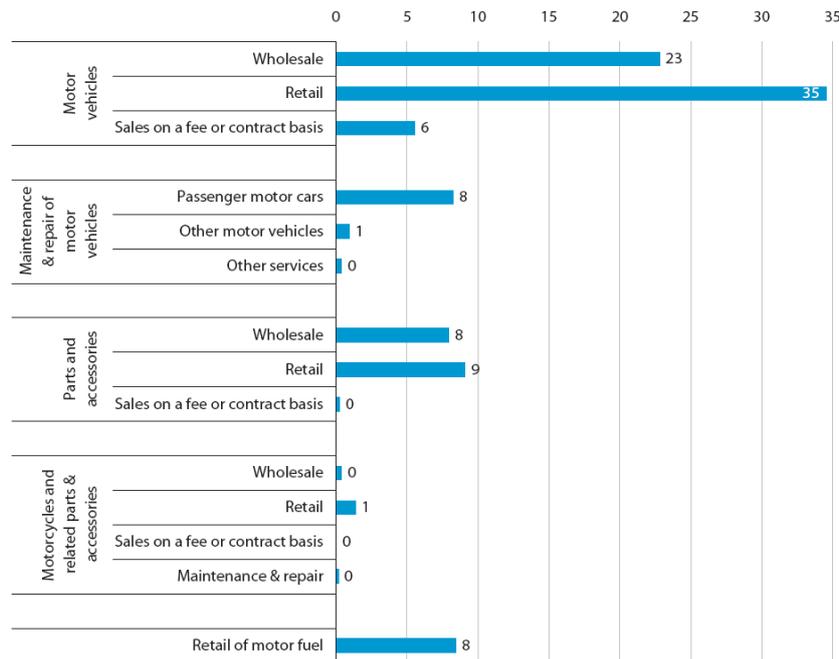
Figure 2: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Motor trades	Non-financial business economy	Motor trades
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	28.7	29.7	42.6
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	29.1	20.7	29.1
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	21.0	17.0	16.5
250 or more persons employed	42.1	21.2	32.6	11.8

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

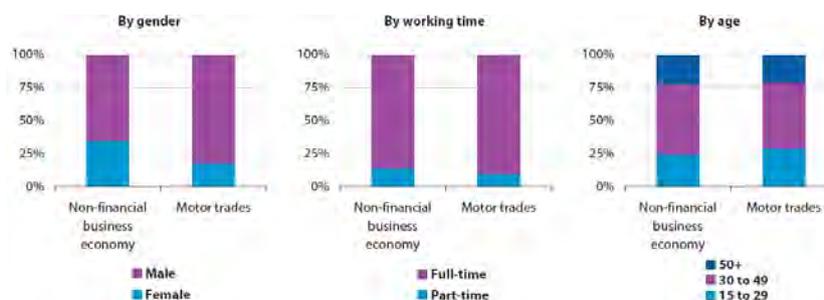
Table 3: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



(1) Average based on data for Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Sweden.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 3: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Turnover by product, EU average, 2005 (% of total turnover for motor trades products) (1)



Source: Eurostat (LF51)

Figure 4: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Motor trades	89 922	1 154 734	22 698	38.1	25.6	148.8	5.4
Motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution	83 079	990 544	20 664	39.5	26.9	146.8	5.6
Retail sale of automotive fuel	6 844	164 190	2 035	27.8	16.3	171.1	4.0

Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Table 4: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	18.8	9.2	30.6	8.5	84.6	1.8	5.8	36.7	76.3	83.1	147.7	3.1	2.9	7.4
Persons employed	81.7	52.0	92.7	63.2	731.8	12.7	42.0	108.9	411.5	458.3	482.2	9.2	21.9	46.9
Turnover	72 001	3 381	16 664	36 689	196 877	2 777	18 555	23 382	121 305	168 547	178 107	1 706	2 821	3 883
Production	10 164	672	3 589	20 174	58 528	521	2 560	4 842	29 427	39 432	54 425	403	744	777
Purch. of goods & serv.	67 588	3 213	15 751	19 795	157 063	2 619	16 961	20 964	109 644	149 294	166 102	1 480	2 530	3 614
Value added	4 398	298	1 337	2 940	39 514	251	1 760	2 785	14 987	18 596	15 122	235	435	392
Personnel costs	2 602	100	750	1 975	18 027	127	1 107	1 258	8 947	15 065	7 752	158	112	197
Average personnel costs	42.3	2.2	11.1	34.2	28.1	10.4	29.3	20.6	25.6	34.7	28.6	21.5	5.1	4.7
Gross operating surplus	1 797	198	587	966	21 487	124	652	1 517	6 040	3 531	7 370	76	323	195
Gross investment	1 792	162	382	525	2 860	55	510	548	2 884	1 932	1 692	38	138	156
Apparent labour prod.	51.9	5.7	14.4	46.5	54.0	19.9	41.9	25.6	36.4	40.6	31.4	25.6	19.9	8.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	127.2	256.0	129.6	135.9	192.3	191.3	142.9	124.2	142.4	117.0	109.5	119.0	186.5	177.8
Gross operating rate	2.5	5.9	3.5	2.6	10.9	4.5	3.5	6.5	5.0	2.1	4.1	4.5	11.4	5.0
Investment rate	40.7	54.4	28.6	17.8	7.2	21.8	29.0	19.7	19.2	10.4	11.2	16.3	31.7	39.7

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.8	19.2	:	21.9	10.5	75.0	36.0	15.5	3.8	1.4	9.7	21.0	71.3	8.9
Persons employed	8.4	82.1	:	153.0	89.1	258.2	131.8	111.0	16.2	16.7	41.2	87.3	613.1	58.0
Turnover	5 183	16 414	:	68 279	27 661	23 911	25 328	11 187	6 429	4 222	20 747	35 729	229 342	22 972
Production	658	2 679	:	18 005	7 087	10 022	4 508	2 636	1 000	727	3 621	7 412	64 777	7 165
Purch. of goods & serv.	4 760	15 430	:	58 318	24 252	21 228	23 746	10 183	5 978	3 931	19 130	31 977	194 285	19 928
Value added	-414	1 038	:	6 365	3 389	2 594	2 343	1 161	430	315	2 121	4 023	34 029	3 118
Personnel costs	284	585	:	3 976	2 611	949	1 737	417	268	147	1 368	2 906	16 279	2 237
Average personnel costs	35.7	8.2	:	30.4	32.7	5.7	13.7	3.9	19.5	8.9	37.0	39.3	29.3	40.9
Gross operating surplus	130	453	:	2 410	777	1 644	607	744	162	168	800	1 117	17 750	881
Gross investment	47	306	:	895	374	504	523	885	160	173	292	842	3 837	377
Apparent labour prod.	49.3	12.7	:	41.6	38.0	10.0	17.8	10.5	26.5	18.9	51.4	46.1	55.5	53.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	138.3	154.5	:	136.7	116.2	177.5	129.7	271.4	135.4	212.5	139.1	117.1	169.6	131.3
Gross operating rate	2.5	2.8	:	3.5	2.8	6.9	2.4	6.7	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.1	7.7	3.8
Investment rate	11.3	29.4	:	14.1	11.0	19.4	22.3	76.2	37.2	55.0	13.8	20.9	11.3	12.1

(1) Poland, 2005; Bulgaria, investment rate, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Table 5: Motor trades (NACE Division 50). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 809.0 thousand enterprises active in the EU-27's motor trades (NACE Division 50) sector in 2006, employing 4.2 million persons, which represented 3.3% of the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) workforce. The proportion of the persons employed that were paid employees (as opposed to working proprietors or unpaid family workers) in the EU-27's motor trades sector was 82.7%, close to the 82.2% registered for distributive trades (NACE Section G) as a whole, but well below the 86.5% average for the whole of the non-financial business economy. This workforce generated EUR 1.3 trillion of turnover, from which there

was EUR 161.8 billion of [value added](#) (the equivalent of 2.9% of the non-financial business economy total).

The retail sale of automotive fuel (NACE Group 50.5, see [Fuel retail and service station statistics](#)) accounted for 8.6% of the value added in this sector and 13.4% of turnover, while it contributed 11.8% of the labour force. The high turnover share reflects the purely [distributive](#) nature of this activity, whereas motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution (NACE Groups 50.1 to 50.4, see [Fuel retail and service station statistics](#)) is a mixture of wholesale and retail trade, as well as repair, maintenance and other services activities.

Among the Member States with available data⁸⁵, Germany and the United Kingdom recorded the highest levels of value added and employment in 2006. Together they contributed 31.8% of EU-27 employment and 45.4% of EU-27 value added. However, in terms of relative shares in the value added of the non-financial business economy⁸⁶, Latvia had the largest motor trades' sector (5.0%), followed by Greece (4.0%) and Lithuania (3.9%). In employment terms⁸⁷, Lithuania and Greece were joined by Cyprus (2005) as the most specialised.

Regional specialisation can be seen in the map presented – based on the employment share of this sector in the whole non-financial business economy. Motor trades share of non-financial business economy employment was highest (at the level of detail shown in the map) in Molise (Italy), reaching 9.3% of the non-financial business economy workforce. The next six most specialised regions, all with 6.0% or more of their non-financial business economy workforce in motor trades, included the two regions of Brandenburg (Südwest and Nordost) in Germany and the French islands of Réunion, Guadeloupe and Martinique, as well as Guyane. The least specialised region was inner London (United Kingdom), where motor trades contributed just 0.8% of the non-financial business economy workforce, around half the share of the three next least specialised regions – which were all in Slovakia.

[Short-term statistics](#) provide a picture of the development of the motor trades sector in the EU-27 over approximately ten years, in terms of turnover and employment indices. The annual growth rate for the EU-27's motor trades turnover index (in current prices) was never lower than 1.8% between 1998 and 2007, and reached a high of 5.7% in 2004 and 2006. From 2000 to 2007 the annual average turnover growth rate in motor trades was 4.8%, slightly below the non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74) average of 5.3%, due mainly to slower growth in motor trades in the years 2005 to 2007. The [index of employment](#) for motor trades was stable or increased each year from 1998 to 2007. Motor trades averaged employment growth of 1.2% per year during the nine years from 1998 to 2007, only just over half the 2.3% average for non-financial services.

An analysis by enterprise size-classes shows that [small and medium-sized enterprises](#) (with less than 250 persons employed, namely SMEs) generated close to four fifths (78.8%) of the EU-27's motor trades value added and employed close to nine tenths (88.2%) of the workforce in 2006. [Micro](#) and small motor trades enterprises (with between 1 and 49 persons employed) were of particular note, as these enterprises contributed close to three fifths (57.8%) of sectoral value added in the EU-27, a proportion that was only exceeded in construction and real estate activities when considering all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions.

Focus on motor trade products

A five-yearly analysis of turnover by product permits a more detailed analysis of motor trades, in particular distinguishing wholesale and retail motor trades, as well as other types of services. Average figures are presented on the basis of information for the 13 Member States for which data are available⁸⁸. Retail sales accounted for a larger proportion of turnover than wholesale sales for motor vehicles, for parts and accessories, and for motorcycles. Care should be taken with the data related to sales of motor vehicles on a fee or contract basis: this was just over 5% of the total turnover of motor trades products, but nearly all of this was recorded in Belgium suggesting a particular retail model for motor vehicles distribution in Belgium – when excluding Belgium from the average, the share of this type of sale fell to less than 1%.

⁸⁵Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

⁸⁶Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

⁸⁷Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta, not available.

⁸⁸Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Sweden.

Employment characteristics

The sector showed atypical employment characteristics compared with both the other distributive trades activities and with the non-financial business economy as a whole, particularly concerning the importance of younger workers, and to a lesser extent the share of male workers.

According to Labour Force Survey data for motor trades in 2007, men represented 81.9% of the EU-27's workforce, 17.0 points above the corresponding share for the non-financial business economy average. The high proportion of men that were employed in the motor trades sector was apparent across all the Member States; the lowest share of 74.7% was recorded for Slovenia.

Turning to an analysis by age, those aged between 15 and 29 were relatively over represented in motor trades compared with the non-financial business economy average in 2007: in motor trades 29.0% of the EU-27's workforce was in this age bracket compared with 24.3% for the non-financial business economy as a whole. As such, the motor trades sector had the third highest share of younger workers across all of the NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy, and the third lowest (50.4%) share of workers aged 30 to 49.

Slightly more than nine tenths of all persons employed in the EU-27's motor trade sector in 2007 worked full-time (90.5%), above the non-financial business economy average (85.7%). Only in six of the Member States was the incidence of full-time work lower in motor trades than the non-financial business economy average, and in all of these cases the difference was less than 1.5 percentage points.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The EU-27's motor trades sector recorded **tangible investment** to the value of EUR 22.7 billion in 2006, equivalent to 2.2% of the tangible investment made in the whole of the non-financial business economy, less than this sector's share of value added. The **investment rate** (the percentage ratio of investment to value added) was 14.0% for the motor trades sector, 4.3 percentage points below the average for the non-financial business economy.

In 2006, the share of purchases of goods and services in total operating expenditure for motor trades in the EU-27 was 92.8%, and the corresponding share of personnel costs 7.2%. This high share for goods and services reflects the high purchases and turnover associated with all distributive trades (NACE Section G) activities, which generally buy and resell products without transformation. To put this in perspective, the share of **personnel costs** in the motor trades sector was less than half the average for the non-financial business economy as a whole (16.1%), and was the fourth lowest share among all NACE divisions in the non-financial business economy with 2005 or 2006 data available. The retail sale of automotive fuel subsector recorded a particularly low share of personnel costs, just 4.0%, while the corresponding share for the motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution subsector was 7.7%.

Apparent **labour productivity** in the EU-27's motor trades was EUR 38.1 thousand per person employed and average personnel costs were EUR 25.6 thousand per employee. The level of both of these indicators was more than 10% below the non-financial business economy average. When combined to produce **wage-adjusted labour productivity**, however, the ratio for motor trades (148.8%) was only slightly below that for the non-financial business economy as a whole (151.1%). The two subsectors showed quite different values for these three indicators, with the retail sale of automotive fuel recording lower apparent labour productivity, much lower average personnel costs, and therefore a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity.

The **gross operating rate** (the ratio of gross **operating surplus** to turnover) in the EU-27's motor trades sector was 5.4% in 2006, half the average for the non-financial business economy. As such, the motor trades sector recorded the fourth lowest rate among all the non-financial business economy NACE divisions. The relatively high turnover inherent in the retail sale of automotive fuel subsector resulted in a particularly low gross operating rate of just 4.0% for this subsector, compared with a rate of 5.6% for the motor vehicles and motorcycles distribution subsector.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) .

Context

The activities within this sector are very different in terms of the frequency of purchase of the goods and services offered. In contrast to the retail of automotive fuel, the purchase of motor vehicles is usually the result of a long-term process, the collection of information and comparison between different vehicles and different suppliers. However, retailing and repair of motor vehicles are to some extent substitutes, in that the purchase of a replacement vehicle may often be postponed, particularly in times of economic hardship.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Energy price statistics](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [Renewable energy statistics](#)
- [Transport energy consumption and emissions](#)

Notes

Motor trades statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

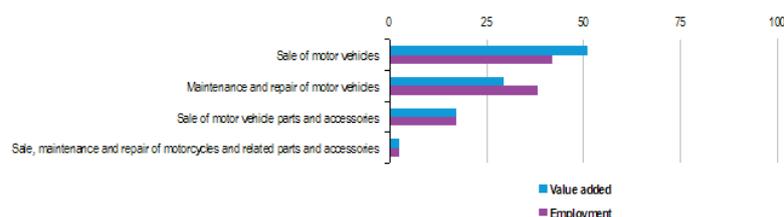
This article presents an overview of statistics for the motor trades sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Division45. The activities within this sector are very different in terms of the frequency of purchase of the goods and services offered. The purchase of motor vehicles is usually the result of a long-term process, the collection of information and comparison between different vehicles and different suppliers. The retailing and the repair of motor vehicles are to some extent substitutes, in that the purchase of a replacement vehicle may often be postponed, particularly in times of economic hardship.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	765
Number of persons employed (1 000)	3 989
Turnover (EUR million)	981 996
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	832 765
Personnel costs (EUR million)	86 086
Value added (EUR million)	127 658
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	41 572
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	3.7
Number of persons employed (1)	3.0
Value added (1)	2.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	32.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	27.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	117.4
Gross operating rate (%)	4.2

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division45), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division45), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	785.3	3 989.4	981 996	127 858	86 086
Sale of motor vehicles	198.9	1 674.9	712 888	84 941	45 398
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	419.5	1 521.6	116 965	37 424	23 313
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	111.2	690.0	128 200	22 100	12 400
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	37.8	103.0	22 200	3 100	1 960

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 45), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32.0	27.3	117.4	4.3
Sale of motor vehicles	39.0	31.9	121.8	3.7
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	25.0	21.7	113.0	11.9
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	32.0	26.2	122.7	5.3
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	30.0	26.4	114.2	6.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 45), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	29.2	Germany	3.0
Sale of motor vehicles	Germany	32.7	Belgium	1.9
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Germany	26.7	Cyprus	1.2
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	Germany	24.3	Lithuania	0.9
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	Germany	20.9	France	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2009, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 45), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	785.3	3 989.4	981 996	127 858	86 086	18 125
Belgium	19.6	79.2	61 904.2	4 594.1	2 923.7	636.6
Bulgaria	12.1	48.8	2 494.8	306.0	161.2	132.2
Czech Republic	33.0	85.1	12 875.3	1 056.6	770.0	333.7
Denmark (2)	7.8	61.8	20 223.6	2 844.3	2 156.5	434.4
Germany	100.4	805.6	200 340.8	37 250.7	20 472.2	2 655.2
Estonia	2.1	10.1	1 155.9	128.3	116.3	29.7
Ireland	6.3	30.4	7 627.0	960.9	961.0	125.0
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	71.2	322.1	69 842.8	8 510.8	7 572.9	1 348.3
France (3)	73.6	391.5	148 427.6	17 940.0	15 101.0	.
Italy	120.9	498.7	117 573.6	10 824.8	7 567.6	1 403.3
Cyprus	3.1	7.8	1 042.6	192.7	157.4	38.8
Latvia	3.3	16.2	951.0	138.8	98.4	32.7
Lithuania	6.7	33.5	1 554.1	189.9	171.4	43.3
Luxembourg	0.7	6.6	3 251.2	359.5	251.5	37.4
Hungary	19.4	73.0	8 506.3	812.2	524.1	217.5
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	24.0	143.1	56 899.4	6 332.4	4 334.8	562.4
Austria	9.0	76.4	24 794.8	3 206.6	2 499.4	206.2
Poland	74.3	237.6	22 471.6	2 850.3	1 218.2	477.0
Portugal	30.1	103.9	17 732.9	1 919.1	1 462.8	436.9
Romania	17.3	99.9	7 406.2	1 208.6	497.2	409.1
Slovenia	4.0	15.3	3 606.6	158.0	264.4	74.9
Slovakia	1.2	14.3	3 052.2	264.1	187.2	94.1
Finland	9.4	40.3	14 278.5	1 673.8	1 336.4	213.2
Sweden	19.7	73.1	23 731.6	3 173.5	2 383.3	415.3
United Kingdom	86.4	544.7	141 177.5	19 416.4	11 737.8	1 581.2
Norway	8.0	44.2	17 273.2	2 744.5	2 066.7	245.7
Switzerland	7.1	80.2	44 638.7	5 121.9	3 507.4	756.9
Croatia	6.1	25.5	3 038.7	386.3	238.8	120.5

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 45), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	32.0	27.3	117.4	4.2	15.1
Belgium	57.5	48.3	119.2	2.6	20.6
Bulgaria	6.3	4.1	154.6	5.8	43.2
Czech Republic	12.4	13.2	94.1	2.2	31.6
Denmark (2)	46.0	38.5	119.3	3.4	15.3
Germany	46.2	29.3	157.9	8.4	7.1
Estonia	12.8	12.2	104.6	1.0	23.1
Ireland	31.6	37.5	84.4	0.0	13.0
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	26.4	29.1	90.9	1.4	15.8
France	.	38.6	.	1.7	.
Italy	26.5	33.0	80.4	2.8	13.0
Cyprus	24.7	25.2	97.9	3.4	20.1
Latvia	8.6	6.3	137.0	4.1	23.6
Lithuania	5.7	5.6	101.2	1.2	22.8
Luxembourg	54.9	39.1	140.4	3.3	10.4
Hungary	11.1	8.1	136.7	3.4	26.8
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	44.2	36.3	122.0	3.5	8.9
Austria	41.9	36.6	114.7	2.9	6.4
Poland	12.0	8.0	150.3	7.3	16.7
Portugal	18.5	14.7	125.6	2.6	22.8
Romania	12.1	5.2	234.6	9.6	33.8
Slovenia	10.3	20.8	49.6	-3.0	47.4
Slovakia	18.4	13.1	140.4	2.5	35.6
Finland	41.5	38.2	108.7	2.4	12.7
Sweden	43.4	38.0	114.1	3.3	13.1
United Kingdom	35.6	23.9	148.9	5.4	8.0
Norway	62.1	50.3	123.6	3.9	9.0
Switzerland	63.8	.	.	3.6	14.8
Croatia	15.5	11.3	137.0	5.1	30.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division45), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 765 thousand enterprises operating with motor trades (Division45) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 4.0 million persons, equivalent to 3.0% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 12.0% of the distributive trades (Section G) workforce. They generated EUR127658 million of value added which was 2.3% of the non-financial business economy total and 11.5% of the distributive trades total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's motor trades sector in 2009 was EUR32 thousand per person employed, around one quarter lower than the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) but broadly in line with the distributive trades average (EUR33 thousand per person employed). This sector's average personnel costs were EUR27.3 thousand per employee, again below the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) but in this case above the average for distributive trades (EUR25.0 thousand per employee). Compared with the distributive trades average, the higher than average personnel costs and slightly lower apparent labour productivity for the EU-27's motor trades sector in 2009 resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that was relatively low, 117.4% — the distributive trades average was 133.2%, which in turn was lower than the 138.8% average for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

The gross operating rate is the ratio of the gross operating surplus to turnover and is a measure of operating profitability; generally enterprises operating within distributive trades have low gross operating rates because their activity inherently leads to high turnover from purchasing and selling goods without transformation. For the EU-27's motor trades sector this rate was 4.2% in 2009, less than half the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and lower than the distributive trades average (5.1%). In 2009, the EU-27's motor trades sector had the fifth lowest level of operating profitability (using this measure) among the NACE divisions within the EU-27's non-financial business economy.

Sectoral analysis

The sale of motor vehicles (Group45.1) was the largest subsector within the EU-27's motor trades sector, particularly in value added terms where it contributed more than half the sectoral total (50.9%). The second largest subsector was motor vehicle maintenance and repair (Group45.2) which employed close to two fifths of

the sectoral workforce and generated three tenths of value added. An analysis of the shares for the two largest subsectors – see Figure 1 – underlines the different characteristics of these activities: the sale of motor vehicles concerns the sale of expensive capital goods, while the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles provides labour-intensive services. The third largest subsector was the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories (Group45.3) while by far the smallest subsector was the motorcycle distribution activity covering the sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles as well as sales of related parts and accessories (Group45.4).

Apparent labour productivity was notably higher for the sale of motor vehicles subsector than for other subsectors in the EU-27 in 2009, at EUR39 thousand per person employed, close to the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs were also higher for this subsector, reaching EUR31.9 thousand per employee, nearly EUR2 thousand above the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, the motor vehicle maintenance and repair subsector recorded the lowest ratios among the four subsectors for both of these measures. When combining apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs to produce the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio the four subsectors split into two pairs: ratios above the sectoral average were recorded for the two pure sales subsectors, namely the sale of motor vehicles and the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories, while lower wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded for motor vehicle maintenance and repair and for motorcycle distribution. In all four subsectors the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was below the distributive trades and non-financial business economy averages.

There was far more diversity in the EU-27 gross operating rates of the four subsectors in 2009. The motor vehicle maintenance and repair subsector stood out from the others as its 11.9% gross operating rate was above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), and was more than double the rate in the other subsectors. The lowest rate of 2.7% was recorded for the sale of motor vehicles; this was the lowest rate for all distributive trades NACE groups and the eighth lowest among the non-financial business economy NACE groups for which 2009 data are available.

Country analysis

Regardless of the motor trades subsector concerned Germany had the largest contribution to EU-27 value added in 2009, ranging from a 20.9% share for motorcycle distribution to a 32.7% share for the sale of motor vehicles. For the whole of the motor trades sector the German contribution to EU-27 sectoral value added averaged 29.2%, nearly double the next highest share of 15.2% in the United Kingdom. Among the Member States, Germany was also the most specialised country for motor trades in value added terms, as it generated 3.0% of its non-financial business economy value added in this sector in 2009. Also relatively highly specialised in motor trades were Belgium (where 2.8% of non-financial business economy value added came from this sector), Romania (2.7%) and Portugal (2.6%). The least specialised Member States were the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ireland and Slovenia, where less than 1.5% of non-financial business economy value added stemmed from motor trades.

The relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27's motor trades sector in 2009 was relatively widespread. Cyprus, the Czech Republic and Spain recorded ratios between 90% and 100% in 2009, indicating that apparent labour productivity was up to 10% lower than average personnel costs, while even lower wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in Ireland (84.4%), Italy (80.4%) and Slovenia (49.6%). Only Romania and Germany recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for motor trades that were above their national non-financial business economy averages, with Romania recording the highest ratio among the Member States, at 234.6%.

Given the distributive nature of the motor trades sector, it is unsurprising that the gross operating rate was lower than the average for the whole of the non-financial business in all Member States in 2009. As was the case for the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, Romania recorded the highest gross operating rate (9.6%) for the motor trades sector in 2009, while Slovenia recorded a negative gross operating rate (-3.0%) and Ireland a rate of 0.0%.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of

non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the motor trades sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division45. This division includes all activities related to motor vehicles (except their manufacture and renting) and also covers vans, caravans, motor homes, lorries, trailers, trucks. The activities concerned are the sale of new and second-hand vehicles, their repair and maintenance, and the sale of parts and accessories. Sales include both wholesale (own account and commission) and retail sales. Maintenance and repair also includes activities such as washing, polishing and the installation of parts and accessories. The same activities (sale, repair, maintenance, installation of parts and accessories) for motorcycles and mopeds are covered separately.

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- the sale of motor vehicles (Group45.1);
- the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (Group45.2);
- the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories (Group45.3);
- the sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories (Group45.4).

This division does not include the retail sale of automotive fuel and lubricating or cooling products (part of [retail trade](#) , Division47) or the renting of motor vehicles or motorcycles (included within [rental and leasing activities](#) , Division77).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – trade (sbs_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics – trade (sbs_na_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for trade (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Preliminary results on trade, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_dt_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes – trade (sbs_sc_dt)

Distributive trades broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sc_dt_r2)

Distributive trades broken down by size class of turnover (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sctrn_dt_r2)

Breakdown of turnover by product - trade (dt_cpa)

Breakdown of turnover by product type for wholesale trade (NACE Rev.2 G46) (dt_cpa_n46_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Motor trades \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Distributive trades](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Energy: Oil](#)
 - [Motor vehicles](#)
 - [including car prices](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Biofuels](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Energy](#)

See also

- [Distributive trades](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)

Motorcycle and bicycle production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles and other transport equipment, corresponding to NACE Groups 35.4 and 35.5, which are part of the [transport equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- motorcycles and bicycles (corresponding to NACE Group 35.4);
- miscellaneous transport equipment, such as wheelbarrows, hand-carts and luggage trucks (NACE Group 35.5).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Miscellaneous transport equipment (1)	3.0	11 519	2 727	64.5	100.0	100.0
Motorcycles and bicycles (2)	2.3	11 200	2 380	55.9	87.6	86.7
Other transport equipment n.e.c. (3)	0.7	1 041	337	8.6	12.4	13.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover and value added, 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(3) Turnover and value added, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Miscellaneous transport equipment (NACE Groups 35.4 and 35.5). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)		
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added
1	Italy	975	34.0	Italy	19.9	30.8	0.2
2	Germany	475	17.0	Germany	9.8	15.3	0.1
3	Spain	284	9.6	France	5.6	8.7	0.1
4	United Kingdom	278	9.0	United Kingdom	4.7	7.3	0.1
5	France	212	8.8	Spain	4.0	6.1	0.0

(1) Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, not available; value added: the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; share of EU-27: all 2005.

(2) Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia, not available; Poland, 2005.

(3) Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Miscellaneous transport equipment (NACE Groups 35.4 and 35.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (thousand)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (thousand)
Non-motorized bicycles and other cycles with ball bearings (including delivery tricycles)	35.42.10.50	1 699	-	10 256	units	-
Parts and accessories for motorcycles, mopeds and scooters (excluding saddles)	35.41.20.90	1 452	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles with an engine capacity > 800 cm ³	35.41.12.70	1 000	500	180	units	90
Scooters with an engine capacity > 50 cm ³ but ≤ 250 cm ³	35.41.12.13	840	60	360	units	30
Motorcycles, and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with an engine capacity ≤ 50 cm ³	35.41.11.00	706	-	530	units	-
Motorcycles with an engine capacity > 500 cm ³ but ≤ 800 cm ³	35.41.12.50	693	-	109	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 600 million; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 35.41.12.70, the volume of production lies within the range +/- 90 000 units of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Miscellaneous transport equipment (CPA Groups 35.4 and 35.5). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles

The EU-27's motorcycles and bicycles manufacturing subsector (NACE Group 35.4) consisted of 2.3 thousand enterprises which created EUR 2.4 billion of value added in 2006, equivalent to a 1.2% share of the transport equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DM) total. The sector employed 55.9 thousand persons, 1.8% of the transport equipment manufacturing total.

Italy was the largest producer of motorcycles and bicycles in the EU-27, with a 40.2% share of EU-27 value added and a 34.9% share of the workforce; Italy and Lithuania were the most specialised producers of motorcycles and bicycles within the EU-27 in terms of the sector's contribution to non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added.

In 2007 motorcycles and bicycles manufacturing output in the EU-27 grew by 2.2%, following 1.8% growth in 2006: this was the first time since 1998 that output growth was recorded for two successive years.

In 2006 the EU-27's motorcycles and bicycles manufacturing subsector combined an apparent labour productivity of EUR 42.6 thousand per person employed with low average personnel costs (EUR 30.9 thousand per employee) to leave a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 138.0%, the highest among the transport equipment manufacturing NACE groups. In most Member States⁸⁹ value added per person employed exceeded personnel costs per employee, the exceptions being Slovenia and France where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was below 100%, and in Ireland where negative value added resulted in a large, negative wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio.

Manufacture of other transport equipment not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)

The EU-27's other transport equipment manufacturing not elsewhere classified subsector (NACE Group 35.5) consisted of just under 0.7 thousand enterprises in 2006, which employed 8.6 thousand persons. In 2005 the value added of this subsector in the EU-27 was EUR 0.3 billion. This subsector represented just 0.2% and 0.3% respectively of transport equipment manufacturing value added and employment.

Germany generated EUR 186.7 million of value added in this subsector, far ahead of the next largest Member State which was the United Kingdom with EUR 59.1 million of value added.

The EU-27's other transport equipment n.e.c. subsector recorded apparent labour productivity of EUR 38.8 thousand per person employed in 2005, and average personnel costs of EUR 34.9 thousand per employee in 2006.

⁸⁹Poland, 2005; Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is central to economic development, as it provides the means for transporting both individuals and goods. Demand for transport equipment has risen as the volume of goods transported and the distance travelled by passengers have expanded greatly – see the article on [Transport and storage statistics] for information on transport flows.

The issue of sustainable development is likely to play an important role in future product developments, as transport equipment manufacturers try to meet demands for more environmentally friendly transport solutions, for example, engines with lower fuel consumption or emissions.

Most transport equipment manufacturing activities are structured on the basis of complex pyramidal relationships between major manufacturers and several tiers of component suppliers, ranging from systems suppliers down to very small, specialised manufacturers that may provide a single component for a vehicle. It is common to find clusters of enterprises concentrated in regions around the leading producers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Air pollution statistics](#)
- [Road safety statistics at regional level](#)
- [Transport energy consumption and emissions](#)
- [Transport modal breakdown](#)

Notes

Non-energy mining and quarrying statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) analysing the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the non-energy mining and quarrying sector, which consists of:

- underground and open-cast mining of ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores, corresponding to [NACE Division 13](#);
- mining and quarrying of other non-energy producing materials, corresponding to [NACE Division 14](#).

It also treats the extraction of a variety of materials traditionally used for construction purposes (such as sand, clay or stone), and of salt and a range of other chemical and fertiliser minerals. Together these NACE divisions make up the non-energy mining and quarrying sector.

Note that this article covers only extractive activities, and not the [processing of fuel](#), the [manufacture of non-metallic mineral products](#), nor the [network supply and distribution of electricity, gas and steam](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials	18.3	49 777	19 464	288.5	100.0	100.0
Mining of metal ores	0.3	7 786	4 993	45.5	25.7	15.8
Mining of iron ores	0.0	..	..	4.3	..	..
Mining of non-ferrous metal ores (1)	0.3	4 031	2 387	41.2	14.0	14.3
Other mining and quarrying	18.0	41 991	14 471	243.1	74.3	84.3
Quarrying of stone	6.5	8 644	3 251	70.5	16.7	24.4
Quarrying of sand and clay	9.6	28 200	9 500	140.0	48.8	48.5
Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals (2)	0.2	954	292	6.5	1.7	2.2
Production of salt	0.6	1 827	665	11.2	3.4	3.9
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	1.0	2 582	817	12.9	4.2	4.5

(1) Turnover and value added, 2005.
(2) Turnover, value added and the number of persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CB). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

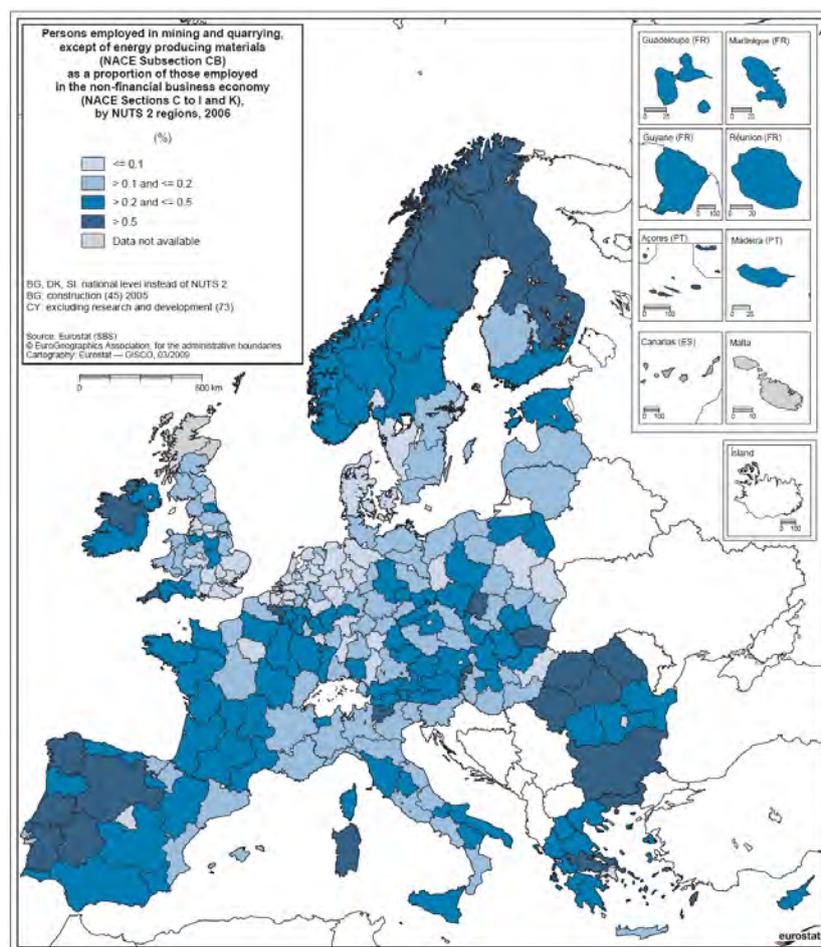
Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	2 514	12.9	Poland	36.4	12.3	Bulgaria	2.3
2	Germany	2 325	11.9	Germany	34.5	12.0	Poland	1.4
3	France	2 076	10.7	United Kingdom	29.6	10.2	Sweden	1.1
4	Spain	1 868	10.0	Italy	29.1	10.1	Ireland	1.0
5	Italy	1 853	9.6	Spain	28.9	10.0	Portugal	0.9

(1) Malta, not available; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
(2) Malta and Slovenia, not available; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CB). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CB). Persons employed in mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials (NACE CB) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)

There were about 18300 enterprises with non-energy mining and quarrying (NACE Subsection CB) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2006, and they generated EUR 19.5 billion of value added and employed 288.5 thousand persons. Non-energy mining and quarrying is a relatively small industrial activity, accounting for just 0.3% of the value added generated within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) or 0.2% of its workforce. Relative to mining and quarrying (NACE Section C) as a whole, non-energy mining and quarrying accounted for 22.0% of value added and 39.3% of the workforce.

The enterprise size structure of the non-energy mining and quarrying sector is the average of two extremes. Overall, it is dominated by locally-based small and medium-sized enterprises that operate principally within the other mining and quarrying subsector (NACE Division 14), while there were just 300 enterprises active within the mining of metal ores (NACE Division 13) in the EU-27 in 2006. The difference in the number of enterprises was a factor of 55 in favour of other mining and quarrying subsector, while the corresponding ratio for value added suggested that other mining and quarrying activities were 2.9 times as large. At the more detailed level of NACE groups, the quarrying of sand and clay (NACE Group 14.2) was clearly the largest activity covered by this article, accounting for close to half of all enterprises (52.5%), value added (48.8%), investment in tangible goods (51.4%) and employment (48.5%).

There were seven principal producers of non-energy mining and quarrying products within the EU-27; the six largest Member States (in terms of population) and Sweden. Each of these generated between 9.5% and 12.9% of the EU-27's value added in this sector (Polish data are for 2005), with the highest level recorded in the United Kingdom (EUR 2.5 billion). Bulgaria, Poland (both 2005), Sweden, Ireland, Portugal and Romania were clearly the most specialised Member States in value-added terms – each of these countries reported that their non-energy mining and quarrying sector contributed at least twice the EU-27 average share to value added within their respective non-financial business economies.

In employment terms, the Polish workforce of 36400 (again for 2005) was equivalent to 12.3% of the EU-27 total and was followed by Germany (12.0%), whilst Romania (also 2005) as well as the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and France each had between 28000 and 30000 persons employed in the sector. Employment in the non-energy mining and quarrying sector was also relatively high in Sweden, where it stood at 8100 persons in 2006. The regional specialisation of non-energy mining and quarrying activities, based on the non-financial business economy employment share of this sector, is shown in Map 1. Relatively high shares were recorded for several regions on the periphery of the EU, notably Övre Norrland in northern Sweden (where 4.0% of the non-financial business economy workforce was employed in non-energy mining and quarrying activities), northern regions of Finland, several regions in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania, central and southern Portugal, as well as Cornwall and Devon in the United Kingdom.

The last decade has seen almost continual growth for the EU-27 index of production for non-energy mining and quarrying, averaging 2.1% peryear during the ten years to 2007, and only interrupted by a 2.3% reduction in 2001. The performance of the overall index is closely tied to the evolution of output from the mining of stone and the mining of sand and clay. In contrast, the index of production for the mining of metal ores resembles more closely that for [energy-producing materials](#) , with output falling.

The EU-27 employment index for non-energy mining and quarrying fell in each of the last nine years, with reductions averaging 2.7% per year. More detailed information (available since 2000) shows that the largest reductions in employment were recorded for the mining of metal ores (averaging -14.6% per year between 2000 and 2007 – equivalent to an overall fall of more than 60%). During the same period, the employment index for other mining and quarrying fell to a low in 2004, since when three consecutive increases were registered.

Other mining and quarrying experienced uninterrupted domestic output price growth in the EU-27, averaging 2.7% per year in the ten years to 2007. Prices generally rose at a fairly uniform pace, although there was a high increase of 6.5% in 2002 and some evidence of accelerating price growth in 2006 and 2007 (as year-on-year increases of 3.0% and 3.8% were registered). A shorter time series is available for the mining of metal ores, with price fluctuations considerably greater. This reflected contract negotiations between iron ore mining and steel making enterprises, as well as rising global demand for metals in general, driven by unprecedented demand from rapidly emerging economies, such as China, Brazil and India. EU-27 output prices for metal ores stood almost 160% higher in 2007 than they were in 2000 – by far the biggest increase across any of the NACE divisions within the industrial economy.

Expenditure and productivity

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials	8 304	30 369	4 433	67.5	30.2
Mining of metal ores	1 186	3 143	1 043	109.7	26.6
Other mining and quarrying	7 117	27 226	3 390	59.5	30.9

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials (NACE Subsection CB). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

The EU-27's non-energy mining and quarrying sector recorded an [investment rate](#) (the ratio of investment to value added) of 22.8% in 2006, somewhat higher than the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (18.4%). The capital-intensive nature of this activity is evident when looking at its share of total investment within the non-financial business economy (0.4%), which was almost twice as high as its share of the non-financial business economy workforce (0.2%).

Nevertheless, personnel costs accounted for a relatively high proportion (21.5%) of total operating expenditure in the EU-27's non-energy mining and quarrying sector in 2006, compared with an average of 16.1% for the whole of the non-financial business economy. This relatively high share was based on average personnel costs of EUR 30200 per [employee](#) , slightly above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 28800 per employee.

In contrast, the EU-27's non-energy mining and quarrying sector recorded an apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 67500 per person employed in 2006, which was 55% higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR 43500 per person employed). Combining these two ratios into the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio shows the relationship between value added and personnel costs per head, and indicates that value added per person employed in the EU-27's non-energy mining and quarrying sector was equivalent to 223.5% of the average personnel costs in 2006, significantly higher than the non-financial business economy average (151.1%).

Among the NACE groups that make-up the non-energy mining and quarrying sector, the most capital-intensive and productive activity was the mining of iron ores subsector. The quarrying of sand and clay was the only other activity to record labour productivity above the sectoral average, while the mining of non-ferrous metals was the only other activity to report a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio above the sectoral average (resulting from average personnel costs that were less than two thirds the non-financial business economy average).

The highest level of [wage-adjusted labour productivity](#) within the non-energy mining and quarrying sector was recorded in Sweden (384.5%) – a country specialised in the mining of iron ores – where apparent labour productivity was close to four times the average personnel costs. Only Slovakia and Romania (2005) recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in the non-energy mining and quarrying sector that were below the average ratio for the non-financial business economy.⁹⁰

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The global mining and quarrying sector is characterised by a relatively small number of international enterprise groups, that operate across the continents – sometimes with only their head office in the EU or another developed economy. These large-scale producers are complemented by a large number of smaller enterprises, typically serving a local market in low value, widely available products, often for use in construction. The location of mining and quarrying activity generally reflects the spatial distribution of mineral deposits. However, there can be considerable cost differences between mines, for example, in relation to the depth at which deposits are found, or whether they are on land or at sea. Aside from geographical and geological cost differences, the decision of whether or not to (re-)open a mine may also depend, among others, on global, commodity prices, as well as regulations concerning the environmental impact of mining or the disposal of its waste.

The EU aims to become a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy in the coming years. The integrated energy and climate change policy laid out in December 2008 aims to cut [greenhouse gases](#) by 20%, reduce energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency and to meet 20% of the EU's energy needs from [renewable sources](#) by 2020 – these goals will have implications on the way extractive activities operate.

Another important aspect in relation to this sector concerns the security of supply for downstream activities. Aside from well-publicised geopolitical disputes which have threatened the supply of crude petroleum or natural gas to European markets, there are also a large number of non-energy related minerals, which are often essential for downstream manufacturing activities. There is no indigenous supply for many of these, with the extraction of construction materials being one of the few areas where the EU is largely self-sufficient.

In November 2008 the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)) published a raw materials initiative, stating that access to and the affordability of many raw materials is likely to play an important role in determining the competitiveness and future growth prospects of the EU economy. As with many energy producing materials, the EU is also highly dependent on a range of strategically important non-energy minerals and ores that are imported from a range of countries, in particular: China, the Russian Federation, Australia and a range of countries in Africa and South America.

⁹⁰Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Poland and Romania: data from 2005; Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia: data not available.

The EU is particularly dependent on imports of metallic minerals. While some of these metals are needed only in tiny quantities, they can be essential for the production of technologically sophisticated products, in particular, new areas of development related to environmental technologies (for example, hydrogen-fuel based cars require platinum-based catalysts and electric-hybrid cars need lithium batteries). A range of European [manufacturing](#) activities, most notably the chemicals, motor vehicles, aerospace, machinery and equipment sectors all depend on supplies of raw materials such as these. Aside from these technologically-driven uses, industrial and construction minerals are often further processed in downstream sectors, for example, the manufacture of glass, concrete, or agricultural chemicals, as well as being used directly within the construction sector. The EU is self-sufficient in most construction minerals, in particular aggregates, and is also a leading producer of feldspar, gypsum, potash and natural stone.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics on mining and quarrying (NACE Rev.1.1 C) (sbs_na_2a_mi)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Energy introduced](#)
- [Energy production and imports](#)

Notes

Non-specialised in-store retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers non-specialised in-store retail trade, corresponding to NACE Groups 52.11 and 52.12, which are part of the [retail trade and repair](#) sector. Non-specialised retailers offer consumers the opportunity to buy a broader range of products at a sole point of purchase (for example, supermarkets, hypermarkets or convenience stores). The activities covered in this article are retail sales in non-specialised stores of:

- food, beverages and tobacco (NACE Class 52.11);
- non-food products (NACE Class 52.12), principally department stores that stock a general line of merchandise.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Non-specialised in-store retailing (1)	588.8	900 000	140 000	6 176.1	100.0	100.0
Non-specialised in-store retailing, with food beverages or tobacco predominating (2)	479.1	800 000	110 000	5 200.0	84.6	84.2
Other non-specialised in-store retailing	109.8	109 891	24 941	1 976.1	17.8	15.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover and value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 1: Retail sale in non-specialized stores (NACE Group 52.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	34 147	24.4	United Kingdom	1 279.4	20.7	Slovenia	3.9
2	Germany	23 991	17.1	Germany	918.6	14.9	Lithuania	3.7
3	France	22 843	16.3	France	649.2	10.5	United Kingdom	3.2
4	Spain	13 357	9.5	Poland	503.6	8.3	Latvia	3.0
5	Italy	11 258	8.0	Italy	465.4	7.5	Finland	2.9

(1) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(3) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Retail sale in non-specialized stores (NACE Group 52.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

The [EU-27](#)'s non-specialised in-store retailing sector (NACE Group 52.1) generated EUR 900 billion of [turnover](#) in 2006 and EUR 140 billion of [value added](#) while [employing](#) 6.2 million persons. As such, it accounted for 42.3% of the turnover and 33.5% of the value added created by retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52) in 2006, while some 35.3% of the retail trade and repair workforce was concentrated in this sector. The non-specialised in-store retailing sector's workforce had a relatively high proportion of paid employees, 90.9% in the EU-27, 11.2% higher than the retail trade and repair average.

In total, almost 0.6 million [enterprises](#) were active in this sector, just 15.5% of the retail trade and repair total, indicating a relatively large average size, particularly in turnover terms: in 2006, average turnover per enterprise in the EU-27's non-specialised in-store retailing sector was just over EUR 1.5 million, approximately two and a half times the average for retail trade and repair. With the exceptions of Bulgaria and Romania, in all Member States⁹¹ the average turnover per enterprise was higher in the non-specialised in-store retailing

⁹¹Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

sector than in the retail trade and repair sector as a whole. Luxembourg recorded the highest average turnover per enterprise (EUR 10.8 million). However, a comparison in relative terms showed French and Spanish non-specialised in-store retailers to be more than six times as large as the retail trade and repair average, while in Lithuania, Belgium and Luxembourg they were more than four times as large.

Turning to the two NACE classes that make up the sector, the wealth generated within non-specialised in-store retailing mainly came from retailers with food, beverages or tobacco predominating (NACE Class 52.11), with EUR 800 billion of turnover and EUR 110 billion of value added recorded in 2005, more than four fifths of the sectoral total in both cases. This subsector was dominant in all Member States⁹² except for Slovakia, frequently generating more than four fifths of sectoral turnover.

The United Kingdom was by far the largest contributor to EU-27 value added and employment in the non-specialised in-store retailing sector, contributing more than one fifth of the EU-27 total for both of these measures; Germany and France were the only other Member States with 10% or more of the EU-27 total. The dominance by the United Kingdom resulted in it being the third most specialised Member State⁹³ in this sector, in value added terms, as 3.2% of its non-financial business economy value added was generated in the non-specialised in-store retailing sector, a share only surpassed in Slovenia and Lithuania. According to the same measure, the non-specialised in-store retailing sector was least developed in Bulgaria, where it contributed just 1.4% (2005) of non-financial business economy value added.

[Short-term statistics](#) show that over the period 1998 to 2006 there was consecutive year on year growth in the volume of sales index for EU-27 non-specialised in-store retailing. This growth averaged 3.8% per year, marginally above the retail trade and repair average of 3.6% per year. Growth was faster in the subsector concerning non-specialised in-store retailing with food, beverages or tobacco predominating, where it averaged 4.4% per year, more than double the rate (2.1% per year) recorded for non-specialised in-store retailing with non-food products predominating.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27 retail sales in non-specialised stores sector was responsible for a large part of retail trade and repair gross [tangible investment](#) : the level of investment reached EUR 28.6 billion in 2006, close to half (46.7%) of the retail trade and repair total. The resulting [investment rate](#) (investment as a percentage of value added) was 20.4%, the highest rate among the retail trade and repair NACE groups, and the only one of these to register an investment rate above the non-financial business economy average (18.4%).

An analysis of expenditure in the EU-27 shows that [personnel costs](#) accounted for around 11.1% of [operating expenditure](#) in this sector, slightly below the retail trade and repair average (12.3%). The share of personnel costs was notably higher for non-specialised in-store retailing with non-food products predominating (15.9%).

The apparent labour productivity ratio of the EU-27's non-specialised in-store retailing sector in 2006 was EUR 22.7 thousand per person employed, while average personnel costs were EUR 17.8 thousand per employee, resulting in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 127.3%. These figures were all similar to, but slightly lower than, those recorded for retail trade and repair as a whole. The subsector concerning non-specialised in-store retailing with non-food products predominating recorded a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, 140.0% in 2005, whereas in the larger subsector with food, beverage and tobacco products predominating the ratio was 126.0%. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for non-specialised in-store retailing in 2006 ranged among the Member States⁹⁴ from below 100% in Italy (97.5%) to 177.4% in Slovakia.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

⁹²Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Denmark, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

⁹³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

⁹⁴Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the [European Commission](#) put forward a [proposal COM\(2008\) 614](#) for a Directive on consumer rights, to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

Non-specialised retailers offer consumers the opportunity to buy a broader range of products at a sole point of purchase (for example, supermarkets, hypermarkets or convenience stores). Large, non-specialised food retailers, in particular, may have greater price flexibility, as they are able to accept lower [profit](#) margins on certain products, as well as exerting greater purchasing power on their suppliers; furthermore, they may have their own integrated wholesale activities.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

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Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Non-specialised wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers non-specialized wholesale trade, corresponding to NACE Group 51.9, which is part of the [wholesale trade](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the specialised own-account wholesaling of products not covered in the other sub-sectors of the wholesale trade sector;
- non-specialised wholesaling, where enterprises resell a variety of products.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	6 270	23.6	Poland	230.1	34.2	Poland	4.1
2	Germany	5 043	20.1	United Kingdom	91.5	13.8	Slovakia	2.3
3	Poland	4 944	19.0	Germany	72.2	10.9	Hungary	2.3
4	Netherlands	1 513	5.7	Czech Republic	38.7	5.8	Slovenia	1.6
5	Italy	1 152	4.3	Romania	30.8	4.6	Romania	1.3

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
 (2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Other wholesale (NACE Group 51.9). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Turnover in the EU-27's other wholesale trade (NACE Group 51.9) sector in 2006 was EUR 209.7 billion, therefore contributing 4.6% of wholesale trade (NACE Division 51) turnover. The other wholesale trade sector generated EUR 26.6 billion of **value added**, which was equivalent to 5.1% of the wholesale trade total. According to both of these **output** measures, this was the second smallest wholesale trade NACE group. Its biggest contribution to the wholesale trade total was in terms of **employment**, where the 664.7 thousand persons employed in the other wholesale trade sector accounted for 6.7% of the wholesale trade workforce.

The EU-27's other wholesale trade sector was dominated by three Member States, with the United Kingdom, Germany and Poland (2005) collectively contributing around three fifths of total value added and employment. Poland's share of the EU-27's workforce in this sector was particularly significant, more than one third (34.2%) in 2005. Unsurprisingly, in value added terms Poland was the most specialised Member State⁹⁵; Slovakia and Hungary were also relatively specialised, with this sector contributing 2.3% of national **non-financial business economy** (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added.

Expenditure and productivity

The level of investment recorded in the other wholesale trade sector was valued at EUR 3.4 billion in 2006, 6.4% of the wholesale trade total. Although this was relatively small in value terms, the **investment rate** (gross **tangible investment** relative to value added) was 12.8%, the second highest among wholesale trade activities.

An analysis of operating expenditure in the other wholesale trade sector showed that 6.3% of expenditure was used for **personnel costs** in the EU-27, in line with the 6.5% average for wholesale trade. Average personnel costs were particularly low in this sector, just EUR 21.7 thousand per employee, equivalent to two thirds of the

⁹⁵Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

wholesale trade average. While the apparent [labour productivity](#) (EUR 40.0 thousand per person employed) was also the lowest among the wholesale trade activities presented in sub-sectors of the wholesale trade sector, it was equivalent to three quarters of the wholesale trade average. As a consequence of the particularly low average personnel costs, the EU-27's other wholesale trade sector had a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 184.9%, 25.1 percentage points above the wholesale trade average, the highest of the wholesale trade NACE groups, and the fourth highest among the non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and K) NACE groups.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that [concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles](#): the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a [fee or contract basis as agents](#) or for their own account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised ([agricultural products](#), [consumer goods](#), [intermediate goods](#), [machinery and equipment](#)), while specialised wholesalers of other products are included in non-specialised wholesalers (this article).

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

Notes

Non-store retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers non-store retail trade, corresponding to NACE Group 52.6, which is part of the [retail trade and repair](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are retail sales made via:

- stalls;
- markets;
- door-to-door sales;
- remote sales made via:
 - mail order;
 - mobile sales;
 - vending machines;
 - the Internet;
 - home shopping channels.

This article does not include retail enterprises that also use remote-selling, but not as their principal activity.

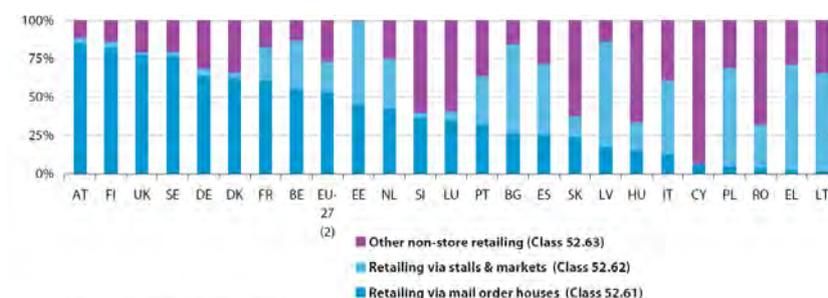
	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Retail sale not in stores	540.0	100 000	19 000	920.0	100.0	100.0
Retail sale via mail order houses	31.0	50 000	8 794	194.4	46.3	21.1
Retail sale via stalls and markets	366.0	19 041	3 999	441.6	21.0	48.0
Other non-store retail sale	143.0	31 000	6 500	280.0	34.2	30.4

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Retail sale not in stores (NACE Group 52.6). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



(1) EU-27, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Ireland and Malta, not available.
(2) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Retailing not in stores (NACE Group 52.6). Breakdown of turnover, 2006 (%) (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	4 881	25.7	Italy	156.2	17.0	Greece	0.8
2	United Kingdom	4 416	23.2	Germany	131.9	14.3	Lithuania	0.5
3	France	2 839	14.9	Poland	109.3	11.9	Germany	0.4
4	Italy	2 380	12.5	France	91.1	9.9	United Kingdom	0.4
5	Spain	1 274	6.7	United Kingdom	84.7	9.2	Latvia	0.4

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Retail sale not in stores (NACE Group 52.6). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Retail sales not in-stores (NACE Group 52.6) was the main activity of an estimated 540.0 thousand enterprises, which generated EUR 100 billion of turnover in the EU-27 in 2006, representing 4.4% of the turnover within the retail trade and repair sector (NACE Division 52). EU-27 value added was EUR 19 billion, or 4.5% of the retail trade and repair total and there were an estimated 920.0 thousand persons employed, equivalent to 5.3% of the retail trade and repair workforce. Of this workforce, just 49.5% were paid employees: this was the lowest share of paid employees of all of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy (with 2005 or 2006 data available).

Across the three NACE classes that make up retail sales not in stores, retail sales via mail order houses (NACE Class 52.61) was the largest activity in terms of turnover in 2005 with just over half the sectoral total. In contrast, retail sales via stalls and markets (NACE Class 52.62) had the smallest share of sectoral turnover. The activity of retail sales via mail order houses was relatively important in turnover terms in several of the larger Member States (France, Germany and the United Kingdom), as well as the Nordic Member States, and most of all Austria.

Among the Member States⁹⁶, Germany contributed more than one quarter of the EU-27's turnover and value added, and the United Kingdom also had a relatively high share for these two indicators, more than one fifth. Both of these larger Member States figured among the most specialised in value added terms, behind Greece and Lithuania.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross tangible investment in the EU-27's retail trade not in stores sector was EUR 2 billion in 2006, 3.3% of the retail trade and repair total. The investment rate was 10.5% and therefore 4.1 percentage points lower than the retail trade and repair average.

An analysis of expenditure shows that this sector had the highest share (90.3%) of purchases of goods and services in operating expenditure among the retail trade and repair activities presented in articles on the sub-sectors of the retail trade and repair sector. The correspondingly low share dedicated to personnel costs can to a large extent be explained by the very low share of paid employees within the workforce. This characteristic of the sector may also account to some extent for the low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio: for retail sales not in stores this was 96.9% in the EU-27 in 2006, reflecting a level of apparent labour productivity (EUR 20.7 thousand per person employed) that was insufficient to cover the average personnel costs (EUR 21.3 thousand). The activity of retail sales not in stores was the only NACE group within the whole of the non-financial business economy where this ratio was below parity (100%) for the EU-27 in 2006.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

⁹⁶Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the [European Commission](#) put forward a [proposal COM\(2008\) 614](#) for a Directive on consumer rights, to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Office administrative, office support and other business support activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

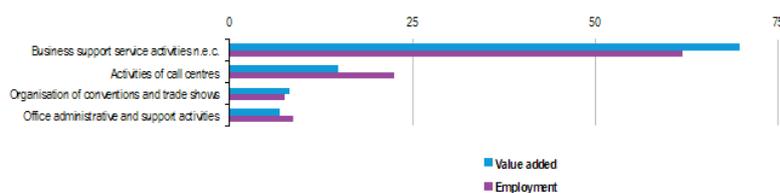
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for office administrative, office support and other business support activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division82](#); hereafter referred to as office and business support activities.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	362
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 860
Turnover (EUR million)	169 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	104 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	46 000
Value added (EUR million)	67 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	20 300
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.7
Number of persons employed (1)	1.4
Value added (1)	1.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	36.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	28.9
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	126.1
Gross operating rate (%)	12.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division82), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division82), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities:	362.2	1 860.0	169 000	67 000	46 000
Office administrative and support activities	81.1	180.7	10 837	4 818	3 347
Activities of call centres	7.6	418.0	17 833	9 933	9 035
Organisation of conventions and trade shows	31.3	139.0	10 273	5 481	3 775
Business support service activities n.e.c.	242.2	1 122.3	132 000	46 700	35 400

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division82), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	26.0	25.9	126.1	12.0
Office administrative and support activities	26.0	26.4	87.8	13.8
Activities of call centres	24.0	22.2	107.0	5.0
Organisation of conventions and trade shows	39.0	32.1	122.2	9.3
Business support service activities n.e.c.	41.0	31.2	130.0	13.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division 82), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	United Kingdom	25.3	United Kingdom	2.0
Office administrative and support activities	France	27.6	Denmark	0.2
Activities of call centres	Germany	23.9	Ireland	0.4
Organisation of conventions and trade shows	Germany	26.6	Slovakia	0.2
Business support service activities n.e.c.	United Kingdom	30.0	United Kingdom	1.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division 82), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	392.2	1 260.0	169 000	67 000	46 000	5 900
Belgium	6.0	20.0	3 225.1	1 059.4	676.1	209.9
Bulgaria	1.6	8.3	116.4	48.8	39.1	31.3
Czech Republic	11.1	23.7	1 377.4	399.1	250.2	50.6
Denmark (2)	2.1	14.0	1 534.9	656.4	519.1	89.6
Germany	29.0	420.7	34 266.5	15 123.3	9 973.8	1 259.5
Estonia	0.8	3.5	106.2	42.9	34.5	3.4
Ireland	1.5	15.6	1 174.6	685.3	608.1	14.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	39.4	235.4	10 579.2	5 520.6	4 709.0	397.9
France (3)	37.3	223.5	33 983.7	11 967.2	9 770.4	-
Italy	75.6	257.7	28 872.6	7 196.4	4 861.0	1 078.5
Cyprus	0.3	0.4	30.1	14.2	10.1	1.4
Latvia	0.3	2.3	64.1	32.1	21.3	1.8
Lithuania	0.3	2.9	73.2	31.4	22.8	3.1
Luxembourg (4)	0.4	0.9	209.2	66.1	37.6	2.7
Hungary	16.1	37.6	1 708.4	440.7	296.2	89.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3.4	38.7	3 823.1	1 820.6	1 099.4	263.7
Austria	1.9	14.6	1 732.5	735.7	525.7	66.9
Poland	12.5	35.2	1 342.3	470.7	225.5	51.5
Portugal	30.3	74.5	3 083.4	1 104.5	802.7	130.3
Romania	6.4	35.7	766.5	293.8	197.4	57.6
Slovenia	1.0	2.3	114.5	34.9	26.6	5.5
Slovakia	2.2	10.6	735.7	274.2	150.5	86.9
Finland	1.2	10.0	906.4	384.6	302.5	18.9
Sweden	4.5	47.7	2 201.6	1 044.4	1 269.9	32.8
United Kingdom	72.3	289.3	35 807.8	19 828.1	9 824.4	1 102.2
Norway	5.1	15.9	2 493.4	980.2	749.4	42.3
Switzerland	0.8	15.5	2 326.7	1 201.3	822.9	69.8
Croatia	1.1	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Administrative and support activities (Group 82.1) and business support service activities n.e.c. (Group 82.9).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division 82), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	36.0	28.9	126.1	12.0	8.1
Belgium	53.0	46.2	114.6	11.8	19.8
Bulgaria	5.9	5.5	107.4	8.2	64.0
Czech Republic	16.9	15.4	109.6	10.8	12.7
Denmark (2)	47.0	40.5	116.2	8.9	13.7
Germany	35.9	25.5	140.9	15.0	8.3
Estonia	12.4	10.5	117.4	7.9	7.9
Ireland	43.8	41.5	105.6	6.6	2.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	23.5	22.6	103.8	7.7	7.2
France	-	43.7	-	6.5	-
Italy	27.9	28.1	99.5	8.1	15.0
Cyprus	37.6	27.5	137.0	13.5	10.1
Latvia	14.1	9.6	146.0	16.9	5.7
Lithuania	10.7	7.9	134.6	11.7	9.7
Luxembourg (3)	70.5	43.4	162.3	13.6	4.1
Hungary	11.7	11.3	104.1	8.5	20.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	47.0	31.2	150.7	18.9	13.9
Austria	50.5	40.2	125.6	12.1	9.1
Poland	13.4	10.5	127.8	18.3	10.9
Portugal	14.8	11.3	130.7	9.8	11.8
Romania	8.2	5.4	151.4	13.9	19.6
Slovenia	15.2	17.1	88.9	7.2	15.8
Slovakia	25.9	15.0	172.3	16.8	31.7
Finland	38.5	31.7	121.5	9.1	4.9
Sweden	21.9	29.6	74.1	-10.2	3.1
United Kingdom	58.5	37.8	154.8	19.8	6.5
Norway	61.6	51.6	119.4	9.3	4.3
Switzerland	77.5	-	-	16.3	5.8
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Administrative and support activities (Group 82.1) and business support service activities n.e.c. (Group 82.9).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, office administrative, office support and other business support activities (NACE Division82), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 362 thousand enterprises operating in the office and business support activities (Division82) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 1.86 million persons, equivalent to 1.4% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) workforce or 15.4% of those employed in administrative and support services (Section N). The office and business support activities sector generated EUR67000 million of value added which was 1.2% of the non-financial business economy total or nearly one fifth (19.1%) of the administrative and support services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's office and business support activities sector in 2009 was EUR36 thousand of value added per person employed, which although below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand was higher than the administrative and support services average of EUR29 thousand. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's office and business support activities sector were, at EUR28.9 thousand per employee, also slightly lower than the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy (EUR30.0 thousand per employee), but some EUR8 thousand higher than the administrative and support services average. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio which combines these two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee stood at 126.1% for the EU-27's office and business support activities sector in 2009, which was below the averages registered for the non-financial business economy (138.8%) and administrative and support services (139.1%).

The gross operating rate which shows the relationship between the gross operating surplus and turnover is one measure of profitability; it stood at 12.0% for the EU-27's office and business support activities sector in 2009, which was 2.3 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average, but 3.2 percentage points lower than the average rate for administrative and support services.

Sectoral analysis

Almost three out of every four (72.4%) of the enterprises within the EU-27's office and business support activities sector in 2009 were classified within business support service activities (Group82.9). The second largest subsector in terms of enterprises was office administrative and support activities (Group82.1), with a 16.9% share. This was slightly more than double the enterprise share recorded for the organisation of conventions and

trade shows (Group82.3), while the smallest number of enterprises (2.1% of the sectoral total) was registered for the activities of call centres (Group82.2).

The analysis of value added for the EU-27's office and business support activities sector in 2009 confirmed the position of business support service activities as the largest subsector, as it accounted for 69.7% of sectoral value added. The share of value added for the activities of call centres was 14.8%, clearly above those of the two other subsectors – which were quite similar – 8.2% for the organisation of conventions and trade shows and 6.9% for office administrative and support activities.

The pattern observed for value added was reinforced when analysing the breakdown of the EU-27's office and business support activities workforce. The relative weight of business support service activities was lower still (61.8%) and the difference was taken up by the activities of call centres, whose share in sectoral employment reached 22.5%.

These differences in the relative weights of each subsector according to whichever measure of size was being analysed were, as a consequence, also apparent when analysing the average employment size of enterprises within the EU-27's office and business support activities sector. Enterprises whose principal activity was that of call centres averaged employment of 54.8 persons in 2009. The average size of enterprises was much lower for the three remaining subsectors: for the business support service activities subsector and the organisation of conventions and trade shows subsector the average was 4.4 persons employed per enterprise; for the office administrative and support activities subsector this ratio was 2.6 persons per enterprise.

There were also relatively large differences in relation to apparent labour productivity – which is based upon the average value added generated by members of the workforce. EU-27 apparent labour productivity across the four subsectors that compose the office and business support activities sector peaked in 2009 at EUR41 thousand per person employed for business support service activities, just EUR0.6 thousand lower than the non-financial business economy average. Apparent labour productivity for the organisation of conventions and trade shows was also relatively close to the non-financial business economy average, at EUR39 thousand of value added per person employed. This contrasted with the apparent labour productivity of the office administrative and support activities subsector (EUR29 thousand) and the activities of call centres subsector (EUR24 thousand).

EU-27 average personnel costs per employee peaked in 2009 at EUR32.1 thousand per employee for the organisation of conventions and trade shows, which was just ahead of business support service activities (EUR31.2 thousand) and office administrative and support activities (EUR29.4 thousand); all three of these values were closely situated around the non-financial business economy average of EUR30.0 per employee. The call centres subsector was therefore something of an exception, as its average personnel costs were much lower, at EUR22.2 thousand per employee.

The combination of the previous two indicators results in the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio. This was relatively low for all four subsectors within the EU-27's office and business support activities sector in 2009 and consistently below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios varied from a high of 130.0% for the business support service activities subsector down to 97.6% for office administrative and support activities – where the value added generated per person employed did not cover average personnel costs per employee.

For the gross operating rate, the EU-27's office administrative and support activities subsector (12.9%) and the business support service activities subsector (14.3%) both posted gross profitability rates that were above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) in 2009. The profitability (based on this measure) of the organisation of conventions and trade shows subsector (9.3%) was close to the non-financial business economy average, while call centres posted a relatively low gross operating rate (5.0%).

Country analysis

Just over one quarter (25.3%) of the EU-27's value added within the office and business support activities sector in 2009 was generated in the United Kingdom. Value added in the United Kingdom was EUR16926 million, while Germany and France were the only other Member States to record figures above EUR10000. The United Kingdom was also the Member State with the highest degree of specialisation in this sector, in value added terms, as its office and business support activities sector contributed 2.0% of non-financial business economy value added (compared with an EU-27 average of 1.2%). France and Portugal were also relatively specialised

in office and business support activities, as this sector provided 1.5% of their non-financial business economy added value.

An analysis of the number of persons employed shows that Germany had by far the largest workforce among the Member States, as the 420.7 thousand persons engaged within the office and business support activities sector represented 22.6% of the EU-27 total. This was considerably higher than for the remaining Member States, as the United Kingdom (15.6%), Italy (13.9%), Spain (12.7%) and France (12.0%) were the only other countries to record double-digit shares of the EU-27 total; these five Member States jointly accounted for in excess of three quarters of the office and business support activities workforce.

Most Member States reported relatively low apparent labour productivity for the office and business support activities sector in 2009, with productivity levels below their non-financial business economy averages. The only countries to break this pattern were Cyprus, Latvia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom; for the latter, apparent labour productivity was almost one quarter higher than the non-financial business economy average. The United Kingdom also recorded the highest level of apparent labour productivity within the office and business support activities sector, at EUR58.5 thousand of added value per person employed in 2009.

Slovakia and the Netherlands were the only Member States to report a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the office and business support activities sector that was higher than their national average for the non-financial business economy in 2009 (and this by no more than 5%). Slovakia also recorded the highest level of wage-adjusted labour productivity at 172.3%. In contrast, there were three Member States where wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the office and business support activities sector were below 100%, indicating that the value added generated per person employed did not cover average personnel costs per employee. The difference in Italy was minimal, as the ratio stood at 99.5%, however, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was considerably lower in Slovenia (88.9%) and even more so in Sweden (74.1%).

There was a wide range in gross operating rates between the Member States for the office and business support activities sector in 2009, ranging from a high of 19.8% for the United Kingdom to a low of -10.2% for Sweden; the negative rate that was recorded in Sweden resulted from total personnel costs exceeding the added value that was generated in the office and business support activities sector. In the majority of the Member States, the gross operating rate for the office and business support activities sector was higher than for the non-financial business economy as a whole; this pattern held true for 16 of the Member States for which data are available. Among the seven exceptions, Spain, Ireland and Sweden were the only countries where the profitability of the office and business support activities sector was considerably lower than for the non-financial business economy as a whole.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the office and business support activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division82. This division includes the provision of a range of day-to-day office administrative services, as well as ongoing routine business support functions for others, on a contract or fee basis. This division also includes all support service activities typically provided to businesses not elsewhere classified.

Combined office administrative service activities include the provision of a combination of day-to-day office administrative services, such as reception, financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel and mail services for others on a contract or fee basis. Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities concerns a variety of specialised office support activities, such as typing and word processing, secretarial support services, letter or resumé writing, or the provision of mailbox rental.

Activities of call centres include both inbound call centres (answering calls) and outbound call centres (to sell or market goods or services to potential customers), regardless of whether these use human operators, automatic call distribution, computer telephone integration, interactive voice response systems or similar methods.

The organisation of conventions and trade shows also includes the organisation, promotion and/or management of events, such as business and trade shows, conventions, conferences and meetings, whether or not including the management and provision of the staff to operate the facilities in which these events take place.

Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus include the collection of payments for claims and their remittance to clients, such as bill or debt collection services. Also included are the activities of compiling information, such as credit and employment histories of individuals and credit histories of businesses, and providing this information to financial institutions, retailers, or others who have a need to evaluate the creditworthiness of people and businesses. Packaging activities may be performed on a fee or contract basis and include the bottling of liquids (for example, beverages and food), the packaging of solids (blister packaging, foil-covered and so on), security packaging of pharmaceutical preparations, labelling, stamping and imprinting, parcel-packing and gift-wrapping. Other business support service activities not elsewhere classified include a wide range of support activities, including: verbatim reporting and stenotype recording of live legal proceedings and transcribing subsequent recorded materials; real-time (simultaneous) closed captioning of live television performances of meetings or conferences; address bar coding services; bar code imprinting services; fundraising organisation services on a contract or fee basis; repossession services; parking meter coin collection services; activities of independent auctioneers; the administration of loyalty programmes; other support activities typically provided to businesses not elsewhere classified.

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- office administrative and support activities (Group82.1);
- activities of call centres (Group82.2);
- organisation of conventions and trade shows (Group82.3);
- business support service activities n.e.c. (Group82.9).

The provision of operating staff to carry out the complete operations of a business is excluded from the activities covered in this article, as is the provision of a single (only one) particular aspect of these operations. Also excluded from this division are the printing of documents (offset printing, quick printing and so on) and pre-press services (which are part of the [printing and reproduction of recorded media](#) , Division18), the manufacture of soft drinks and production of mineral water (which are part of the [manufacture of beverages](#) , Division11) and packaging activities incidental to transport (which are part of [warehousing and support activities for transportation](#) , Division52).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Office administrative, office support and other business support activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Administrative and support service activities](#)

Other manufacturing statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the residual activity of other manufacturing in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division32](#).

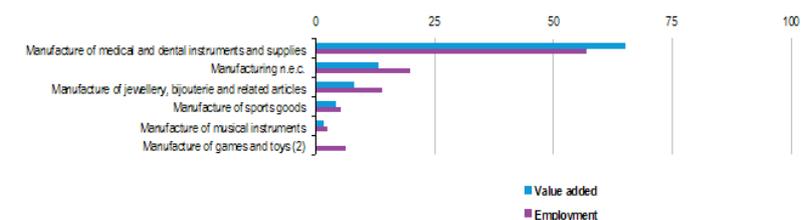
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000) (1)	140
Number of persons employed (1 000)	800
Turnover (EUR million)	98 754
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	62 290
Personnel costs (EUR million)	22 943
Value added (EUR million)	37 016
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	14 073
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	:
Number of persons employed (2)	0.6
Value added (2)	0.7
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	46
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	141.2
Gross operating rate (%)	14.3

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, other manufacturing (NACE Division32), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Value added, not available

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of other manufacturing (NACE Division32), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Other manufacturing (1)	140.0	800.0	88 754	37 016	22 943
Manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles	34.3	110.7	12 137	3 011	1 996
Manufacture of musical instruments (2)	4.5	19.0	1 400	600	451
Manufacture of sports goods	4.2	41.3	5 657	1 532	1 174
Manufacture of games and toys (2)	7.8	51.2	7 869	.	1 388
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	60.0	454.5	57 178	24 066	14 582
Manufacturing n.e.c.	28.7	159.2	14 429	4 902	3 352

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.
(2) Turnover, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, other manufacturing (NACEDivision32), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Other manufacturing	46	30.0	141.2	14.3
Manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles	27	24.3	111.8	8.4
Manufacture of musical instruments	30	29.0	112.0	.
Manufacture of sports goods	37	30.6	121.5	6.3
Manufacture of games and toys	.	29.2	.	.
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	53	35.8	148.1	16.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	31	24.2	127.0	10.7

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, other manufacturing (NACEDivision32), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
	Other manufacturing	Germany	29.0	Ireland	3.3
Manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles	Italy	27.6	Italy	0.1
Manufacture of musical instruments	Germany	42.4	Austria	0.0
Manufacture of sports goods	Italy	20.5	Austria	0.1
Manufacture of games and toys	Germany	.	Czech Republic	0.2
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	Germany	31.5	Ireland	3.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	Germany	25.2	Czech Republic	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in other manufacturing (NACEDivision32), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	140.0	800.0	88 754	37 016	22 943	3 624
Belgium (2)	1.4	4.2	1 022.8	169.6	97.4	42.4
Bulgaria	1.4	8.7	155.7	52.1	25.2	12.6
Czech Republic	0.2	37.8	1 728.5	637.8	360.3	30.5
Denmark (3)	1.2	11.6	2 542.0	1 105.1	532.2	87.0
Germany	15.1	219.4	26 365.6	10 720.3	7 571.6	955.9
Estonia	0.2	2.2	96.8	35.2	22.6	2.4
Ireland	0.2	22.5	6 194.5	2 800.6	1 031.3	225.2
Greece	4.5	10.8	525.3	253.1	126.1	16.9
Spain	9.3	41.3	3 998.8	1 482.9	1 029.1	134.0
France (4)	17.7	71.6	12 748.9	4 419.3	3 401.9	.
Italy	31.6	131.6	15 449.9	4 433.4	2 867.5	513.3
Cyprus	0.3	0.8	55.3	20.7	14.0	2.2
Latvia (5)	0.4	2.1	44.0	16.1	10.8	1.6
Lithuania	0.9	5.3	158.7	59.7	36.0	9.7
Luxembourg	0.1	0.5	40.1	21.1	17.0	1.8
Hungary	3.7	17.3	723.0	236.0	135.0	68.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	3.4	22.4	2 434.3	983.3	649.6	70.5
Austria	1.8	18.4	4 189.7	933.0	659.5	62.8
Poland	13.3	52.5	1 942.3	596.8	281.5	88.7
Portugal	3.4	14.3	866.5	287.3	176.2	45.8
Romania	2.0	14.5	250.9	92.5	55.7	26.0
Slovenia	0.8	4.9	317.8	93.9	69.1	16.5
Slovakia	0.2	5.5	237.7	81.8	55.0	21.3
Finland	1.3	5.4	688.2	243.1	172.6	12.4
Sweden	4.2	14.9	2 774.8	1 053.7	658.7	69.4
United Kingdom	9.8	86.5	9 525.5	4 193.0	2 241.4	356.3
Norway	1.0	4.2	861.6	257.1	195.0	13.2
Switzerland	1.2	21.9	4 064.5	1 847.4	1 114.7	221.3
Croatia	1.8	5.0	147.9	42.0	28.5	3.6

(1) Number of enterprises and investment, 2008.
(2) Excluding manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies (Group 32.5).
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(5) Excluding manufacture of musical instruments (Group 32.2).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, other manufacturing (NACEDivision32), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	46	30.0	141.2	14.3	10.4
Belgium (2)	40	35.6	112.5	7.1	25.0
Bulgaria	6	3.3	181.0	17.3	24.2
Czech Republic	17	11.5	146.4	16.1	12.6
Denmark (3)	95	49.4	193.1	22.5	7.9
Germany	49	37.1	131.7	11.9	8.9
Estonia	16	10.4	154.6	13.1	6.9
Ireland	125	46.1	270.8	28.6	8.0
Greece	24	20.0	117.5	25.5	6.7
Spain	35	29.5	119.9	10.8	9.2
France	.	47.5	.	8.0	.
Italy	34	30.4	110.8	10.1	11.6
Cyprus	26	19.8	132.4	12.1	10.9
Latvia (4)	8	5.7	137.3	11.6	9.9
Lithuania	11	7.6	149.5	15.0	16.2
Luxembourg	41	34.3	119.6	10.1	8.4
Hungary	14	9.0	151.4	14.0	29.1
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	44	34.1	128.6	13.7	7.2
Austria	51	39.0	130.1	6.5	6.7
Poland	11	7.5	152.0	16.2	14.9
Portugal	19	12.9	144.5	10.5	17.1
Romania	6	3.9	161.5	14.7	28.1
Slovenia	19	16.2	119.3	7.8	17.6
Slovakia	15	10.1	148.4	11.3	26.0
Finland	45	37.5	120.3	10.6	5.1
Sweden	71	49.0	144.2	14.2	6.6
United Kingdom	49	27.5	176.4	20.5	8.5
Norway	62	51.7	118.9	9.4	5.1
Switzerland	84	.	.	18.0	12.0
Croatia	8	8.2	101.9	9.1	8.6

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) Excluding manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies (Group 32.5).
(3) 2008.
(4) Excluding manufacture of musical instruments (Group 32.2).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, other manufacturing (NACE Division32), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's other manufacturing sector (Division32) employed 800 thousand persons in 2009, equivalent to 0.6% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 2.6% of the manufacturing (Section C) workforce. The other manufacturing sector's value added was EUR37016 million which was 0.7% of the non-financial business economy total and 2.7% of the manufacturing total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's other manufacturing sector in 2009 was EUR46 thousand per person employed, the same as the manufacturing average and above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed. Despite this relatively high apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs within the EU-27's other manufacturing sector were EUR30.0 thousand per employee, below the EUR34.5 thousand per employee average in manufacturing and the same as the non-financial business economy average.

The combination of the previous two indicators resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's other manufacturing sector that was 141.7% in 2009, slightly above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and well above the manufacturing average (132.1%). The gross operating rate was particularly high: as the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 14.3% of turnover within the EU-27's other manufacturing sector in 2009, just over double the manufacturing average (7.0%) and about 1.5 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). This was the second highest level of profitability (using this measure) among the manufacturing NACE divisions, with only pharmaceuticals manufacturing (Division21) recording a higher value.

Sectoral analysis

The other manufacturing sector contains six subsectors at the NACE group level. Within the EU-27 the largest of these was the manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies (Group32.5), which accounted for close to three fifths (56.8%) of sectoral employment and nearly two thirds (65.0%) of sectoral value added in 2009. The next largest subsector was manufacturing not elsewhere classified (Group32.9) which is a miscellaneous heading covering the production of a heterogeneous range of products, including, for example, pencils, umbrellas, candles and coffins; this subsector contributed 13.2% of sectoral value added in 2009 and employed

nearly one fifth (19.9%) of the other manufacturing workforce. Ranked on their contribution to the sector's total employment the remaining subsectors concerned the manufacture of: jewellery, bijouterie and related articles (Group32.1), games and toys (Group32.4), sports goods (Group32.3) and musical instruments (Group32.2).

In terms of productivity and average personnel costs the largest subsector, namely medical and dental instruments and supplies manufacturing, stood out from the other subsectors; note that some of these indicators are not available for games and toys manufacturing. The EU-27's medical and dental instruments and supplies manufacturing subsector was the only one within the other manufacturing sector to record apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs and wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios above the manufacturing average in 2009.

For the gross operating rate, data for the EU-27 is only available for four of the six other manufacturing NACE groups. The two largest subsectors recorded gross operating rates above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) in 2009, 16.6% for medical and dental instruments and supplies manufacturing and 10.7% for the miscellaneous activity of manufacturing not elsewhere classified. The lowest gross operating rate among the four subsectors for which data are available was 6.3% for sports goods manufacturing, which was the only one of the four subsectors with a gross operating rate below the manufacturing average (7.0%) in 2009.

Country analysis

The German share of EU-27 value added in the other manufacturing sector was 29.0% in 2009, a share that rose to 42.4% for the relatively small activity of musical instruments manufacturing. Germany's share of EU-27 value added was more than double the shares of the next largest Member States, namely Italy (12.0%), France (11.9%) and the United Kingdom (11.3%). Germany had the highest value added of any Member State for four of the other manufacturing subsectors, with Italy recording the highest level of output for both the manufacture of sports goods and jewellery, bijouterie and related articles.

The relative importance of the other manufacturing sector was highest in Ireland where this sector contributed 3.3% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009. Irish specialisation was far greater than in any other Member State: Denmark was the most specialised Member State, as the other manufacturing sector contributed 0.9% of non-financial business economy value added. The least specialised Member States were Cyprus, Romania and Luxembourg as the other manufacturing sector contributed 0.2% or less to their non-financial business economy value added in 2009.

In value added terms, the most specialised Member States for jewellery, bijouterie and related articles manufacturing were Italy and Cyprus; no recent data is available for Greece which traditionally is also specialised in this activity. Austria, the Czech Republic and Germany were the most specialised countries for musical instruments manufacturing. Austria was also specialised in sports goods manufacturing (including winter sports equipment); data for 2008 shows that Estonia was also strongly specialised in this subsector. The Czech Republic and Austria were the most specialised for games and toys manufacturing, although it should be noted that no recent data are available for several Member States including Denmark and Malta (both of which are known to be traditionally specialised in games and toys manufacturing). Ireland was, by far, the most specialised Member State for medical and dental instruments and supplies manufacturing, which was largely responsible for Ireland's position as the most specialised Member State in the other manufacturing sector as a whole. The Czech Republic, Estonia and Lithuania were the most specialised Member States for the miscellaneous subsector of manufacturing not elsewhere classified.

These various specialisations are reflected to some extent in the derived indicators shown in Table 4b. In particular, Ireland's specialisation in the medical and dental instruments and supplies manufacturing subsector resulted in Ireland (270.8%) recording the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the other manufacturing sector. The other Member States recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios ranging from 110.8% in Italy to 193.1% in Denmark (2008 data). Most Member States recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector that was below their national non-financial business economy average, the exceptions being Ireland, Denmark (2008 data), Lithuania, the United Kingdom and Estonia. In contrast, the gross operating rates for the other manufacturing sector were high, as Austria and Cyprus were the only Member States (with data available) to record lower rates for the other manufacturing sector than for their non-financial business economy as a whole. Ireland, Denmark (2008 data) and the United Kingdom all recorded gross operating rates above 20% in 2009.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the other manufacturing sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division32. This division includes the manufacture of a variety of goods not covered in other parts of manufacturing. As this is a residual division, production processes, input materials and the use of the produced goods can vary widely.

The manufacture of jewellery includes the striking of coins, the production of worked pearls, precious and semi-precious stones (including industrial quality and synthetic stones), diamonds, jewellery (including imitation), goldsmiths' articles, technical or laboratory articles of precious metal (except instruments) and the engraving of personal products.

The manufacture of musical instruments includes stringed, wind, percussion, keyboard and electronic instruments, as well as musical boxes, whistles and other mouth-blown sound signalling instruments.

The manufacture of sports goods includes the manufacture of sporting and athletic goods except apparel and footwear.

The manufacture of games and toys includes the manufacture of dolls, toy animals, toys, and games (including electronic), hobby kits, children's vehicles (except metal bicycles and tricycles), so-called scale models, train and construction sets, puzzles and so on.

The manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies includes laboratory apparatus, surgical and medical instruments, surgical appliances and supplies, dental equipment and supplies, orthodontic goods, dentures, and orthodontic appliances.

Manufacturing not elsewhere classified includes the manufacture of brooms and brushes, protective safety equipment, pens and pencils, hand-operated devices for printing, globes, umbrellas, walking sticks, buttons and other fasteners, cigarette lighters, candles, artificial flowers, tailors' dummies, burial coffins and so on, as well as articles of personal use (such as smoking pipes or combs).

This NACE division is composed of six groups:

- the manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles (Group32.1);
- the manufacture of musical instruments (Group32.2);
- the manufacture of sports goods (Group32.3);
- the manufacture of games and toys (Group32.4);
- the manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies (Group32.5);
- manufacturing n.e.c. (Group32.9).

The activities covered by this article exclude the manufacture of saddlery, harnesses, whips, riding crops (which form part of the [manufacture of leather and related products](#) , Division15), sporting weapons and ammunition and metal weights used for weightlifting (which are included within the [manufacture of fabricated metal products](#) , Division25), video game consoles, record players and the like (included within the [manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products](#) , Division26), as well as sports vehicles other than toboggans and the like (which are classified as part of the [manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers](#) and the

[manufacture of other transport equipment](#) , Divisions29 and 30).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Other manufacturing \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Toys](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Other mining and quarrying statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for other mining and quarrying in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , covering [NACE Rev.2 Division08](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	18
Number of persons employed (1 000)	221
Turnover (EUR million)	33 410
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	21 820
Personnel costs (EUR million)	6 527
Value added (EUR million)	11 719
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	5 191
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.2
Value added (1)	0.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	53.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	31.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	170.8
Gross operating rate (%)	15.5

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

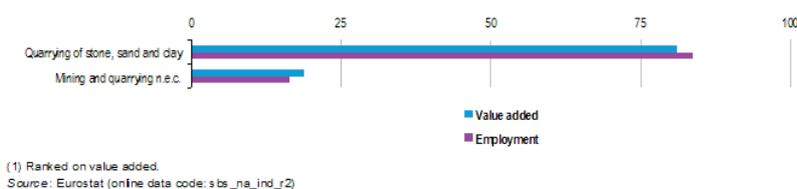


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), EU-27, 2009(1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Other mining and quarrying	17.5	221.4	33 410	11 719	6 527
Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	15.0	185.2	27 000	9 500	5 400
Mining and quarrying n.e.c. (1)	2.1	36.2	5 900	2 200	1 212

(1) Personnel costs, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), EU-27, 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Other mining and quarrying	53.0	31.0	170.8	15.5
Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	51.0	31.0	166.7	15.1
Mining and quarrying n.e.c. (1)	60.0	33.2	183.4	17.5

(1) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), EU-27, 2009-
Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Other mining and quarrying	Germany	18.3	Latvia	0.8
Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	France	20.2	Portugal	0.4
Mining and quarrying n.e.c.	Germany	21.5	Latvia	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator, the information presented is drawn from available data; for more details refer to the data set online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), 2009(1)- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

EU-27 (1)	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	17.5	221.4	33 410	11 719	6 527	3 521
Belgium	0.3	2.6	788.2	250.0	125.4	70.4
Bulgaria	0.3	:	168.4	67.9	29.8	36.6
Czech Republic	0.5	7.2	671.9	242.0	111.0	53.0
Denmark (2)	0.2	1.4	421.0	162.3	75.8	76.7
Germany	1.6	31.1	5 601.4	2 142.7	1 275.1	559.7
Estonia (3)	0.1	0.9	55.1	17.5	12.0	5.8
Ireland	0.2	4.6	981.0	245.3	263.1	30.8
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	2.4	23.2	3 330.3	1 419.0	783.1	261.9
France (4)	1.7	24.4	6 390.6	2 059.9	1 127.4	:
Italy	2.5	20.9	3 333.2	1 047.5	639.6	254.1
Cyprus	0.1	0.6	82.0	45.4	18.2	20.8
Latvia	0.2	2.9	131.0	57.5	25.6	29.5
Lithuania	0.1	2.3	75.9	36.0	25.2	16.4
Luxembourg	0.0	0.3	74.6	31.5	15.5	11.4
Hungary	0.4	3.5	259.4	86.9	38.4	19.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.2	2.0	1 207.7	274.4	116.7	23.4
Austria	0.3	5.0	1 023.7	409.8	218.1	110.2
Poland	1.3	22.6	1 372.2	598.8	258.6	159.4
Portugal	1.3	11.2	791.6	307.0	173.7	134.6
Romania	1.0	12.1	406.1	146.0	71.6	65.0
Slovenia (3)	0.1	1.0	121.0	45.2	22.3	16.8
Slovakia	0.1	2.6	174.8	59.2	35.9	20.7
Finland	0.8	4.1	1 029.9	332.4	147.7	122.6
Sweden	0.6	3.5	614.2	201.6	124.7	55.9
United Kingdom	0.8	16.9	3 794.5	1 137.3	647.8	171.1
Norway	0.6	3.5	637.1	313.7	181.5	156.6
Switzerland	0.2	4.3	1 353.6	564.7	286.6	121.7
Croatia	0.3	3.2	226.2	35.3	38.2	28.7

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Quarrying of stone, sand and clay (NACE Group 081) only.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	53.0	31.0	170.8	15.5	28.2
Belgium	96.4	51.9	185.8	16.2	28.2
Bulgaria	.	.	.	22.7	53.9
Czech Republic	33.6	16.2	207.1	19.5	21.9
Denmark (2)	114.3	54.8	208.6	20.6	47.3
Germany	69.0	42.2	163.5	15.5	26.1
Estonia (3)	20.4	14.2	143.8	10.1	33.2
Ireland	53.0	57.9	91.5	-1.8	12.5
Greece	56.5	32.3	174.9	26.2	8.8
Spain	61.1	34.3	178.3	19.7	18.5
France	.	46.2	.	14.6	.
Italy	50.0	36.7	136.4	12.2	24.3
Cyprus	77.2	32.9	234.2	33.1	45.9
Latvia	20.0	9.0	222.6	24.3	51.3
Lithuania	15.5	10.9	142.2	14.2	45.5
Luxembourg	98.1	48.4	202.7	21.4	36.2
Hungary	25.0	11.2	224.6	19.5	21.8
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	134.4	57.2	235.1	13.1	8.5
Austria	82.6	45.7	180.7	18.7	26.9
Poland	26.5	12.4	213.8	24.8	26.6
Portugal	27.4	15.9	172.4	16.8	43.9
Romania	12.1	6.1	199.2	18.3	44.5
Slovenia (3)	44.6	22.9	194.5	18.9	37.1
Slovakia	23.0	14.0	163.9	13.3	35.0
Finland	82.1	39.4	208.2	17.9	36.9
Sweden	57.9	40.9	141.5	12.5	27.7
United Kingdom (4)	60.1	37.8	228.6	12.9	15.0
Norway	89.6	54.5	164.5	14.1	49.9
Switzerland	130.7	.	.	20.5	21.6
Croatia	10.9	12.5	87.0	-1.3	81.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Quarrying of stone, sand and clay (NACE Group 081) only.

(4) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, other mining and quarrying (NACE Division08), 2009- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's other mining and quarrying sector (Division08) comprised 18thousand enterprises in 2009, employed 221thousand persons, and generated EUR11719 million of value added. As such, this sector contributed 0.2% of the EU-27's non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) employment and value added, while its contribution to mining and quarrying (SectionB) was 34.6% of the workforce and 16.3% of value added.

Apparent labour productivity in the EU-27's other mining and quarrying sector was EUR53 thousand per person employed in 2009, somewhat above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed but equivalent to less than half the mining and quarrying average of EUR112 thousand per person employed. The average personnel costs within the EU-27's other mining and quarrying sector were EUR31.0 thousand per employee in 2009, which was between the average for the non-financial business economy (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and the average for mining and quarrying (EUR34.0 thousand per employee).

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows that value added per person employed was equivalent to 170.8% of average personnel costs per employee in the EU-27's other mining and quarrying sector in 2009. As such, the value for this sector was again closer to the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) than to the mining and quarrying average (321.4%). A broadly similar situation was observed for the gross operating rate, which was 15.5% for other mining and quarrying, between the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the mining and quarrying average (26.6%).

Sectoral analysis

Around six out of every seven enterprises within the EU-27's other mining and quarrying sector were classified under the quarrying of stone, sand and clay (Group08.1), while the remainder were classified to mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified (Group08.2). In output and employment terms the relative importance of quarrying of stone, sand and clay was slightly less, with 81.1% of sectoral value added and 83.6% of sectoral employment – see Figure1.

Through its size, the relatively large subsector for quarrying of stone, sand and clay dominates the other

mining and quarrying sector and therefore the values for many derived indicators for this subsector are generally close to the sectoral average. Apparent labour productivity for the quarrying of stone, sand and clay was EUR51 thousand per person employed, whereas for mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified it reached EUR60 thousand per employee. In a similar manner, the gross operating rate for mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified (17.5%) was somewhat higher than that for the quarrying of stone, sand and clay (15.1%); both of these rates were above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) in 2009, but below the mining and quarrying average (26.6%).

Country analysis

Germany recorded the highest share (18.3%) of EU-27 value added within the other mining and quarrying sector in 2009, followed by France (17.6%) and Spain (12.1%). Germany's position as the largest Member State in the sector was reinforced by having the largest value added terms in the mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified subsector (21.5% of EU-27 value added), whereas France had the largest share (20.2%) for the quarrying of stone, sand and clay subsector.

The same three Member States (Germany, France and Spain) had the largest workforces in the other mining and quarrying sector, although their shares of the EU-27 total were all smaller in employment terms – ranging from 14.0% in Germany to 10.5% in Spain – than they were in value added terms; note that the French data relate to the number of employees, rather than persons employed. The difference between shares of value added and employment can be explained to some extent by the large Polish share of the EU-27 workforce, which reached 10.2% in 2009, which was approximately double the Polish share of EU-27 value added in this sector.

In value added terms the most specialised Member State in this sector in 2009 was Latvia, as 0.8% of Latvian non-financial business economy value added was generated in the other mining and quarrying sector, more than three and a half times the EU-27 average (0.2%). The only other Member States where this sector accounted for 0.5% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009 was Cyprus.

The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios recorded within the other mining and quarrying sector in 2009 were in the Netherlands, Cyprus, Hungary and Latvia, all in excess of 220%. Ireland was the only Member State where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was below 100%, as the apparent labour productivity in Ireland was just 91.5% of the average personnel costs – see Table4b.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the other mining and quarrying sector in the EU, covering NACE Rev.2 Division08. This division includes extraction from mines or quarries as well as dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. These products are used most notably in construction (for example, sands and stones), chemicals and materials manufacturing (for example, clay, gypsum and calcium).

Other mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified includes, for example, the mining and quarrying of abrasive materials, asbestos, natural graphite, steatite (talc), feldspar, natural asphalt, gemstones, quartz and mica.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the quarrying of stone, sand and clay (Group 08.1);

- [mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified \(Group 08.9\)](#).

This division does not include processing (except crushing, grinding, cutting, cleaning, drying, sorting and mixing) of the minerals extracted.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Other mining and quarrying \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: mining](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Non-energy extractive industries](#)
 - [Mining, metals and minerals](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Mining and quarrying](#)

Other professional, scientific and technical activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

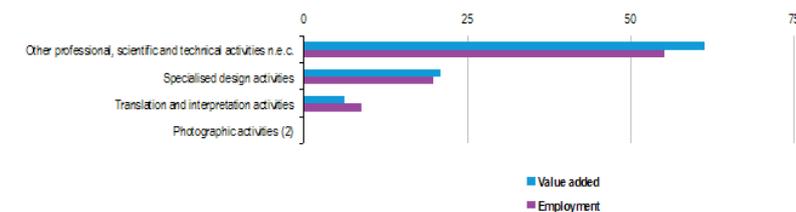
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division74](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	508
Number of persons employed (1 000)	930
Turnover (EUR million)	70 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	37 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	15 900
Value added (EUR million)	33 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	17 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	2.4
Number of persons employed (1)	0.7
Value added (1)	0.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	36.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	115.6
Gross operating rate (%)	24.4

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division74), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) Not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division74), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	507.7	930.0	70 000	33 000	15 900
Specialised design activities	109.6	182.9	15 091	6 927	3 009
Photographic activities (1)	85.2	153.2	10 644	4 647	2 015
Translation and interpretation activities	66.9	82.2	3 951	2 029	940
Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	246.0	511.7	41 973	20 202	10 137

(1) 2008, except number of enterprises.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division74), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	38.0	30.7	115.6	24.4
Specialised design activities	38.0	31.2	121.5	26.0
Photographic activities (1)	30.0	22.5	135.1	24.7
Translation and interpretation activities	25.0	23.2	106.5	30.1
Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	39.0	33.3	118.0	24.0

(1) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division 74), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	United Kingdom	25.9	United Kingdom	1.0
Specialised design activities	United Kingdom	32.0	Sweden	0.3
Photographic activities	Germany	.	Cyprus	0.2
Translation and interpretation activities	Germany	20.5	Latvia	0.1
Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	United Kingdom	27.0	United Kingdom	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2009; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division 74), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	507.7	930.0	70 000	33 000	15 900	3 300
Belgium	8.1	12.9	1 625.0	536.2	223.1	164.4
Bulgaria	6.0	15.3	366.2	103.9	61.1	67.8
Czech Republic	43.9	34.1	1 733.5	494.1	151.3	75.6
Denmark (2)	5.2	15.5	1 618.1	707.0	536.6	44.7
Germany	44.7	108.6	9 731.7	5 575.7	2 236.5	317.4
Estonia	0.9	2.1	41.3	18.8	14.5	2.6
Ireland	4.2	9.1	705.6	321.2	230.5	14.3
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	46.6	64.0	4 817.1	2 692.4	1 588.0	212.7
France (3)	31.2	32.7	6 214.5	2 759.1	1 876.8	.
Italy	126.3	196.9	10 946.8	5 311.0	1 920.3	232.7
Cyprus	0.6	0.9	54.3	26.6	16.5	1.5
Latvia	1.5	3.5	88.6	34.8	20.8	2.8
Lithuania	2.3	3.8	92.2	27.3	17.1	2.1
Luxembourg	0.6	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	19.0	28.4	800.7	225.4	144.9	28.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	19.5	49.4	5 230.4	1 943.7	1 048.9	114.0
Austria	5.0	10.0	865.8	360.5	172.8	20.0
Poland	29.6	54.6	1 927.9	669.6	254.9	62.2
Portugal	9.1	15.6	583.0	232.5	173.1	49.2
Romania	5.3	14.0	212.2	100.1	53.6	33.7
Slovenia	2.3	3.8	167.0	60.4	27.4	10.1
Slovakia	1.2	4.9	285.5	117.0	57.1	7.9
Finland	6.3	10.7	994.2	405.0	276.7	25.0
Sweden	26.6	20.2	2 882.1	970.7	593.8	54.8
United Kingdom	49.7	163.7	15 802.0	8 556.5	3 863.7	268.4
Norway	8.6	9.1	1 096.4	511.3	345.1	26.4
Switzerland	1.4	14.4	2 025.4	1 125.5	775.5	75.3
Croatia	1.8	4.2	156.1	58.2	34.8	2.6

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2009.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division 74), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	36.0	30.7	115.6	24.4	8.7
Belgium	41.5	47.7	88.9	19.3	34.4
Bulgaria	6.8	5.8	115.9	10.7	65.3
Czech Republic	14.5	13.5	107.7	19.2	15.4
Denmark (2)	45.7	47.9	95.5	10.5	6.3
Germany	51.4	36.6	140.1	34.3	5.7
Estonia	8.8	8.2	107.2	10.4	14.0
Ireland	35.4	40.1	88.2	12.9	4.5
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	28.6	30.3	94.6	22.9	7.9
France	.	57.3	.	14.2	.
Italy	27.0	32.5	82.9	31.0	4.4
Cyprus	30.2	23.3	129.6	22.2	5.2
Latvia	9.8	7.4	133.4	15.8	8.0
Lithuania	7.2	6.0	119.4	11.1	7.8
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	7.9	11.5	68.9	10.0	12.5
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	39.3	44.1	89.1	17.1	5.9
Austria	36.2	34.5	105.0	21.7	5.5
Poland	12.3	11.2	109.2	21.5	9.3
Portugal	14.9	12.4	119.9	10.2	21.2
Romania	7.1	4.2	171.6	21.9	33.7
Slovenia	21.4	18.4	116.2	25.7	12.5
Slovakia	23.8	12.2	194.8	20.8	6.7
Finland	38.0	39.8	95.6	12.9	6.2
Sweden	48.1	37.5	128.4	14.1	5.6
United Kingdom	52.3	29.8	175.6	29.7	3.4
Norway	56.4	60.5	93.2	15.1	5.2
Switzerland	78.1	.	.	17.3	6.7
Croatia	13.7	11.3	121.4	15.0	4.5

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, other professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Division 74), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 508 thousand enterprises classified to the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector (Division 74) in the EU-27 in 2009. These enterprises employed 930 thousand persons, approximately 0.7% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 8.5% of the workforce for professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M). They generated EUR 33000 million of value added which was approximately 0.6% of the non-financial business economy total and 6.3% of the professional, scientific and technical activities total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in 2009 was EUR 36 thousand per person employed, below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and the professional, scientific and technical activities average of EUR 47 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's other professional, scientific and technical activities sector were EUR 30.7 thousand per employee, which was marginally higher than the EUR 30.0 thousand per employee average for the non-financial business economy but substantially below the EUR 40.5 thousand per employee average for professional, scientific and technical activities. The impact of relatively low apparent labour productivity was to pull down the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's other professional, scientific and technical activities. In 2009, this ratio stood at 115.6%, which was far below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), although broadly in line with average for all professional, scientific and technical activities (117.0%).

The gross operating rate for the EU-27's other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in 2009 showed that this sector's gross operating surplus was 24.4% of turnover. This level of operating profitability (using this measure) was two and a half times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and was also higher than the average for all professional, scientific and technical activities (17.8%).

Sectoral analysis

Around half of all the enterprises within the EU-27's other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in 2009 were classified to the miscellaneous subsector of other professional, scientific and technical activities not elsewhere classified (Group 74.9). This subsector includes, for example, business and patent brokerages, bill auditing and freight rate information, weather forecasting and environmental consulting. The other professional,

scientific and technical activities not elsewhere classified subsector contributed 61.2% of sectoral value added and employed more than half (55.2%) of the sectoral workforce and had the highest apparent labour productivity (EUR39 thousand per person employed) and the highest average personnel costs (EUR33.3 thousand per employee) among the four subsectors. The balance between apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (118.0%) for the other professional, scientific and technical activities not elsewhere classified subsector that was just above the sectoral average (115.6%) and in line with the average for all professional, scientific and technical activities (117.0%). This subsector's gross operating rate (24.0%) was just below the sectoral average (24.4%), but well above the average for all professional, scientific and technical activities (17.8%).

Within the EU-27 the three remaining subsectors within the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector followed a similar rank from largest to smallest regardless of which measure was used to determine their relative size (numbers of enterprises, employment or value added): the smallest subsector was translation and interpretation activities (Group74.3), followed by photographic activities (Group74.2), while the largest was specialised design activities (Group74.1). The translation and interpretation activities subsector had the lowest apparent labour productivity within the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector while the photographic activities subsector had the lowest average personnel costs (2008 data) – see Table 2b. Due to its particularly low average personnel costs, the photographic activities subsector also recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (135.1%, 2008 data) among the four subsectors. In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the translation and interpretation activities subsector was pulled down by its low apparent labour productivity and was just 106.5%. All four subsectors recorded relatively high gross operating rates, peaking at 30.1% for translation and interpretation activities, which ranked just outside the top ten among all non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2009.

Country analysis

One quarter (25.9%) of the value added generated in the EU-27's other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in 2009 was accounted for by the United Kingdom, a share that rose to 27.0% for the miscellaneous subsector of other professional, scientific and technical activities not elsewhere classified and 32.0% for specialised design activities. Germany had the highest value added in the other two subsectors. The high contribution of the United Kingdom to the EU-27 total was reflected by the fact that it was the most specialised Member State, in value added terms, as 1.0% of non-financial business economy value added in the United Kingdom came from other professional, scientific and technical activities in 2009, just ahead of a 0.9% share for Italy. The least specialised Member State in 2009 was Romania where this sector contributed 0.2% of non-financial business economy value added.

Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector failed to reach 100% in eight Member States in 2009, a frequency that was only surpassed by two other NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy. In contrast, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector was above the non-financial business economy average for three Member States in 2009, most notably in Slovakia, but also in the United Kingdom and Sweden.

The relatively high gross operating rate observed for the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in the EU-27 in 2009 was also evident in nearly all Member States, as Ireland was the only one where the gross operating rate was below the average rate for its non-financial business economy. Germany recorded the highest rate (34.3%) among the Member States in 2009, followed by Italy (31.0%) and the United Kingdom (29.7%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the other professional, scientific and technical activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division74. This division includes the provision of professional scientific and technical services not elsewhere classified, therefore not in Divisions69 to 73.

Specialised design activities include fashion design (for example, related to textiles, jewellery, furniture, personal or household goods), industrial design, graphic design and interior decoration.

Photographic activities include commercial and consumer photograph production, for example, for passports, schools, weddings, publishers, fashion, real estate and tourism. Also included is aerial photography, videotaping of events, film processing and the activities of photojournalists.

Other professional, scientific and technical activities not elsewhere classified include a great variety of service activities generally delivered to commercial clients. This includes those activities for which more advanced professional, scientific and technical skill levels are required, but does not include ongoing, routine business functions that are generally of short duration – these are generally classified to Divisions77 to 82.

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- specialised design activities (Group74.1);
- photographic activities (Group74.2);
- translation and interpretation activities (Group74.3);
- other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c. (Group74.9).

The information presented in this article does not cover architectural and engineering design (part of [architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis](#) , Division71). The coverage of this article also excludes processing motion picture film related to motion picture and television (part of [motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities](#) , Division59) and the operation of coin operated (self-service) photo machines (classified as part of other personal service activities, Division96).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [other professional, scientific and technical activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Pesticide, paint, soap and fibre production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the production of pesticide, paint, soap and fibre, which is part of the [fuel and chemicals production](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to five different [NACE Rev 1.1](#) groups, which cover the manufacture of:

- pesticides and other agro-chemical products (NACE Group 24.2);
- paints and printing inks (NACE Group 24.3), which includes paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, solvents, thinners, varnish removers and printing inks;
- soaps, detergents and toiletries (NACE Group 24.5), which includes washing and cleaning products, perfumes, toiletries and cosmetics;
- other chemical products (NACE Group 24.6), a residual grouping that includes the manufacture of photographic materials, explosives, glues and essential oils, as well as intermediate inputs for other manufacturing processes;
- man-made fibres (NACE Group 24.7).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Miscellaneous chemical products (1)	205	197 284	51 371	708.8	100.0	100.0
Pesticides & other agro-chemical products (1)	0.6	12 012	2 715	29.1	5.3	4.1
Paints, varnishes & similar coatings, printing ink and mastics (2)	45	44 208	12 022	174.0	23.4	24.5
Soap & detergents, cleaning & polishing preparations, perfumes & toilet preparations (2)	8.3	71 443	17 800	266.4	34.6	37.6
Other chemical products	6.8	57 338	16 194	195.6	31.5	27.6
Man-made fibres	0.4	12 283	2 641	43.7	5.1	6.2

(1) Number of enterprises, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products (NACE Groups 24.2, 24.3, 24.5 to 24.7). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

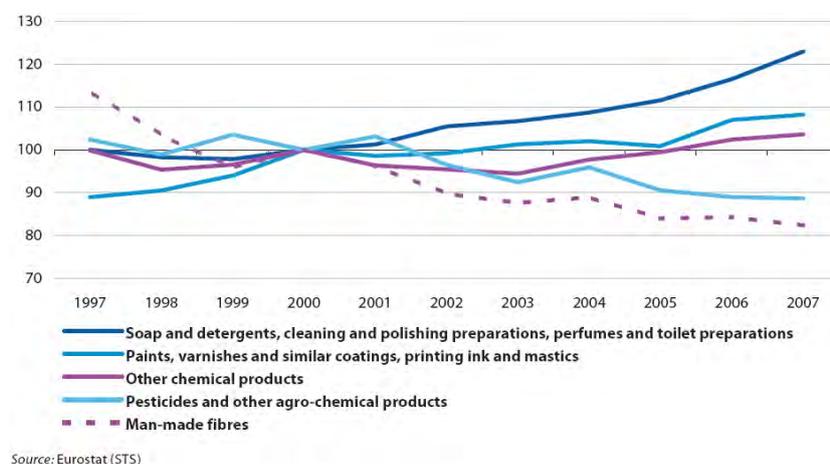


Figure 1: Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products (NACE Groups 24.2, 24.3, 24.5 to 24.7). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Beauty, make-up & skin care preparations including suntan excluding medicaments, lip & eye make-up, manicure & pedicure preparations, powders for cosmetic use & talcum powder	24.52.15.00	7 980	40	-	-	-
Paints & varnishes; based on acrylic or vinyl polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium (including enamels & lacquers)	24.30.11.50	6 192	0,05	3 990	kg	0,07
Washing preparations & cleaning preparations, with or without soap, n.p.s. including auxiliary washing preparations excluding those for use as soap, surface-active preparations	24.51.32.50	6 000	2 000	6 000	kg	1 000
Toilet waters	24.52.11.70	4 136	-	97	litres	-
Printing inks (excluding black)	24.30.24.70	3 839	-	1 155	kg	-
Hair preparations (excluding shampoos, permanent waving & hair straightening preparations, lacquers)	24.52.17.00	2 654	-	-	-	-
Paints & varnishes, based on polyesters dispersed/dissolved in a non-aqueous medium including enamels & lacquers excluding weight of the solvent >50% of the weight of the solution	24.30.12.29	2 465	-	737	kg	-
Washing preparations & cleaning preparations, with or without soap, n.p.s. including auxiliary washing preparations excluding those for use as soap, surface-active preparations	24.51.32.70	2 000	400	1 200	kg	40

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 2 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 24.52.15.00, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 40 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Miscellaneous chemical products (CPA Groups 24.2, 24.3 and 24.5 to 24.7). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Miscellaneous chemical products (1)	30 285	146 710	5 748	72,5	43,7
Pesticides & other agro-chemical products	1 584	9 262	285	93,3	55,0
Paints, varnishes & similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	7 401	32 381	1 083	69,1	43,4
Soap & detergents, cleaning & polishing preparations, perfumes & toilet preparations	10 617	53 718	2 148	66,8	40,8
Other chemical products	8 905	41 580	2 059	82,8	46,6
Man-made fibres (1)	1 778	9 769	467	60,4	40,9

(1) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products (NACE Groups 24.2, 24.3, 24.5 to 24.7). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

The pesticide, paint, soap and fibre production sector (NACE Groups 24.2, 24.3, 24.5, 24.6 and 24.7) comprised a total of a little over 20.5 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2005 that employed 708.8 thousand persons in 2006. These enterprises generated EUR 197.3 billion of turnover of which EUR 51.4 billion was left as value added in 2006, a little less than a quarter (22.6% in 2005) of the total value added generated across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in the EU-27.

Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products

There were just over 600 enterprises across the EU-27 for which the manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products was their main activity in 2005. These enterprises employed 29.1 thousand people, accounting for 1.4% of the workforce across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2006. The sector generated value added of EUR 2.7 billion in 2006, representing a slightly lower share (1.2% in 2005) of the value added generated within fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing activities.

Among the Member States, the main producer of pesticides and other agro-chemical products was Germany, accounting for over one third (37.6%) of the value added generated in the EU-27 and employing a little less than one quarter (23.5%) of the total workforce. In value added terms, Germany was also the Member State

most specialised in this activity.

After a period of annual fluctuations, there was a clear downward trend in the production index of pesticides and other agro-chemical products across the EU-27 between 2001 and 2007 (an [average](#) decline of 2.5% per year). In large part, this decline may be linked to improved incentives to farm in an environmentally sensitive way since the so-called Agenda 2000 reform of the [Common agricultural policy \(CAP\)](#) .

EU-27 [tangible investment](#) in the pesticides and other agro-chemical products manufacturing sector was EUR 0.3 billion in 2006, a relatively small 0.9% share of total tangible investment within fuel processing and chemical manufacturing. Relative to value added generated across the sector, this was the equivalent of an investment rate of 10.5%, which was notably less than the rate of 14.4% for the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005.

[Personnel costs](#) accounted for 14.6% of operating expenditure in this sector in 2006, a little more than the average across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (11.7% in 2005). There was almost no difference in average personnel costs, however, which were EUR 55.0 thousand per employee for the EU-27's pesticides and other agro-chemical products manufacturing sector. The apparent [labour productivity](#) of those working in this sector was EUR 93.3 thousand per person employed, slightly more than 10% below the average for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005. The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the pesticides and other agro-chemical products manufacturing sector was 169.6% in 2006.

Manufacture of paints and printing inks

Paint and printing inks manufacturing was the principal activity of 4.5 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006, providing employment for and estimated 174.0 thousand people, the equivalent of 8.4% of the fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing workforce. The paint and printing inks manufacturing sector generated EUR 12.0 billion of value added in the EU-27 in 2006, of which three tenths (29.9%) came from these activities in Germany and a similar, combined, proportion from the United Kingdom (15.4%) and Italy (13.8%). Although there was moderate specialisation in this activity in Germany, specialisation was stronger in both Estonia and Slovenia, where the value added generated by their respective paints and printing inks manufacturing sectors made about twice the contribution to their national [non-financial business economies](#) as was the average across the EU-27.

During the period between 1997 and 2007, there were three relatively distinct developments in the production index of paints and printing inks; in the period between 2000 and 2005, there was little change in EU-27 output, either side of which there was relatively strong growth. Over the ten year period as a whole, growth in [output](#) averaged 2.0% per year.

EU-27 tangible investment in the paint and printing inks manufacturing sector was EUR 1.1 billion in 2006. Compared with the value added generated by this sector, this represented a relatively low [investment rate](#) of 9.0% even when compared with the average rate across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (14.4% in 2005). In contrast, personnel costs represented a relatively high proportion of operating expenditure (18.6% compared with 11.7% in 2005 for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing), despite average personnel costs in the paints and printing inks sector (EUR 43400 per employee) being relatively low.

The apparent labour productivity of those working in the EU-27's paints and printing inks manufacturing sector was EUR 69.1 thousand per person employed in 2006, about EUR 36.0 thousand less per person than the average level across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005. Even after taking into account relatively lower average personnel costs, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the paints and printing inks sector (159.3%) remained some way beneath the average ratio for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (194.9% in 2005), although it was still just above the average ratio across the non-financial business economy.

Manufacture of soaps, detergents and toiletries

There were 8.3 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 for which the manufacture of soaps, detergents and toiletries was their main activity in 2006. These enterprises employed 266.4 thousand persons, accounting for 12.9% of the total workforce in fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing. In relative terms, the sector was

rather larger in terms of employment than in terms of the value added generated (EUR 17.8 billion).

The manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations (NACE Class 24.52) in the EU-27 was slightly larger than the manufacture of soap and detergents (NACE Class 24.51), generating EUR 1.2 billion more value added in 2006. Among almost all of the Member States, however, the soap and detergents subsector was much the larger of the two. The overall picture for the EU-27 was shaped largely by the size of the perfumes and toiletries manufacturing sector in France; it accounted for 40.9% of EU-27 value added compared with a share of only 10.9% within the soap and detergents manufacturing subsector. Poland and France were the only two Member States that were significantly relatively specialised in soaps, detergent and toiletries manufacturing in the EU-27, the contribution of value added to their respective non-financial business economies being about twice the average across the EU-27

There was relatively little change in the EU-27

production index of the soaps, detergents and toiletries manufacturing sector between 1997 and 2001. However, there then followed a period of accelerated growth through to 2007 (at an average rate of 3.3% per year). These two distinct periods reflected a relative balance between the output growth of perfumes and toilet preparations manufacturing and output declines for soap and detergent manufacturing up to 2001, followed by relatively strong growth in the output of both subsectors through to 2007.

Tangible investment in the soaps, detergents and toiletries sector of the EU-27 was EUR 2.1 billion in 2006, accounting for 6.4% of total tangible investment across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing, rather less than its relative share of value added (8.2% in 2005). This explains the relatively low investment rate of 12.1% in 2006. In contrast, personnel costs represented a relatively high proportion of operating expenditure (16.5% compared with 11.7% in 2005 across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing), despite average personnel costs for the soaps, detergents and toiletries sector (EUR 40800 per employee) being about one quarter (24.5%) lower.

The apparent labour productivity of those working in the soaps, detergents and toiletries sector in the EU-27 was EUR 66.8 thousand per person employed in 2006, about a third less than the average productivity of those working across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005. This relative difference was narrowed somewhat when adjusting productivity for wage differences; the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio was 163.6% in 2006, compared with an average of 194.9% for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005.

Manufacture of other chemical products

The manufacture of other chemical products, such as photographic materials, explosives, glues and essential oils was the principal activity of about 6.8 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006. This grouping of activities provided employment for 195.6 thousand people across the EU-27, a little less than one tenth (9.5%) of the total fuel processing and chemical manufacturing workforce. The sector generated turnover of EUR 57.3 billion in 2006, of which a little over one quarter was left as value added (EUR 16.2 billion).

A clear majority of both the value added generated in the sector (62.1%) and the number of persons employed (59.8%) came from the manufacturing subsector of other chemical products not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 24.66), such as the manufacture of writing inks, lubricating preparations, additives and anti-freezing preparations.

The other chemical products manufacturing sector in Germany generated about one quarter (25.5%) of the value added generated by this sector across the EU-27 in 2006, more than any other Member State. However, the only Member State that was highly specialised in this group of manufacturing activities was Belgium, the contribution of value added from this sector to its non-financial business economy being almost four times the EU-27 average.

The overall rise in the EU-27 production index of other chemicals manufacturing during the period between 1997 and 2007 was largely determined by the strong growth in the output of other chemical products not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 24.66) in the four years after 2003 (an overall increase of 21.4%).

Tangible investment in the other chemicals manufacturing sector was EUR 2.1 billion in 2006, representing

6.2% of total tangible investment across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in the EU-27. This represented a slightly lower proportion than that of the sector's contribution to value added, which was reflected in a lower investment rate (12.7%) in 2006 than across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing as a whole in 2005. Personnel costs represented a relatively high proportion (17.6%) of operating expenditure in the EU-27's other chemicals manufacturing sector in 2006 when compared with fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (11.7% in 2005), despite average personnel costs being about 15% lower.

The apparent labour productivity of those working across the EU-27 in the other chemical products manufacturing sector was EUR 82.8 thousand per person employed in 2006, about a fifth lower than the average for fuel processing and chemical manufacturing in 2005. The difference in productivity was narrowed when taking the lower average personnel costs of the sector into account; the average wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for the other chemical products manufacturing sector of the EU-27 was 177.6% in 2006.

Manufacture of man-made fibres

The man-made fibres manufacturing sector in the EU-27

only comprised 355 enterprises in 2006. This relatively small sector employed 43.7 thousand persons, representing 2.1% of all those working throughout fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in the EU-27. This sector's value added was EUR 2.6 billion in 2006, and its contribution to the total for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in value added terms was about half its contribution in employment terms.

Among the Member States, by far the largest man-made fibres manufacturing sector was in Germany; it contributed almost one third (33.1%) of the EU-27's total value added. However, Austria was clearly the Member State most specialised in this manufacturing activity, the contribution of the value added of the man-made fibres manufacturing sector to its non-financial business economy being about four and a half times the EU-27 average.

There was a distinct downward trend in the EU-27 [production index](#) for man-made fibres in the ten year period through until 2007, although there were some temporary upturns (such as in 2000 and 2004). Between 1997 and 2007, the average rate of decline in the output of man-made fibres manufacturing across the EU-27 was 3.2% per year, with notably faster rates of decline in Italy (an average -6.1% per year), the United Kingdom (-7.3%) and Spain (-8.7%). This downward trend contrasted sharply with the increasing trend of output observed for the EU-27's production index for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing over the same period.

Tangible investment in the EU-27's man-made fibres manufacturing sector was EUR 0.5 billion in 2005, the equivalent of 1.5% of the total tangible investment across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing. Although small, this share represented slightly more than the equivalent share in terms of value added, resulting in an investment rate (17.4%) for man-made fibres manufacturing sector that was higher than the average (14.4%) for the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005.

Although average personnel costs (EUR 40.9 thousand per employee in 2006) in the EU-27's man-made fibres manufacturing sector were low, about a quarter less than the average for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing, the share of personnel costs in operating expenditure was notably higher (15.4% in 2006 – down from 19.0% in 2005 – compared with 11.7% in 2005 for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing as a whole).

The apparent labour productivity of those working in the man-made fibres manufacturing sector was EUR 60.4 thousand per person employed in 2006, about two fifths (42.7%) less than the average value added generated per person employed across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in the EU-27 in 2005. The value added generated per person employed in the sector was a little less than 50% higher than average personnel costs in 2006, which can be seen from a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of (147.9%). considerably less than the ratio for the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing (194.9% in 2005).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Enterprises in the fuel processing and chemicals sector operate within a highly regulated framework that extends from the supply of the raw materials, through their processing to the treatment of waste. The Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemical substances (the so-called [REACH](#) Regulation) came into force on 1 July 2007, with the main aims of improving the protection of human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals. The first list of 15 chemicals to undergo scrutiny was published by the [European Chemicals Agency](#) in October 2008. A new [European Parliament](#) and [Council Regulation](#) on the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures (CLP) was adopted in December 2008, in order to align the labelling and description of hazards around the world. The CLP Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2009, with the deadline for substance classification according to the new rules by 1 December 2010 and for mixtures by 1 June 2015.

The fuel processing and chemicals sector faces a number of key challenges; these are energy and raw materials supply, climate change and barriers to market entry in emerging countries. Against this background, the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the European Chemicals Industry, which was first proposed by the [European Commission](#) in June 2007 ([COM\(2007\) 418](#)), released its final strategy report in February 2009. The strategies focus on more innovation and research (see the importance of this in the article called [Pharmaceuticals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the responsible use of resources and a level playing field for sourcing energy and raw materials, and a drive to open world markets.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Decision \(2007/418\)](#) of 14 June 2007 setting up the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Chemicals Industry in the European Union
- [Regulation \(1272/2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548 and 1999/45, and amending Regulation 1907/2006

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)

Petrochemicals and basic chemical production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the manufacture of petrochemicals and basic chemicals, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1](#) Group 24.1, which is part of the [fuel and chemicals production](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- petrochemicals;
- industrial gases;
- dyes;
- pigments;
- fertilisers;
- primary forms of plastics and synthetic rubber.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Basic chemicals	8.5	342 863	65 006	562.2	100.0	100.0
Industrial gases	1.0	12 678	4 238	37.8	6.5	6.7
Dyes and pigments	0.6	11 209	2 839	35.4	4.4	6.3
Other inorganic basic chemicals	1.2	23 750	5 844	76.5	9.0	13.6
Other organic basic chemicals	1.9	145 935	28 277	159.8	43.5	28.4
Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds	1.1	17 185	2 800	56.8	4.3	10.1
Plastics in primary forms	2.7	106 898	20 283	189.3	31.2	33.7
Synthetic rubber in primary forms	0.1	5 209	725	6.7	1.1	1.2

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of basic chemicals (NACE Group 24.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	18 873	29.0	Germany	166.9	29.7	Ireland	9.4
2	United Kingdom	8 719	13.4	France	63.5	11.3	Belgium	2.7
3	Ireland	8 574	13.2	United Kingdom	55.9	9.9	Germany	1.6
4	Netherlands	6 633	10.3	Italy	46.0	8.2	Hungary	1.3
5	France	5 838	9.0	Spain	33.5	6.0	Finland	1.2

(1) Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of basic chemicals (NACE Group 24.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Polypropylene: in primary forms	24.1651.30	10 341	-	10 185	kg	-
Unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons: ethylene	24.1411.30	10 262	-	13 982	kg	-
Polyurethanes: in primary forms	24.1656.70	7 915	-	4 189	kg	-
Unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons: propene (propylene)	24.1411.40	7 699	-	11 166	kg	-
Nucleic acids and other heterocyclic compounds - thiazole, benzothiazole, other cycles	24.1452.90	7 208	-	153	kg	-
Polyethylene having a specific gravity of ≥ 0.94 ; in primary forms	24.1610.50	6 250	-	6 821	kg	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 6 billion.
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Basic industrial chemicals (including petrochemicals) (CPA Group 24.1). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Basic chemicals	30 644	261 156	12 128	115.6	55.1
Industrial gases	1 910	8 589	969	112.1	52.9
Dyes and pigments	1 871	8 437	430	80.2	53.3
Other inorganic basic chemicals	3 544	-	-	76.4	46.8
Other organic basic chemicals	10 000	120 000	4 100	176.9	63.0
Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds	1 928	14 519	767	49.3	34.3
Plastics in primary forms	10 818	87 764	4 177	107.1	57.7
Synthetic rubber in primary forms	418	4 449	94	108.2	63.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of basic chemicals (NACE Group 24.1). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

The manufacture of basic chemicals (NACE Group 24.1) was the principal activity of about 8.5 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises employed an estimated 562.0 thousand people in 2006, a little over one quarter (27.2%) of the fuel processing and chemicals workforce. The basic chemicals manufacturing sector generated a turnover of EUR 322.9 billion in 2006, about one fifth (EUR 65.0 billion) of which was left as value added.

The manufacture of other organic basic chemicals (NACE Class 24.14) such as hydrocarbons, organic compounds with nitrogen functions and organo-sulphur compounds generated EUR 28.3 billion of value added in 2006 in the EU-27, accounting for a little more than two fifths (43.5%) of the value added across basic chemicals manufacturing. The second largest activity within the sector was the manufacture of plastics in primary forms (NACE Class 24.16), the EUR 20.3 billion of value added generated corresponding to a little less than one third (31.2%) of sectoral value added in 2006. Of the remaining activities, the manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals (NACE Class 24.13) such as carbonates, metallic halogenates and inorganic acids and compounds generated EUR 5.8 billion of value added and that of industrial gases (NACE Class 24.11) a further EUR 4.2 billion of value added. The combined value added of the manufacture of dyes and pigments (NACE Class 24.12), fertilisers and nitrogen compounds (NACE Class 24.15) and the manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms (NACE Class 24.17) accounted for about one tenth (9.8%) of the value added generated across the EU-27's basic chemicals manufacturing sector in 2006.

The basic chemicals manufacturing sector in Germany was by far the largest among the Member States, alone generating 29.0% of the value added generated by this sector across the EU-27. However, Ireland was the Member State by far the most specialised in the manufacture of basic chemicals, the EUR 8.6 billion of value added generated in 2006 contributing 9.4% of the value added generated across its non-financial business economy, which was a little more than eight times the average contribution among Member States. The only other Member State⁹⁷ that showed relatively strong specialisation in this activity in 2006 was Belgium.

The production index for basic chemicals manufacturing in the EU-27 rose continuously during the ten year period through until 2007, at an average 3.3% per year. Output growth was strongest in the period before 2002, after which it slowed considerably before picking up again in 2005. Growth was particularly strong in

⁹⁷Data for the Netherlands are unavailable for 2005 and 2006, although figures for earlier years also point to a similar level of specialisation in this activity as in Belgium.

Ireland (an average 12.6% per year), where output almost quadrupled in the period between 1997 and 2003 before falling back to a more sustained level.

There were relatively steady rises in the output of both other organic basic chemicals and industrial gases during the ten years through until 2007 across the EU-27. In contrast, there was relatively little difference in the output levels of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, nor dyes and pigments in 2007 (when compared with levels in 1997), although there were regular fluctuations in the intervening years. However, a fluctuating but downward trend was observed for the output of synthetic rubber in primary forms, particularly in the period after 2003.

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment across the EU-27 in the basic chemicals manufacturing sector was EUR 12.1 billion in 2006, a little over one third (36.3%) of all tangible investment across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing. The resulting investment rate was 18.7%, slightly higher than the non-financial business economy average (18.4%).

The operating expenditure structure of the basic chemicals manufacturing sector in the EU-27 was similar to the average across the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005. Personnel costs accounted for a little more than one tenth (10.5%) of operating expenditure in the sector in 2006.

The average amount of value added generated by each person employed across the EU-27 in basic chemicals manufacturing was EUR 115.6 thousand in 2006, about a tenth higher than the average (in 2005) across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing. This relative productivity advantage was maintained, even when adjusting productivity for wages, as average **personnel costs** in the sector (EUR 55.1 thousand per person employed in 2006) were very similar to the average for the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing. The wage adjusted **labour productivity** ratio of the basic chemicals manufacturing sector within the EU-27 was 209.7% in 2006, which was bolstered by the high ratio (281.0%) recorded for the other organic basic chemicals subsector (NACE Class 24.14), the largest activity in terms of value added. Of the other activities, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (211.9%) of the industrial gases subsector (NACE Class 24.11) was the only other to equal or surpass the ratio for the sector as a whole. All the other five subsectors at the NACE class level recorded wage adjusted labour productivity ratios in the range of 150% to 185%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the **PRODCOM** statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Enterprises in the fuel processing and chemicals sector operate within a highly regulated framework that extends from the supply of the raw materials, through their processing to the treatment of waste. The Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemical substances (the so-called **REACH** Regulation) came into force on 1 July 2007, with the main aims of improving the protection of human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals. The first list of 15 chemicals to undergo scrutiny was published by the **European Chemicals Agency** in October 2008. A new **European Parliament** and **Council Regulation** on the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures (CLP) was adopted in December 2008, in order to align the labelling and description of hazards around the world. The CLP Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2009, with the deadline for substance classification according to the new rules by 1 December 2010 and for mixtures by 1 June 2015.

The fuel processing and chemicals sector faces a number of key challenges; these are energy and raw materials supply, climate change and barriers to market entry in emerging countries. Against this background, the [High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the European Chemicals Industry](#), which was first proposed by the [European Commission](#) in June 2007 ([COM\(2007\) 418](#)), released its final strategy report in February 2009. The strategies focus on more innovation and research (see the importance of this in the article called [Pharmaceuticals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the responsible use of resources and a level playing field for sourcing energy and raw materials, and a drive to open world markets.

Petroleum and natural gas are used by petrochemical enterprises to produce a range of products; these concern basic petrochemicals such as aromatics (for example, naphthalene and xylenes), methanol, and olefins (for example, butadiene and acetylene), intermediate products (for example, ethyl benzene and phenol) and petrochemical products (for example, plastics, solvents, additives and agro-chemicals). Petrochemicals are then used by many other downstream sectors of the economy as a raw material for use in a myriad of products (for example, healthcare products, plastics packaging and synthetic rubber tyres).

The sector is touched by legislation at various levels, with environmental protection and health and safety prominent. The REACH and CLP legislations mentioned in the article on Fuel processing and chemicals production statistics concern forms of classifying, packaging and labelling chemicals. Other new legislation has looked at implications of the global chemicals trade. For example, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) adopted [Legislation](#) on the export and import of dangerous chemicals in June 2008, thereby implementing the [Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure \(PIC\)](#) with a number of further provisions. The focus of this legislation is to protect human health and the environment from potential harm. As such, it complemented the 2007 Community Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)⁹⁸, which dealt with assessing measures to tackle the accumulation of adverse chemical substances in various ecosystems, across international boundaries. Civil protection legislation was also developed further in 2007, in part looking at the impact of potential chemical accidents and responses to that; Council Decisions on the civil protection mechanism ([Decision \(2007\) 779](#)) set the framework for a co-ordinated response by Member States and the Community in the event of [major emergencies](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Decision 2007/418](#) of 14 June 2007 setting up the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Chemicals Industry in the European Union
- [Decision 2007/779,Euratom](#) of 8 November 2007 establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism
- [Regulation 162/2007](#) of 19 February 2007 amending Regulation 2003/2003 relating to fertilisers for the purposes of adapting Annexes I and IV thereto to technical progress
- [Regulation 689/2008](#) of 17 June 2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals
- [Regulation 1272/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548 and 1999/45, and amending Regulation 1907/2006

⁹⁸SEC(2007) 341.

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)

Notes

Pharmaceuticals production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, which is part of the [fuel and chemicals production](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to two [NACE Rev 1.1](#) classes, which are:

- the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products (NACE Class 24.41);
- pharmaceutical preparations (NACE Class 24.42), which includes medicaments, vaccines, homeopathic preparations, dental fillings, bandages and dressings.

	R&D expenditure (EUR million)	Share of manufacturing R&D expenditure (%)
DK	1 050.7	44.3
DE	3 343.7	7.3
ES	605.8	18.0
FR	960.9	6.5
SE	1 475.9	22.8
UK	648.3	8.6

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of pharmaceuticals (NACE Group 24.4). Intra-mural research and development expenditure: selected Member States, 2006

Main statistical findings

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals & botanical products (1)	4.5	196 000	70 500	610.0	100.0	100.0
Basic pharmaceutical products (2)	0.8	:	:	:	:	:
Pharmaceutical preparations	3.6	177 255	62 979	539.5	89.3	88.4

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Number of enterprises, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products (NACE Group 24.4). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	14 244	20.2	Germany	127.8	21.0	Slovenia	4.1
2	France	13 714	19.5	France	105.0	17.2	Belgium	3.0
3	United Kingdom	10 977	15.6	United Kingdom	70.8	11.6	Sweden	2.9
4	Italy	6 472	9.2	Italy	69.8	11.4	Ireland	2.7
5	Sweden	4 616	6.5	Spain	38.9	6.4	Hungary	2.5

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; Estonia, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Estonia, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products (NACE Group 24.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Medicaments containing corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives & structural analogues, put up in measured doses or for retail sale	24.42.12.65	8 394	-	-	-	-
Vaccines for human medicine	24.42.21.40	4 799	-	-	-	-
Medicaments containing vitamins; provitamins; derivatives & intermixtures thereof; for therapeutic or prophylactic uses; put up in measured doses or for retail sale	24.42.13.60	2 938	-	-	-	-
Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient	24.42.23.40	2 648	-	-	-	-
Antisera & other blood fractions	24.42.21.20	2 623	-	-	-	-
Medicaments of penicillins, streptomycins or deriv. thereof, in doses or p.r.s.	24.42.11.60	2 400	800	-	-	-
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics; for therapeutic or prophylactic uses; put up in measured doses or for retail sale	24.42.12.60	2 400	300	-	-	-
Medicaments of alkaloids or derivatives thereof, p.r.s.	24.42.13.40	2 163	-	-	-	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 2 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 24.42.11.60, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 800 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 4: Pharmaceuticals (CPA Group 24.4). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products (1)	33 900	132 000	8 439	115.6	56.1
Basic pharmaceutical products (2)	3 300	-	879	87.0	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	30 508	118 378	7 560	116.7	56.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products (NACE Group 24.4). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

Against the background of innovation concerns, it is interesting to note the [research and development \(R & D\)](#) expenditure within the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector. Among the 20 Member States for which data are available⁹⁹ for either 2005 or 2006, intra-mural expenditure was EUR 8.7 billion, 90% of which was spent in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom and Spain. In Denmark, as well as Slovenia, R&D expenditure in pharmaceutical manufacturing accounted for a little over two fifths of all R&D expenditure in manufacturing. This proportion was highest in Hungary, where it was nearly three fifths in 2006. In contrast, this share was well below 10% in Germany, France and the United Kingdom, among a number of Member States.

⁹⁹Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland, not available.

Structural profile

There were around 4.5 thousand [enterprises](#) throughout the [EU-27](#) for which pharmaceuticals manufacturing was their principal activity in 2006. These enterprises employed an estimated 610.0 thousand persons in the Member States, about three in every ten of the workers within all fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing activities. The [value added](#) generated by pharmaceutical activities in the EU-27 was EUR 70.5 billion in 2006, a little more than one third (36.0%) of the [turnover](#) generated. The sector also contributed three tenths of the value added generated across all fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005.

The vast majority (89.3%) of the value added generated by the pharmaceuticals sector of the EU-27 came from the pharmaceutical preparations manufacturing subsector (NACE Class 24.42), the remainder coming from the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products (NACE Class 24.41).

The pharmaceuticals manufacturing sectors in Germany and France were larger than in other Member States and similar in size in terms of their value added generated in 2006; each contributed about one fifth of EU-27 value added. Although both of these countries showed moderate specialisation in these activities, specialisation was much stronger in Hungary, Ireland, Sweden, Belgium and particularly in Slovenia, where the pharmaceuticals sector contributed around 4.1% of non-financial business economy value added in 2006, over three times the equivalent share for the EU-27.

In the ten year period through until 2007, there was a consistent and steep rise in the production index for EU-27 pharmaceuticals manufacturing. Indeed, among the nine NACE groups within fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing for which data are available¹⁰⁰, the growth in the [output](#) of pharmaceuticals manufacturing (an average 6.1% per year) was the highest and about twice the rate of growth of the next highest that was recorded for basic chemicals manufacturing. Among the Member States, output growth was particularly strong in Greece (an average 14.1% per year) and Ireland (an average 18.0%), whereas there were moderate declines in Portugal and Finland.

EU-27 [tangible investment](#) in the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector was EUR 8.4 billion in 2006, which was about one quarter of tangible investment across all fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing activities. Nevertheless, this represented a slightly lower share than the equivalent share in terms of value added, resulting in an investment rate for the pharmaceuticals sector (12.0%) that was beneath the average rate (14.4% in 2005) for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing.

[Personnel costs](#) accounted for about one fifth (20.4%) of the pharmaceutical sector's operating expenditure in 2006, approaching twice the average share (11.7% in 2005) of all fuel processing and chemical manufacturing activities. This notably higher share was not, however, the result of particularly higher average personnel costs. Indeed, average personnel costs of EUR 56.1 per pharmaceutical employee in 2006 were almost identical to those across the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in the EU-27 in 2005. The apparent [labour productivity](#) of those working in the EU-27's pharmaceutical sector in 2006 was about EUR 10.0 thousand higher than the average across fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing in 2005; each person employed in pharmaceuticals manufacturing in the EU-27 generated an average of EUR 115.6 thousand of value added in 2006. The value added generated per person employed in the pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector covered average personnel costs about twice over. In these terms, the EU-27 wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for the pharmaceuticals sector of 205.9% in 2006 was slightly higher than that (194.9% in 2005) for the whole of fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing. Among the Member States, wage adjusted labour productivity ratios for the pharmaceuticals sector were much higher than average (for fuel processing and chemicals manufacturing) in Belgium, Romania, Finland and Sweden, but much lower in Greece, Spain, Estonia (2005) and Poland (2005).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

¹⁰⁰NACE Group 23.3 for the processing of nuclear fuels, not available.

Context

Enterprises in the fuel processing and chemicals sector operate within a highly regulated framework that extends from the supply of the raw materials, through their processing to the treatment of waste. The Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemical substances (the so-called [REACH Regulation](#)) came into force on 1 July 2007, with the main aims of improving the protection of human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals. The first list of 15 chemicals to undergo scrutiny was published by the [European Chemicals Agency](#) in October 2008. A new [Regulation](#) on the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures (CLP) was adopted in December 2008, in order to align the labelling and description of hazards around the world. The CLP Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2009, with the deadline for substance classification according to the new rules by 1 December 2010 and for mixtures by 1 June 2015.

The fuel processing and chemicals sector faces a number of key challenges; these are energy and raw materials supply, climate change and barriers to market entry in emerging countries. Against this background, the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the European Chemicals Industry, which was first proposed by the [European Commission](#) in June 2007 ([Decision 2007/418](#)), released its final strategy report in February 2009. The strategies focus on more innovation and research, the responsible use of resources and a level playing field for sourcing energy and raw materials, and a drive to open world markets.

Legislation for medicinal products for human use and veterinary use continues to be updated to reflect new developments. These include the [November 2007 Regulation](#) updating rules governing the production, distribution and use of advanced therapy medicinal products, for processes such as gene therapy, somatic cell therapy and tissue engineering, by bringing them into a single, integrated framework. The European Commission also produced a Communication clarifying for the pharmaceutical sector the information to be provided in applications of medicinal products under paediatric investigation plans ([OJ 2008/C 243/01](#)).

However, the [European Commission](#) issued a Communication in December 2008 recognising that more needs to be done to address inequalities of availability of information about medicines, the growth in counterfeit medicines and the slow down in innovation. It laid out three legislative proposals:

- to tackle the growing issues of counterfeiting and illegal distribution of medicines ([COM\(2008\) 664 final](#));
- to enable citizens to have access to high-quality information on prescription-only medicines ([COM\(2008\) 662 final](#));
- to improve patient protection by strengthening the EU system for the safety monitoring ('pharmacovigilance') of medicines ([COM\(2008\) 664 final](#)).

Community action within the pharmaceuticals sector has had the dual objective of safeguarding public health by providing safe and effective medicines, while creating a business environment that stimulates research, boosts innovation and supports competitiveness.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Decision 2007/418](#) of 14 June 2007 setting up the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Chemicals Industry in the European Union
- [Regulation 1394/2007](#) of 13 November 2007 on advanced therapy medicinal products and amending Directive 2001/83/EC and Regulation 726/2004
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 662 final](#) for amending, as regards information to the general public on medicinal products for human use subject to medical prescription, Regulation 26/2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 664 final](#) for amending, as regards pharmacovigilance of medicinal products for human use, Regulation 726/2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 668 final](#) for amending Directive 2001/83 as regards the prevention of the entry into the legal supply chain of medicinal products which are falsified in relation to their identity, history or source
- [Regulation 1272/2008](#) of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548 and 1999/45, and amending Regulation 1907/2006

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)
- [International trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products](#)

Notes

Pipeline transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers pipeline transport statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 60.3, which is part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the transport of gases, liquids, slurry and other commodities via pipelines;
- the operation of pump stations.

This article does not include the distribution (as opposed to the transport) of natural or manufactured gas via mains, or of water or steam.

Main statistical findings

The [EU-27](#)'s transport via pipelines sector (NACE Group 60.3) had approximately 130 [enterprises](#) which together generated EUR 11.0 billion of [turnover](#) in 2005 and as such its share in transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) turnover was 1.0%. Although data is only available for a few Member States it is clear that in turnover terms this sector is relatively important in Italy which accounted for 18.3% of the EU-27's turnover in 2005, while Germany also recorded a large share (14.8%). [Employment](#) in this sector in the EU-27 was in excess of 16.8 thousand persons in 2005, with large workforces in Romania (7.9 thousand), Poland (3.4 thousand) and Italy (3.0 thousand).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own [output](#), rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the 2001 White paper '[European transport policy for 2010: time to decide](#)' and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is

to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)
- [Transport](#) , see:

Oil pipeline transport (pipe)

Oil pipeline transport - Infrastructure (pipe_if)

Oil pipeline transport - Enterprises, economic performances and employment (pipe_ec)

Oil pipeline transport measurement - goods (pipe_go)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / metadata

- [Oil pipeline transport](#) (ESMS metadata file - pipe_esms)

Other information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Freight transport statistics](#)
- [Passenger transport statistics](#)
- [Transport statistics at regional level - Motorway networks](#)
- [Inland transport infrastructure at regional level - Motorways](#)
- [Inland transport infrastructure at regional level - Railways](#)
- [Transport modal breakdown](#)

Plastics production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the production of plastics, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 25.2](#), which is part of the [rubber and plastics](#) sector. This article covers the manufacture of plastic products, including:

- plastic sheets, pipes and tubes;
- plastic packaging goods (such as bags, containers and bottles);
- plastic products for the construction sector (such as doors, frames and baths);
- other plastic products (such as insulating and lighting fittings).

Note that the article does not cover the manufacture of plastic games, toys, footwear, furniture or linoleum.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Plastic products (1)	57.2	209 676	60 000	1 381.2	100.0	100.0
Plastic plates, sheets, tubes & profiles (1)	8.2	58 209	15 235	281.6	25.4	20.4
Plastic packing goods	8.6	41 856	11 144	254.4	18.6	18.4
Builders' ware of plastic (1)	11.5	32 325	10 000	254.3	16.7	18.4
Other plastic products	29.0	77 286	24 055	590.8	40.1	42.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 1: Manufacture of plastic products (NACE Group 25.2). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	16 879	28.1	Germany	305.2	22.1	Slovenia	1.8
2	United Kingdom	9 087	15.1	United Kingdom	180.2	13.0	Czech Republic	1.7
3	France	7 959	13.3	France	164.3	11.9	Lithuania	1.5
4	Italy	7 316	12.2	Italy	155.4	11.2	Germany	1.5
5	Spain	4 065	6.8	Poland	112.6	8.3	Poland	1.4

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Malta, not available; the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Manufacture of plastic products (NACE Group 25.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Plastic products (1)	39 884	150 809	9 000	43.4	30.0
Plastic plates, sheets, tubes & profiles	9 649	43 510	2 391	54.1	35.1
Plastic packing goods	7 371	31 082	2 221	43.8	29.9
Builders' ware of plastic (2)	6 370	22 605	1 020	39.3	26.1
Other plastic products	16 495	53 612	3 392	40.7	29.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; Investment in tangible goods, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 3: Manufacture of plastic products (NACE Group 25.2). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Plastic parts & accessories for all land vehicles (excluding for locomotives or rolling stock)	25.24.90.60	20 210	0.5		
Plastic doors; windows & their frames & thresholds for doors	25.23.14.50	12 887		90 units	
Plastic carboys; bottles; flasks & similar articles for the conveyance or packing of goods; of a capacity ≤ 2 litres	25.22.14.50	6 900	300	99 000 units	3 000
Sacks & bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones)	25.22.11.00	6 885		3 118 kg	
Plastic boxes; cases; crates & similar articles for the conveyance or packing of goods	25.22.13.00	6 028	4	2 484 kg	0.7

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 6 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 25.24.90.60, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 0.5 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 4: Plastics (CPA Group 25.2). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

According to [Plastics Europe](#), the EU-27 together with Norway and Switzerland produced 65.6 million tonnes of plastics in 2007, accounting for a quarter of global production. There are a wide range of applications for plastics across many manufacturing activities. Demand by converters of plastics in the EU-27, Norway and Switzerland was for a total 52.5 million tonnes, of which just over one third (37%) was for packaging, a further fifth (21%) for building and construction and a little under one tenth (8%) for the automotive applications.

Structural profile

The plastics manufacturing sector (NACE Group 25.2) employed about 1.4 million persons across the EU-27 in 2006, about eight in every ten workers within rubber and plastics manufacturing. These persons were employed by some 57.2 thousand [enterprises](#), which generated an estimated [value added](#) of EUR 60.0 billion from turnover of EUR 209.7 billion in 2006.

The value added generated by the manufacture of other plastics (NACE Class 25.24), covering the production of goods such as plastic tableware and kitchenware as well as electrical insulating, was the largest activity within this sector, generating two fifths of EU-27 value added in 2006. A further quarter (25.4%) came from the manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles manufacturing (NACE Class 25.21), while the manufacture of plastic packing goods (NACE Class 25.22) and builders' ware (NACE Class 25.23) provided the remainder.

The plastics manufacturing sector in Germany generated more value added in 2006 than that of any other Member State, accounting for over one quarter (28.1%) of the EU-27 total, almost twice the contribution of the next highest share from the United Kingdom (15.1%). There was not a particularly strong level of relative specialisation in value added terms within the plastics manufacturing sector. The relative contribution of the value generated by this sector to total value added in the [non-financial business economy](#) was highest in Slovenia, where it was about two thirds more than the EU-27 average.

For most of the plastics manufacturing subsectors, EU-27 [production indices](#) in the period between 1997 and 2007 followed a broad pattern of growth through until 2000 followed by a year or two of stagnation or contraction before a further upswing in output through until the end of the period. In this respect, the development of the output of builders' ware of plastic manufacturing was something of an anomaly. Over the same ten year period, the production index declined by a total of 6.6%, with upturns in 1998, 2003 and 2006 being followed immediately by declines.

Expenditure and productivity

[Tangible investment](#) in the plastics manufacturing sector in 2006 was valued at EUR 39.9 billion, representing about three quarters (76.2%) of all tangible investment across the EU-27's rubber and plastics manufacturing activities, resulting in an investment rate of 15.0%.

The average value added generated by each person employed within the EU-27's plastics manufacturing sector was EUR 43.4 thousand in 2006, which was EUR 13.4 thousand higher than the average [personnel costs](#) of each

employee (note the latter does not include self proprietors). As a result, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the plastics manufacturing workforce was 144.7% in 2006, almost identical to the average for the whole of rubber and plastics manufacturing. This was also the case among a majority of the Member States for which data are available¹⁰¹, with exceptions limited to Bulgaria (where this ratio was 20 percentage points higher for plastics manufacturing), and to Slovakia and the Czech Republic (where it was between 20 and 30 percentage points lower for plastics manufacturing).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Recent legislation within this area has focused on environmental issues, with a key development being the adoption of the revised [Waste Framework Directive](#) of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) in November 2008. This sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the 'polluter pays principle' or the 'waste hierarchy'. With regard to the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector, the Directive obliges Member States to take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, set up separate collections of waste. By 2020, the recycling of waste materials such as plastics, among others, from households should be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight. End-of-waste criteria that provide a high level of environmental protection and an environmental and economic benefit should be laid down for tyres.

The production of plastic begins with the distillation of heavy crude oil into hydrocarbon fractions, the most important of which is called naphtha. Polymerisation and polycondensation are the two key processes used to produce plastics. Plastics can be grouped into two main polymer families: these are thermosets, which do not soften once moulded; and thermoplastics, which soften on heating and then harden on cooling.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/98](#) of 19 November 2008 on waste

¹⁰¹Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Malta, not available.

External links

- [The Plastics Portal](#)

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)
- [International trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products](#)

Notes

Post and courier sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers post and courier sector statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 64.1, which is part of the [media and communications](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- national post activities (NACE Class 64.11), which include the pick-up, transport and delivery (domestic or international) of mail and parcels, and other services such as P.O. boxes.
- other courier activities (NACE Class 64.12), which include mainly express courier services, where enterprises have widened their initial focus on business documents towards the transfer of packages and freight, blurring the distinction between courier and transport enterprises.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of permanent post offices (units)	103 176	101 602	99 801	100 182	100 366
of which, staffed by people from outside the administration (%)	36,5	35,9	35,6	36,8	40,7
Number of letter-post items, domestic service (million)	112 769	112 764	116 866	117 227	115 135
Number of letter-post items, international service-dispatch (million)	2 902	2 905	2 785	2 712	2 686
Ordinary parcels, domestic services (million)	1 073	1 041	1 066	1 013	990
Ordinary parcels, international service-dispatch (million)	14	14	14	14	15

Source: UPU, <http://www.upu.int>, Postal statistics database.

Table 1: Postal services. Evolution of main indicators, EU-27

Main statistical findings

	Letter-post services (thousand) (1)	of which (%):	Price for standard letter (EUR)	On-time delivery (D+1) (%) (3)
		Reserved area (2)		
BE	:	:	0.52	92.0
BG (4)	71 782	77.6	0.23	88.0
CZ	930 396	56.5	0.26	94.0
DK	1 367 236	60.6	0.64	94.1
DE	17 000 000	67.6	0.55	95.9
EE	117 439	38.9	0.28	90.5
IE	709 500	75.0	0.48	72.0
EL	652 413	76.3	0.52	77.7
ES (5)	5 078 353	59.3	0.30	87.0
FR	:	:	0.54	81.2
IT	5 474 137	61.4	0.60	88.1
CY	54 406	:	0.35	63.6
LV	69 768	89.0	0.32	92.5
LT	120 015	45.2	0.29	67.8
LU	180 800	65.6	0.50	97.3
HU	839 767	87.1	0.34	91.8
MT	53 617	93.5	0.19	93.4
NL	4 918 000	:	0.39	96.6
AT	:	:	0.55	95.0
PL	1 634 200	81.3	0.51	68.2
PT	1 239 000	76.7	0.45	92.6
RO (6)	329 695	46.7	0.14	66.2
SI (6)	398 008	70.0	0.20	88.0
SK	360 611	56.2	0.43	96.5
FI	2 150 100	0.0	0.70	96.0
SE	2 664 257	0.0	0.59	94.2
UK	:	0.0	0.47	94.0
HR (5)	298 891	87.1	0.31	98.0
IS	57 614	88.4	0.57	89.0
NO	1 247 409	:	0.81	82.4

(1) Letter-post services: the indicator covers items of correspondence (ordinary letters and postcards, direct mail, registered mail, insured mail) and other letter-post items (books, catalogues, newspapers and periodicals).

(2) Reserved area: refers to the standard letter-post service, where USPs enjoy exclusive rights to provide services. The reserved area is delineated at country level within weight/price limits given by the EC postal directives (97/67/EC and 2002/39/EC). Country definitions for the reserved area vary, so direct comparisons between countries should be made with prudence. In this publication it is expressed in terms of the percentage of the total letter post services.

(3) On-time delivery: the indicator refers to the share of priority letters delivered on-time according to national performance indicators, the standard measured is D+1.

(4) Price and on-time delivery, 2004.

(5) On-time delivery is calculated at D+3.

(6) On-time delivery is calculated at D+2.

Source: Eurostat, Inquiry on Postal Services 2007

Table 2: Postal services. Selected indicators for Universal Service Providers (USPs), 2006

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added		Share in total (%)	
			(EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Value added	Persons employed
Post and courier activities (1)	40.0	100 978	60 000	1 881.7	100.0	100.0
National post activities (2)	.	56 883	39 964	1 239.7	65.9	65.9
Courier activities (2)	39.6	44 095	20 673	642.0	34.1	34.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; number of enterprises, turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.

(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Post and courier activities (NACE Group 64.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Post and courier activities (1)	50 000	42 953	3 000	32.2	27.6
National post activities (2)	35 609	16 272	2 046	32.2	29.1
Courier activities (2)	14 700	26 681	1 428	32.2	24.6

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; purchases of goods and services, apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs, 2005.

(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Post and courier activities (NACE Group 64.1). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

Focus on postal infrastructure and transport of postal items

According to data collected by the UPU from its postal administration members, there were about 100.4 thousand permanent post offices in the EU-27 in 2006. This was slightly more than in 2004 or 2005, and equivalent to one permanent post office for every 4.9 thousand inhabitants on average.

The number of letter-items for both domestic and international dispatch was 117.8 billion in the EU-27 in 2006, about 2 billion less than in 2004 or 2005 and equivalent to an average of 238 letters per inhabitant. Ordinary parcels for both domestic and international dispatch amounted to 1.0 billion items in 2006, again slightly lower than the previous two years. For both letters and parcels, domestic deliveries accounted for the vast majority of the total, 98.5% for letters and 97.7% for parcels.

According to Eurostat's Inquiry on Postal Services, among the Member States for which data is available, mail deliveries in the 'reserved area' (where universal service providers have exclusive rights) ranged from 39% of letter-post services in Estonia up to 94% in Malta, with Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom reporting no reserved area. The price for a standard letter was 20 cents or less in Romania, Malta and Slovenia, while it reached 60 cents or more in Finland, Denmark and Italy.

Structural profile

There were approximately 40.0 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's post and courier activities (NACE Group 64.1) sector in 2005. With close to 1.9 million persons employed, this sector represented 38.4% of the media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64) workforce in 2005. This sector's contribution in terms of output was much lower, 13.1% in terms of turnover and 17.2% in terms of value added. National post activities (NACE Class 64.11) was the largest of the two subsectors within the post and courier activities sector, accounting for slightly less than two thirds both of sectoral value added and employment in 2005, the remainder being accounted for by courier activities (NACE Class 64.12).

The five largest EU economies were also the five largest contributors to the post and courier activities sector in 2006, whether measured in value added or employment terms. Looking at the relative contribution of post and courier activities to national non-financial business economy value added, relatively few Member States were particularly specialised or unspecialised in these activities. The most specialised was France where post and courier activities generated 1.4% of non-financial business economy value added, only slightly above the EU-27 average of 1.1%; the least specialised countries included the Baltic Member States, Spain and Cyprus where post and courier activities contributed around 0.5% of non-financial business economy value added. It should be noted that no recent data is available for Luxembourg which, traditionally, is specialised in these activities.

Annual [short-term statistics](#) for post and courier activities in the EU-27 provide a picture of the development of the turnover index over the period 2000 to 2007 – see [Media and communications statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) . During this period there was uninterrupted year on year turnover growth in this sector, on average 4.1% per year, compared with an average growth rate of 5.3% per year for non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74).

Expenditure and productivity

In the EU-27's post and courier activities [tangible investment](#) was valued at EUR 3.0 billion in 2006, equivalent to 5.0% of value added: this [investment rate](#) was the fifth lowest of all non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2005 or 2006. More than half of operating expenditure in 2005 was accounted for by [personnel costs](#) ; this was the fourth largest share of personnel costs recorded among all NACE groups in the non-financial business economy, mainly influenced by the high share recorded in national post activities where personnel costs took up more than two thirds (68.6%) of [operating expenditure](#) . In other courier activities, personnel costs still represented more than one third (35.5%) of operating expenditure in 2005, just over double the non-financial business economy average in the same year.

With EUR 32.2 thousand of value added generated per person employed in 2005, the EU-27's post and courier services sector recorded a relatively low level of apparent [labour productivity](#) compared with most other activities, as the non-financial business economy average was EUR 10.1 thousand above this value. Average personnel costs were EUR 27.6 thousand per employee in the EU-27, only slightly below the non-financial business economy (EUR 1.3 thousand below) in 2005. As a consequence, the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for post and courier services was extremely low, 116.6% in the EU-27 in 2005, significantly below the non-financial business economy average of 146.5% and the media and communications average of 188.7% in the same year. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was higher for other courier activities (131.0%), while it was as low as 110.0% for national post activities in the EU-27 as a whole. Most Member States¹⁰² recorded a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for post and courier activities, although Sweden was the only one that recorded a ratio below parity (100%) indicating that average personnel costs exceeded apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the postal statistics database [UPU](#) and Eurostat, Inquiry on Postal Services 2007.

Context

This sector gathers together several activities linked to media and communication activities, however, within this group a distinction has to be made between traditional activities (for example, postal services) for which the level of activity is rather stable and other newer activities (such as mobile telephony and electronic publishing), for which growth developments are more marked.

In most Member States, universal service providers (USPs)¹⁰³ still operate as a monopoly and have exclusive rights, balanced by the fact that they have a universal service obligation. Private operators dominate the express services market, providing letter and parcel services, specifically to the business-to-business, direct mail and business-to-private segments of the market. Since the middle of the 1990's there have been gradual developments towards market liberalisation for post and courier services, with parcels and express services markets now fully open to competing operators. The latest amendment ([2008/6](#)) of the European Parliament and of the Council to the 1997 Directive on Community postal services was adopted in February 2008 and set out a timetable to abolish remaining restrictions on mail deliveries under 50 grams (known as the 'reserved area'

¹⁰²Cyprus and the Netherlands, 2005; the Czech Republic, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Slovenia, not available.

¹⁰³The term USP takes account of the possibility that operators are no longer public organisations.

for national operators) and open up Europe's postal sector to full competition. The deadline for full market opening is 31 December 2010 for just over half of the Member States and 31 December 2012 for the remainder.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2008/6](#) of 20 February 2008 amending Directive 97/67 with regard to the full accomplishment of the internal market of Community postal services

External links

- [UPU \(Universal Post Union\)](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Postal service statistics - universal service providers](#)
- [Postal statistics](#)

Notes

Postal and courier services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for postal and courier services in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division53](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	50
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 803
Turnover (EUR million)	97 307
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	41 257
Personnel costs (EUR million)	49 667
Value added (EUR million)	59 691
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	10 024
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	1.3
Value added (1)	1.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	33.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	28.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	116.4
Gross operating rate (%)	10.3

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, postal and courier activities (NACE Division53), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

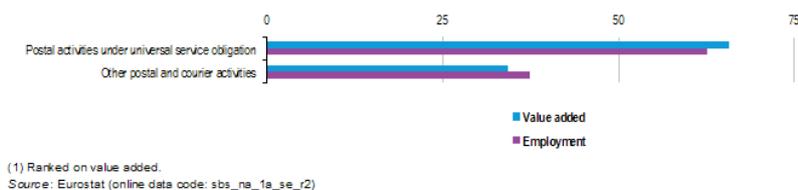


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of postal and courier activities (NACE Division53), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Postal and courier activities	50.0	1 803.1	97 307	59 691	49 667
Postal activities under universal service obligation	.	1 128.0	52 369	39 217	34 361
Other postal and courier activities	45.4	675.1	44 937	20 473	15 276

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, postal and courier activities (NACE Division53), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Postal and courier activities	33.0	28.5	116.4	10.3
Postal activities under universal service obligation	35.0	30.8	113.1	9.2
Other postal and courier activities	30.0	24.4	124.5	11.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, postal and courier activities (NACE Division 53), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)					
EU-27 (1)	50.0	1 803.1	97 307	59 691	49 667	2 944
Belgium	2.8	42.4	3 168.1	1 966.3	1 646.9	100.9
Bulgaria	0.4	21.1	208.6	99.2	81.0	11.7
Czech Republic	0.5	44.4	1 004.7	619.4	546.2	48.3
Denmark (2)	1.3	32.3	2 414.1	1 365.2	1 165.7	48.4
Germany	8.9	446.3	25 184.2	13 891.1	10 193.9	415.7
Estonia	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	2.1	17.6	1 574.3	908.5	792.7	61.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	5.9	100.7	4 792.6	2 632.9	2 304.5	149.1
France (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2.1	168.0	11 858.3	8 125.6	6 162.1	311.7
Cyprus	0.1	1.4	57.6	37.9	30.4	1.3
Latvia	0.2	7.0	83.2	53.1	43.2	0.6
Lithuania	0.6	9.9	101.9	45.5	53.7	1.7
Luxembourg	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1.3	40.2	837.9	498.8	406.4	36.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3.5	78.5	5 385.7	2 665.2	1 759.6	-
Austria	0.4	28.0	2 420.7	1 350.4	1 118.9	39.0
Poland	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	0.3	17.4	935.3	533.2	434.7	27.3
Romania	0.6	43.5	566.2	273.7	261.5	60.5
Slovenia	0.5	7.8	277.1	163.4	154.4	15.1
Slovakia	0.0	16.7	429.3	233.0	170.0	43.6
Finland	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	11.8	237.6	15 277.0	9 300.8	8 179.8	632.8
Norway	1.3	23.5	1 785.5	1 059.2	897.3	29.1
Switzerland	0.2	48.9	-	-	-	-
Croatia	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3a: Key indicators, postal and courier activities (NACE Division 53), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)		
EU-27 (1)	33.0	28.5	116.4	10.3	4.8
Belgium	46.4	41.5	111.7	10.1	5.1
Bulgaria	4.7	3.9	120.6	8.7	11.8
Czech Republic	13.9	13.9	99.9	6.8	7.8
Denmark (2)	42.2	37.3	113.1	8.2	3.5
Germany	31.1	23.3	133.4	14.7	3.0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	51.6	51.1	100.9	7.4	6.7
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	26.2	24.1	108.5	6.9	5.7
France	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	48.4	37.2	129.9	16.6	3.8
Cyprus	27.8	22.4	124.4	12.9	3.4
Latvia	7.6	6.6	114.9	11.9	1.1
Lithuania	4.6	5.6	81.0	-8.1	3.8
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	12.4	10.5	118.6	11.0	7.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	34.0	23.6	144.0	16.8	-
Austria	48.3	40.5	119.0	9.6	2.9
Poland	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	30.7	25.1	122.4	10.5	5.1
Romania	6.3	6.0	104.3	2.2	22.1
Slovenia	24.8	21.1	117.5	14.1	7.8
Slovakia	13.9	10.2	137.1	14.7	16.7
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	39.1	36.3	107.8	7.3	6.8
Norway	45.0	39.6	113.8	9.1	2.7
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3b: Key indicators, postal and courier activities (NACE Division 53), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The postal and courier services (Division53) sector is one characterised by widespread changes that may be linked to the deregulation of markets that were previously dominated by national postal monopolies. Across the EU-27 there were an estimated 50 thousand postal and courier services enterprises in 2009. Together they employed 1.8 million persons, equivalent to 1.3% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) and 17.0% of those persons working in the whole of transportation and storage services (SectionH). They generated EUR59691 million of value added which was 1.1% of the non-financial business economy total and 13.7% of the transportation and storage added value.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's postal and courier services sector in 2009 was EUR33 thousand per person employed, which was below both the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the transportation and storage average of EUR41 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs per employee within the EU-27's postal and courier services sector were slightly below average: EUR28.5 thousand for postal and courier services compared with EUR30.0 thousand for the non-financial business economy and EUR31.2 thousand for transportation and storage services.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines these two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the relatively low levels of labour productivity and only slightly inferior average personnel costs, the EU-27's postal and courier services sector had a lower than average wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, standing at 116.4% in 2009, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and a transportation and storage average of 132.1%.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) stood at 10.3% for the EU-27's postal and courier services sector in 2009, which was some 0.6 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), but lower than the transportation and storage average (12.2%).

Sectoral analysis

Around nine out of every ten enterprises within the EU-27's postal and courier services sector were classified within other postal and courier activities (Group53.2), reflecting the deregulated market structure for this particular activity where internationally known enterprises compete against local competitors for the courier business. However, the postal activities under universal service obligation (Group53.1) subsector remains a concentrated activity. It was also the larger activity (other than for an enterprise count), with more than three fifths (62.6%) of the sectoral workforce and nearly two thirds (65.7%) of the added value generated in the EU-27's postal and courier services sector in 2009.

EU-27 postal activities under universal service obligation recorded somewhat higher apparent labour productivity (EUR35 thousand per person employed) in 2009 than that recorded for other postal and courier activities (EUR30 thousand per person employed); both subsectors had apparent labour productivity ratios that were below the non-financial business economy average or the transportation and storage average. Average personnel costs peaked at EUR30.8 thousand for EU-27 postal activities under universal service obligation, while the corresponding value for other postal and courier activities was EUR6.4 thousand per employee lower. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio shows that apparent labour productivity exceeded average personnel costs within the other postal and courier activities subsector (wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 124.5%), while for postal activities under universal service obligation the corresponding rate was 113.1%; both of these ratios were below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the transportation and storage average (132.1%).

For the gross operating rate, the latest rates available for 2009 also reflected quite a similar level of performance in the two subsectors that compose the postal and courier services sector, as the other postal and courier activities subsector recorded an operating rate of 11.6% across the EU-27, while the corresponding rate for postal activities under universal service obligation was 9.2%; the two rates were situated either side of the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

Germany accounted for 23.3% of the EU-27's value added within the postal and courier services sector in 2009 and for a slightly higher share (24.7%) of the EU-27's workforce. In value added terms, the next highest contributors were the United Kingdom (15.6% of the EU-27 total) and Italy (13.6%); none of the remaining Member States had a double-digit share.

The pattern of below average apparent labour productivity and somewhat higher average personnel costs observed for the EU-27's postal and courier services sector was repeated in most Member States in 2009. The highest level of apparent labour productivity was recorded in Ireland (EUR51.6 thousand per person employed), while Italy, Austria, Belgium and Denmark (2008) were the only other Member States to record apparent labour productivity over EUR40 thousand per person employed. Ireland also registered the highest level of average personnel costs (EUR51.1 thousand per employee). Combining these two indicators, the resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio ranged from a relatively modest 144.0% in the Netherlands and 137.1% in Slovakia, down to less than 100% in the Czech Republic and Lithuania.

The gross operating rate of the postal and courier services sector was also highest in the Netherlands (16.8% in 2009), closely followed by Italy (16.6%). Almost half of the Member States for which data are available reported a gross operating rate for the postal and courier services sector that was in single figures. The lowest rate was registered in Lithuania (-8.1%), as a result of total personnel costs being higher than the value added that was generated within the postal and courier services sector.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the postal and courier services sector in the EU-27, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division53. This division includes postal and courier activities, such as pickup, transport and delivery of letters and parcels under various arrangements. Local delivery and messenger services are also included.

Postal activities under universal service obligation includes the services provided by universal service providers using the universal service infrastructure, including retail locations, sorting and processing facilities, and carrier routes to pickup and deliver the mail. The delivery can include letter-post, in other words letters, postcards, printed papers (newspapers, periodicals, advertising items, and so on), small packets, goods or documents. Also included are other services necessary to support the universal service obligation and the collection of letter-mail and parcels from public letter-boxes or from post offices.

Other postal and courier activities include all other such services falling outside of the scope of the universal service obligation; this also includes home delivery services.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- postal activities under universal service obligation (Group53.1);
- other postal and courier activities (Group53.2).

The information presented in this article excludes financial services activities (such as postal giro, postal savings activities and money order activities) as these form part of Division64 covering financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding; note these activities are excluded from the coverage of the non-financial business economy.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Postal and courier services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Postal services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#)
- [Postal services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Transportation and storage](#)

Precious and non-ferrous metal production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the production of precious and non-ferrous metals, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 27.4](#), which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. The activities covered in this article consist of a wide range of metals other than iron and steel, including:

- precious metals (such as gold, silver and platinum);
- common metals (such as aluminium, lead, zinc, tin, copper, chrome, nickel and manganese).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)		
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added
1	Germany	5 021	28.1	Germany	61.9	28.0	Bulgaria 1.3
2	France	2 025	11.3	Italy	23.3	10.5	Slovakia 0.7
3	Spain	1 900	10.6	France	18.9	8.5	Austria 0.5
4	Italy	1 652	9.3	United Kingdom	17.4	7.8	Hungary 0.5
5	United Kingdom	1 569	8.8	Spain	14.9	6.7	Belgium 0.5

(1) Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Finland, 2005.
(2) Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Finland, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals (NACE Group 27.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Basic precious and non-ferrous metals (1)	9 304	105 454	2 316	80.6	42.7
Precious metals production (2)	447	8 141	60	95.7	46.6
Aluminium production	5 120	41 086	1 654	73.9	42.2
Lead, zinc and tin production	863	9 450	296	95.2	37.2
Copper production	2 071	41 365	432	83.1	44.8
Other non-ferrous metal production	803	5 412	150	91.6	45.9

(1) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals (NACE Group 27.4). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

There were 3.6 thousand [enterprises](#) in the [EU-27](#)'s basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing (NACE Group 27.4) sector, which generated EUR 17.8 billion of [value added](#) and employed 221.5 thousand persons in 2006, making it one of the smaller activities within the metals and metal products (NACE Subsection DJ) manufacturing sector; it accounted for 7.3% of value added and 4.4% of [employment](#) within metals and metal products manufacturing.

By far the largest of the five NACE class activities within the EU-27's basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing sector was the aluminium production subsector (NACE Class 27.42), which generated EUR 9.1 billion of added value in 2006. The copper production subsector (NACE Class 27.44) was the next largest, creating added value across the EU-27 of EUR 3.9 billion, the equivalent of just over a fifth (21.8%) of the total within the activities of basic precious and non-ferrous metals.

As with metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole, Germany had the largest basic precious and

non-ferrous metals manufacturing sector in the EU-27; it contributed over one quarter (28.1%) of the value added generated by basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing in the Member States in 2006. In relation to its [non-financial business economy](#), the basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing sector of Bulgaria (1.3%) generated by far the highest value added in 2006, approaching five times the average contribution within the EU-27.

There was a distinct parting of the developments in the production indices for basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing and metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole after 2000. Whereas the output of metals and metal products manufacturing stabilised in the period between 2000 and 2003 before rising strongly through until 2007, the [output](#) of basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing declined steadily through until 2003 after which there was a muted and uncertain rebound to a level in 2007 that remained 3.5% below its relative peak of 2000.

Expenditure and productivity

[Tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's basic precious and non-ferrous metals manufacturing sector was EUR 2.3 billion in 2005, corresponding to 8.5% of total tangible investment in the metals and metal products manufacturing sector. When compared with the value added generated by this sector, this produced an [investment rate](#) of 15.8% in 2005, notably higher than the rate (12.2%) across the whole of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector in the same year.

The proportion of [operating expenditure](#) accounted for by personnel costs in the basic precious and non-ferrous metals sector was low (8.1% in 2006), less than half the average across metals and metal products manufacturing (19.2%) and among the lowest rates for industrial activities. This was despite average [personnel costs](#) being about EUR 10.5 thousand per employee higher in 2006 than the metals and metal products manufacturing average.

Each person employed in the EU-27's basic precious and non-ferrous metals sector contributed an average of EUR 80.6 thousand of value added in 2006, about EUR 32.5 thousand per person employed more than the average for metals and metal products manufacturing. This relatively high level of apparent [labour productivity](#) more than covered high average personnel costs, resulting in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 188.5% for the EU-27's basic precious and non-ferrous metals sector in 2006, much higher than the ratio (149.3%) for metals and metal products manufacturing as a whole. This was a characteristic noted in the vast majority of Member States, but particularly so in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain and Slovakia. The principal exceptions were Ireland and Portugal (2005), where wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios of the basic precious and non-ferrous metals sector were below metals and metal products manufacturing averages.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\)](#))

771). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)).

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#) . Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a [Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control \(IPPC\)](#) and [REACH](#) . A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals](#) - Statistics in focus 48/2009

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [SEC\(2007\) 771](#) - Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU
- [COM\(2008\) 30 final](#) - Europe's climate change opportunity
- [COM\(2008\) 108 final](#) - A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy
- [COM\(2008\) 699 final](#) - The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Printing and reproduction of recorded media statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the printing and reproduction of recorded media in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division18](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	127
Number of persons employed (1 000) (1)	940
Turnover (EUR million)	90 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	58 400
Personnel costs (EUR million)	25 200
Value added (EUR million)	34 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	8 500
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.6
Number of persons employed (1)	0.7
Value added (2)	0.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	33.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (1)	129.8
Gross operating rate (%)	9.2

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division18), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

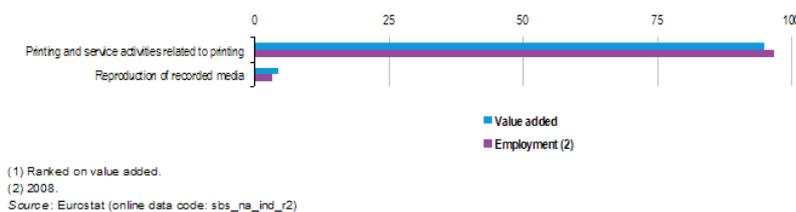


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division18), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Printing and reproduction of recorded media (1)	126.9	940.0	90 000	34 000	25 200
Printing and service activities related to printing	120.8	819.6	87 675	32 228	24 308
Reproduction of recorded media	6.1	28.0	5 000	1 500	900

(1) Number of persons employed, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division18), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Printing and reproduction of recorded media (1)	40.0	33.3	129.8	9.2
Printing and service activities related to printing	39.0	33.1	119.9	9.0
Reproduction of recorded media	56.0	39.7	147.4	12.0

(1) Wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 18), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Germany	22.4	Slovenia	0.9
Printing and service activities related to printing	Germany	22.5	Slovenia	0.9
Reproduction of recorded media	Germany	23.2	Ireland	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 18), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	129.9	-	90 000	34 000	25 200	5 700
Belgium	4.6	21.4	3 578.1	1 258.4	810.7	541.8
Bulgaria	1.2	10.5	287.7	90.9	40.4	40.5
Czech Republic	9.6	27.4	1 770.3	500.0	273.8	100.5
Denmark (2)	1.1	10.5	1 598.6	542.5	500.8	111.5
Germany	12.6	170.0	21 461.8	7 612.9	6 053.7	998.2
Estonia	0.3	2.6	162.9	52.8	33.5	11.5
Ireland	0.3	6.0	1 734.0	461.9	301.3	25.3
Greece	3.5	13.4	897.3	414.9	342.7	79.3
Spain	15.7	80.8	8 053.2	3 206.8	2 225.6	364.2
France (3)	15.4	76.4	11 096.3	3 799.9	3 476.8	-
Italy	17.3	106.1	11 881.4	3 942.9	2 912.0	550.0
Cyprus	0.3	1.5	105.0	46.3	31.5	5.9
Latvia	0.4	3.1	135.4	34.2	21.5	5.5
Lithuania	0.4	3.9	127.9	37.6	29.1	6.0
Luxembourg	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	3.8	17.2	872.8	215.5	141.2	44.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3.9	35.6	5 123.9	1 873.9	1 421.8	200.7
Austria	1.0	15.2	2 590.0	1 092.6	679.6	172.2
Poland	8.4	43.0	2 144.6	671.4	320.6	194.8
Portugal	3.3	20.4	1 258.5	524.0	341.8	127.6
Romania	2.3	19.4	667.9	228.2	106.6	90.7
Slovenia	1.2	5.6	449.3	137.9	93.8	42.3
Slovakia	0.3	6.2	377.2	114.7	75.1	58.2
Finland	1.3	11.8	1 448.5	559.1	431.1	58.1
Sweden	3.4	18.8	2 382.6	920.4	709.0	101.4
United Kingdom	15.4	119.7	12 797.5	5 565.3	3 844.7	639.9
Norway	1.4	7.5	1 291.7	498.4	386.9	56.1
Switzerland	1.5	27.9	3 371.3	1 711.0	1 394.6	193.8
Croatia	2.0	10.2	556.6	177.2	113.1	48.0

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 18), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	40.0	33.3	-	9.2	15.7
Belgium	58.9	47.8	123.1	12.5	43.1
Bulgaria	8.7	4.2	208.7	17.6	44.6
Czech Republic	18.3	13.9	131.1	12.8	20.1
Denmark (2)	61.4	50.2	122.3	8.7	17.4
Germany	44.8	37.8	118.4	7.3	13.1
Estonia	20.0	12.8	155.4	11.9	21.7
Ireland	77.0	51.2	150.3	9.3	5.5
Greece	31.0	34.5	89.8	11.0	19.1
Spain	39.7	31.0	128.0	12.2	11.4
France	-	45.5	-	2.9	-
Italy	37.2	35.0	106.3	8.7	13.9
Cyprus	31.9	22.8	139.9	14.1	12.8
Latvia	11.0	6.9	158.2	9.4	15.9
Lithuania	9.6	7.6	125.8	6.6	16.1
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	12.6	9.1	138.4	8.5	20.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	52.6	43.8	120.0	8.8	10.7
Austria	71.9	46.6	154.4	15.9	15.8
Poland	15.6	9.7	161.5	16.4	29.0
Portugal	25.7	17.2	149.4	14.5	24.4
Romania	11.8	5.6	209.6	18.2	39.7
Slovenia	24.6	19.0	129.5	9.8	30.7
Slovakia	18.5	12.2	152.1	10.5	50.7
Finland	47.4	38.3	123.8	8.8	10.4
Sweden	43.6	41.7	104.5	4.7	12.4
United Kingdom	46.5	35.1	132.3	13.4	11.5
Norway	96.4	54.1	122.8	8.7	11.2
Switzerland	61.2	-	-	9.4	11.3
Croatia	17.3	12.8	134.9	11.5	27.1

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, printing and reproduction of recorded media (NACE Division 18), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The printing and reproduction of recorded media (Division 18) sector was made-up of 127 thousand enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009 and together they employed around 846 thousand persons. This sector's value added was EUR34000 million in 2009, equivalent to 0.6% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) total and 2.4% of the manufacturing (Section C) total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in 2009 was EUR40 thousand per person employed, just below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and further below the manufacturing average of EUR46 thousand per person employed. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's printing and reproduction of recorded media sector were EUR33.3 thousand per employee, about one tenth higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) but below the manufacturing average (EUR34.5 thousand per employee).

The ratio of the gross operating surplus to turnover is a measure of operating profitability, referred to here as the gross operating rate. In 2009, the EU-27's printing and reproduction of recorded media sector had a gross operating rate of 9.2%, which was just below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and higher than the manufacturing average (7.0%); this was the fifth highest level of profitability (using this measure) in 2009 among the NACE divisions within manufacturing (22 divisions with data available).

Sectoral analysis

The printing and reproduction of recorded media sector comprises two subsectors. Within the EU-27, the printing and related services subsector (Group 18.1) dominates, as the reproduction of recorded media subsector (Group 18.2) is smaller according to all of the main economic measures. There were 120.8 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's printing and related services subsector in 2009 employing 819.6 thousand persons, compared with 6.1 thousand enterprises in the reproduction of recorded media subsector which employed 26.0 thousand persons. The EU-27's printing and related services subsector generated EUR32228 million of value added in 2009, a 94.8% share of the sector's value added.

The ratios presented in Table 2b show that the printing and related services subsector had lower apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs than the smaller reproduction of recorded media subsector.

In fact, the EU-27's printing and related services subsector recorded apparent labour productivity of EUR39 thousand per person employed in 2009, which was well below the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand), whereas the equivalent figure for the reproduction of recorded media subsector was EUR56 thousand per person employed. A similar situation could be observed for average personnel costs, with the difference that the value for the printing and related services subsector (EUR33.1 thousand per employee) was only slightly below the manufacturing average (EUR34.5 thousand).

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) results from a combination of the apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs indicators. Due to its low apparent labour productivity the EU-27's printing and related services subsector had a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009, 118.9%, which was below the manufacturing average (132.1%) and the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). In contrast, the reproduction of recorded media subsector recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 147.4%, above both of these benchmarks. For the gross operating rate, both of the printing and reproduction of recorded media subsectors recorded rates above the manufacturing average (7.0%), with that for printing and related services (9.0%) below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), whereas that for the reproduction of recorded media (12.0%) was higher.

Country analysis

Among the Member States, Germany had the highest share of value added within the EU-27's printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in 2009: the 22.4% German share of the EU-27 total was lower than its corresponding share of EU-27 value added within manufacturing (27.3%) as a whole. The next largest Member States in the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector were the United Kingdom (16.4% of the EU-27 total) and Italy (11.6%), both of which contributed more to the EU-27's total value added in this sector than they did to EU-27 manufacturing as a whole. France (11.2%) was the only other Member State to contribute more than one tenth of the EU-27's value added in the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in 2009.

The relative importance of the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector was highest in Slovenia where it accounted for 0.9% of non-financial business economy value added and in Estonia, Belgium and Austria where its share was 0.8%; Croatia and Switzerland were also relatively specialised in this sector. The least specialised Member States for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector were Lithuania, Poland, Latvia and France, where this sector contributed less than 0.5% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009; a situation that was also observed in Norway.

In 2009, Romania and Bulgaria recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in excess of 200%, indicating that apparent labour productivity per person employed was more than double average personnel costs per employee. These two Member States, as well as Austria and Estonia, were the only ones in 2009 (with data available) that recorded a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector than they did for their respective non-financial business economies. At the other end of the scale, Greece recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector below 100%, as average personnel costs per employee were higher than apparent labour productivity per person employed.

In terms of operating profitability, Romania and Bulgaria recorded the highest gross operating rates among the Member States for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in 2009, while France and Sweden recorded the lowest. A majority of Member States recorded higher gross operating rates for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in 2009 than they did in the non-financial business economy as a whole, most notably Bulgaria, Romania, Austria and Portugal.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division18. This division includes the printing of products, such as newspapers, books, periodicals, business forms, greeting cards, and other materials, and associated support activities. The preparatory support activities (such as composing, typesetting, phototypesetting, pre-press data input, electronic make-up, preparation of data files for multi-media applications, plate-making, cylinder preparation and plate processing) and finishing activities (including bookbinding, mounting, folding, cutting, collating, stamping, stitching, perforating, embossing) are an integral part of printing. Processes used in printing include a variety of methods for transferring an image from a plate, screen or computer file to a medium, such as paper, plastics, metal, textile articles, or wood.

This division also includes the reproduction (from master copies) of recorded media, such as compact discs, video recordings, software on discs or tapes, records and so on.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- printing and related services (Group18.1);
- the reproduction of recorded media (Group18.2).

Though printing and publishing can be carried out in combination it is less and less the case that these distinct activities are carried out at the same physical location; this division excludes [publishing activities](#) (SectionJ). Also excluded are silk screen-printing on textiles and wearing apparel (part of the [manufacture of textiles](#) , Division13) and the original production of master copies, as well as the reproduction of motion picture films for theatrical distribution (part of [motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities](#) , Division59).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Printing and reproduction of recorded media \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Wood, paper and printing](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Printing and reproduction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers printing and reproduction statistics, corresponding to NACE Groups 22.2 and 22.3, which are part of the [media and communications](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- printing, whether on paper or other supports, corresponding to NACE Group 22.2;
- reproduction of recorded media (NACE Group 22.3), which includes:
 - reproduction services for sound and video recording (NACE Classes 22.31 and 22.32);
 - reproduction services for software (NACE Class 22.33).

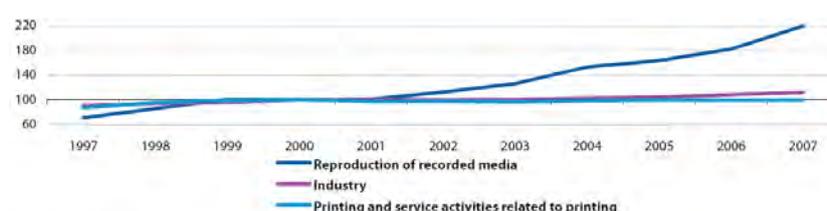
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (1)	(% of EU-27) (2)
1	United Kingdom	9 386	19.8	Germany	173.2	17.4
2	Germany	9 158	19.3	United Kingdom	163.8	16.4
3	Italy	5 365	11.3	Italy	119.5	12.0
4	France	4 578	9.7	France	102.8	10.3
5	Ireland	4 325	9.1	Spain	97.1	9.7

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
 (2) Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, not available.
 (3) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Printing and service activities related to printing; reproduction of recorded media (NACE Groups 22.2 and 22.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Printing and service activities related to printing; reproduction of recorded media (NACE Groups 22.2 and 22.3). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

The 138.9 thousand [enterprises](#) that make up the [EU-27](#)'s printing and reproduction of recorded media sector (NACE Groups 22.2 and 22.3) [employed](#) 997.7 thousand persons in 2006, around one fifth (20.5%) of the media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64) workforce. These enterprises generated EUR 124.7 billion of [turnover](#) and EUR 47.3 billion of [value added](#); in [output](#) terms the contribution of this sector to the media and communications total was considerably less than in employment terms, this sector's value added for example amounting to 13.5% of the total.

Among the two NACE groups that make up the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector, printing and service activities related to printing (NACE Group 22.2, hereafter referred to as printing) was dominant by all measures studied, with 88.0% of the sector's value added and 96.4% of the workforce. The output

of these two activities developed differently in recent years, with the growth in the [production index](#) being remarkably strong for the reproduction of recorded media, while that for printing was below the industrial average.

Slightly less than one fifth of the EU-27's value added in the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in 2006 was concentrated in each of the United Kingdom and Germany. Printing accounted for at least four fifths of value added in the printing and reproduction of recorded media sector in every Member State, except for Ireland, where the reproduction of recorded media generated 94.4% of sectoral value added. In fact, Ireland alone generated 71.8% of the EU-27's value added in the reproduction of recorded media subsector.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's printing subsector recorded an [investment rate](#) of 15.7%, while for the reproduction of recorded media subsector the rate was just 8.5%. Equally, an analysis of [operating expenditure](#) shows differences between the subsectors: [personnel costs](#) accounted for 30.0% of operating expenditure for the printing subsector, and just 8.3% for the reproduction of recorded media subsector, the former being close to double the [non-financial business economy](#) average and the latter around half. Apparent [labour productivity](#) for the EU-27's printing subsector was EUR 43.3 thousand per person employed while the ratio reached EUR 156.6 thousand for the reproduction of recorded media in 2006. The difference in average personnel costs was less notable, ranging from EUR 32.1 thousand per employee for printing to EUR 38.4 thousand per employee for the reproduction of recorded media. These figures led to a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) below the non-financial business economy average for the printing subsector (135.0%), while the reproduction of recorded media had a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 408.2%, meaning that the value added per person employed in this subsector covered average personnel costs four times over. This was the second highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded among any of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy (with data available in 2005 or 2006).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) .

Context

This sector gathers together several activities linked to media and communication activities, however, within this group a distinction has to be made between traditional activities (for example, [postal services](#)) for which the level of activity is rather stable and other newer activities (such as mobile telephony and electronic publishing), for which growth developments are more marked.

More so than many other industrial processes, printing has been revolutionised by [information technologies](#) . Information technology has created a number of electronic alternatives to traditional printing and at the same time enabled smaller and more flexible print-runs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Publishing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Pulp, paper and paper product statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Professional, scientific and technical activity statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from June 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) professional, scientific and technical services sector, as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Section M. These activities often require a high degree of education and training and make specialised knowledge and skills available to users. In NACE the following seven divisions are included as part of this sector:

- legal and accounting activities (Division 69);
- activities of head offices and management consultancy activities (Division 70);
- architectural, engineering and technical consultancy services (Division 71);
- scientific research and development (Division 72);
- advertising (including direct mailing) and market research (Division 73);
- other professional, scientific and technical services such as design, photography, translation and interpretation services (Division 74);
- veterinary services for farm animals and pets (Division 75).

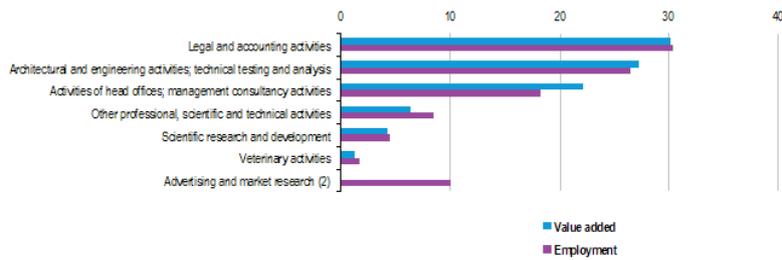
The professional, scientific and technical services sector does not include activities of holding companies that are not engaged in managing (which are classified as a financial activity), while management consultancy does not include educational consultancy activities (which are part of the education sector). Test drilling in connection with mining operations is considered part of the [mining and quarrying sector](#) (Section B) rather than technical consultancy.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	3 428
Number of persons employed (1 000)	10 982
Turnover (EUR million)	1 094 248
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	589 094
Personnel costs (EUR million)	325 715
Value added (EUR million)	520 734
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	195 018
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	16.5
Number of persons employed (1)	8.2
Value added (1)	9.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	47.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	117.0
Gross operating rate (%)	17.8

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) Value added, not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 420 4	10 901 9	1 094 240	520 734	325 715
Legal and accounting activities	1 008 6	3 232 4	233 753	156 841	90 055
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	835 9	1 999 6	289 711	115 420	82 414
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	935 7	2 008 2	288 442	142 094	89 258
Scientific research and development	44 7	482 9	49 187	22 218	21 779
Advertising and market research (1)	253 1	1 100 0	150 000	63 967	30 000
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	507 7	800 0	70 000	33 000	15 900
Veterinary activities	65 5	188 0	13 000	8 500	2 900

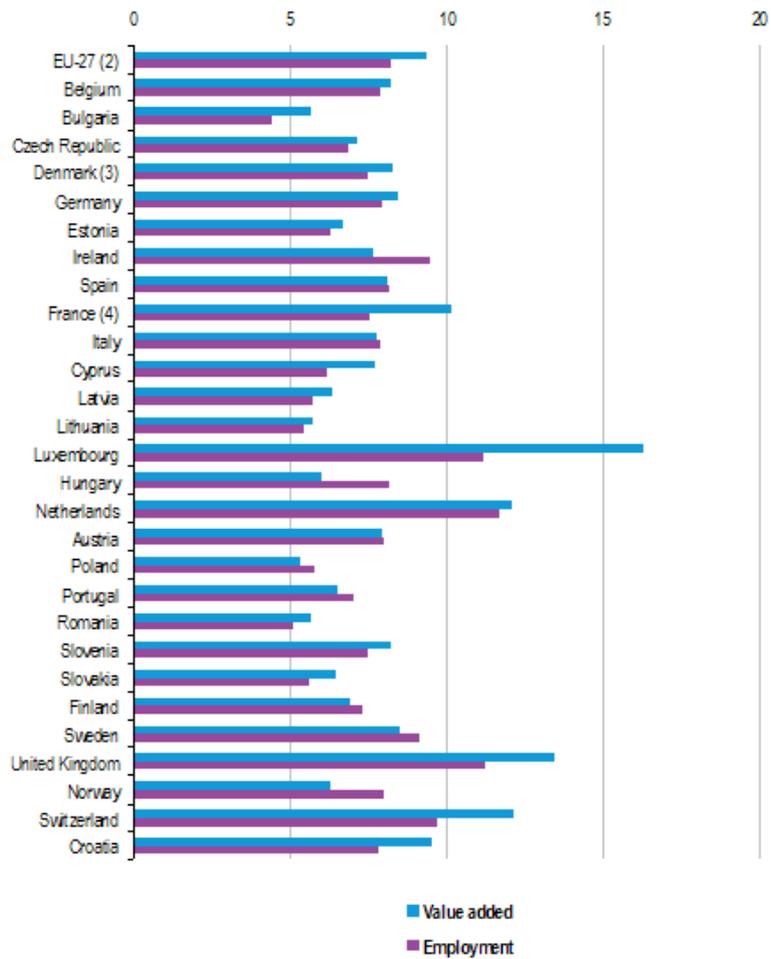
(1) Value added, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Professional, scientific and technical activities	47,0	40,5	117,0	17,8
Legal and accounting activities	47,0	35,2	132,7	29,5
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	53,0	54,5	106,0	10,0
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	43,0	41,3	115,5	18,7
Scientific research and development	46,0	48,2	95,6	0,9
Advertising and market research (1)	39,0	32,0	125,8	10,0
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	38,0	30,7	115,6	24,4
Veterinary activities	35,0	22,8	151,8	28,2

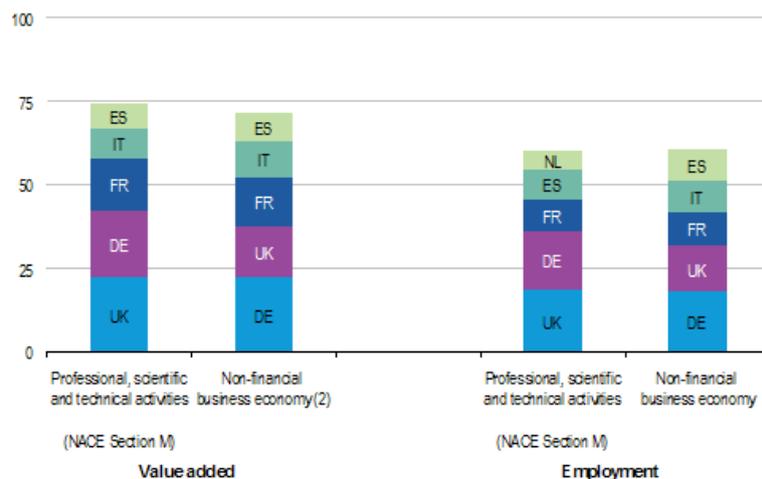
(1) Wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), 2009(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.

(2) Denmark, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_s_e_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	United Kingdom	22.3	Luxembourg	16.3
Legal and accounting activities	United Kingdom	23.2	Luxembourg	10.1
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	United Kingdom	23.1	Netherlands	3.4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	United Kingdom	20.9	United Kingdom	3.4
Scientific research and development	Germany	32.1	Denmark	0.6
Advertising and market research	United Kingdom	:	Latvia	1.3
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	United Kingdom	25.9	United Kingdom	1.0
Veterinary activities	United Kingdom	24.6	United Kingdom	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	3 428.4	10 981.9	1 094 248	520 734	325 715	42 594
Belgium	85.3	194.3	39 554.2	13 308.6	6 984.3	2 796.4
Bulgaria	34.4	90.0	3 014.5	935.4	454.7	233.1
Czech Republic	170.6	237.3	16 833.1	5 486.4	2 729.7	704.5
Denmark (2)	29.5	153.9	22 878.3	9 952.8	7 710.0	939.9
Germany	337.8	1 927.8	203 033.1	103 807.6	62 681.6	6 328.3
Estonia	8.3	23.9	984.0	451.2	276.1	97.1
Ireland	26.2	107.7	12 089.1	6 513.2	4 279.9	219.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	370.2	1 007.4	78 581.3	39 263.7	23 973.1	2 768.6
France (3)	305.5	1 025.3	183 277.3	82 388.3	66 271.6	-
Italy	707.1	1 223.0	100 971.5	45 792.7	17 645.9	3 712.2
Cyprus	3.7	14.7	988.1	667.2	396.7	30.8
Latvia	11.2	31.8	1 197.5	469.8	241.7	48.4
Lithuania	12.6	44.3	1 215.8	503.9	350.0	52.8
Luxembourg	8.3	25.0	4 426.7	2 433.2	1 538.8	89.6
Hungary	110.4	198.2	9 914.6	2 554.1	1 757.3	314.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	141.0	628.9	76 395.2	36 231.5	24 980.0	1 666.9
Austria	56.0	202.8	25 113.3	11 407.2	7 042.1	945.8
Poland	182.0	483.1	22 287.0	7 891.2	3 412.0	779.4
Portugal	115.7	221.3	11 756.8	4 841.2	2 917.1	1 142.4
Romania	60.4	202.1	6 770.5	2 521.9	1 302.2	663.5
Slovenia	21.0	46.7	3 644.1	1 322.5	844.1	339.6
Slovakia	10.4	56.4	3 422.1	1 385.5	1 004.3	216.1
Finland	33.0	104.7	11 082.1	5 438.2	4 175.4	229.3
Sweden	146.4	237.9	30 071.2	12 835.6	10 949.7	792.7
United Kingdom	321.9	2 029.9	210 428.3	115 889.8	88 594.3	5 283.5
Norway	39.2	115.9	21 017.6	10 120.3	7 426.4	619.8
Switzerland	20.2	254.9	50 576.7	27 654.8	19 155.7	1 288.7
Croatia	23.3	90.0	4 319.2	2 117.0	1 226.5	579.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	47.0	40.5	117.0	17.8	7.4
Belgium	68.5	62.8	109.0	16.0	21.0
Bulgaria	10.4	7.0	148.3	15.9	24.9
Czech Republic	23.1	20.0	115.7	16.4	12.8
Denmark (2)	64.7	56.9	113.6	9.8	9.4
Germany	53.8	40.9	131.7	20.3	6.1
Estonia	18.9	13.3	142.3	17.6	21.5
Ireland	60.5	50.5	119.6	18.5	3.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	39.0	35.2	110.8	19.5	7.0
France	-	64.6	-	8.8	-
Italy	37.4	40.7	91.9	27.9	8.1
Cyprus	45.5	30.5	149.0	27.4	4.6
Latvia	14.8	8.6	172.5	19.0	10.3
Lithuania	11.4	9.2	123.7	12.7	10.5
Luxembourg	97.4	68.4	142.4	20.2	3.7
Hungary	12.9	14.8	87.0	8.0	12.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	57.8	51.1	113.1	14.7	4.6
Austria	56.3	47.0	119.6	17.4	8.3
Poland	16.3	12.3	133.0	20.1	9.9
Portugal	21.9	14.5	150.5	16.4	23.6
Romania	12.5	6.9	181.5	18.0	26.3
Slovenia	28.3	24.6	115.1	13.1	25.7
Slovakia	24.6	18.8	130.4	11.1	15.6
Finland	51.9	46.5	111.6	11.4	4.2
Sweden	49.8	50.9	97.8	6.3	6.2
United Kingdom	57.1	38.6	147.9	22.4	4.5
Norway	87.3	72.9	119.7	12.8	6.1
Switzerland	108.5	-	-	16.8	4.7
Croatia	23.5	16.2	144.8	20.6	27.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, professional, scientific and technical activities (NACE Section M), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There was a total of 3.4 million enterprises classified to the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical services sector (Section M) in 2009 and 11.0 million persons worked in this sector generating EUR 520700 million of value added. Enterprises providing professional, scientific and technical services are often small and this is reflected in the high proportion (16.5%) of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) enterprise population that was classified to these activities; in contrast, this sector contributed 9.3% of non-financial business economy value added and 8.2% of its workforce.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical services sector in 2009 was

EUR 47 thousand per person employed, which was somewhat higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed. **Average personnel costs** within the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical services sector were also higher than the non-financial business economy average, at EUR 40.5 thousand per employee; this was just over one third higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 30.0 thousand per employee. The relatively high level of average personnel costs per employee reflects the nature of the work done in the professional, scientific and technical services sector, where a relatively high proportion of staff have completed higher education and often professional studies thereafter (for example, to become an accountant or tax adviser). The consequence of average personnel costs that were proportionately more above the non-financial business economy average than the apparent labour productivity was a below average **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** : this was 117.0% for the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical services sector in 2009, well below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and the third lowest ratio within the non-financial business economy, ahead of the **construction sector** (Section F) and the **repair of computers and personal and household goods sector** (Division 95).

In contrast to the relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, the **gross operating rate** for the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical services sector was relatively high – 17.8% in 2009 – which was 1.8 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of 9.7%. This reflected the fact that professional, scientific and technical services had relatively low operating costs apart from its elevated average personnel costs and as such the **gross operating surplus** was high relative to turnover.

Sectoral analysis

The professional, scientific and technical services sector can be divided into seven subsectors at the NACE division level. Legal and accounting activities (Division 69) combined with architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities (Division 71) provided 57.4% of EU-27 sectoral value added and 56.8% of sectoral employment in 2009. Four of the six subsectors for which a complete set of data are available – only a partial set of information is available for advertising and market research activities for 2009 – contributed a slightly larger share of sectoral employment than sectoral value added, suggesting that these activities had a slightly lower than average level of apparent labour productivity. This pattern was counterbalanced mainly by the third largest subsector, namely the activity of head offices and of management consultancy activities (Division 70), which had a much higher share of sectoral value added (22.2%) than employment (18.2%). Advertising and market research accounted for one tenth of sectoral employment. The contribution of other professional, scientific and technical services (Division 74) was under 10%, that of scientific research and development was under 5%, and that of veterinary activities was under 2%.

Within the EU-27, the lowest levels of apparent labour productivity among the subsectors that make-up the professional, scientific and technical services sector were recorded for advertising and market research (EUR 39.0 thousand per person employed), for other professional, scientific and technical services (EUR 36 thousand per person employed) and for veterinary activities (EUR 35 thousand per person employed) – see Table 2b. All three of these subsectors reported apparent labour productivity which was below the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed). These three subsectors also reported the lowest average personnel costs per employee across the professional, scientific and technical services sector, although for this indicator only veterinary activities reported a level of average personnel costs (EUR 22.9 thousand per employee) that was below the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee).

At the other end of the range, the subsector of activities of head offices and management consultancy recorded the highest levels of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs in the EU-27 across the professional, scientific and technical services sector (at the NACE division level of detail) in 2009, with the productivity measure reaching EUR 58 thousand per person employed, while average personnel costs were EUR 54.5 thousand per employee. The EU-27's scientific research and development activities in 2009 recorded the unusual situation of a lower level of apparent labour productivity than average personnel costs, indicating that the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was below parity (at 95.6%). Due to its particularly high average personnel costs the activities of head offices and management consultancy recorded the next lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (106.0%), while the only subsector to report a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) was veterinary activities, whose ratio reached 151.8%, pulled up by particularly low average personnel costs.

In a similar manner the EU-27's scientific research and development activities subsector recorded a particularly low gross operating rate of just 0.9% in 2009, indicating that the gross operating surplus was close to zero

as a result of personnel costs being almost equal to value added. Relatively low gross operating rates were also recorded for the advertising and market research subsector (10.0%) and the activities of head offices and management consultancy activities subsector (also 10.0%), although these were just above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). In 2009, the four remaining subsectors within the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical services sector recorded gross operating rates that were above the sectoral average (17.8%), peaking at 32.5% for the legal and accounting services subsector.

Country analysis

The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg were the most specialised Member States in employment terms in the professional, scientific and technical services sector in 2009, as each employed more than 11% of their non-financial business economy workforce in these activities. The same three Member States, along with France (for which the employment data is based on employees and not persons employed), also occupied the top of the ranking in relation to the most specialised Member States for value added, peaking in Luxembourg, where 16.3% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009 was generated by the professional, scientific and technical services sector. The United Kingdom had the largest share of EU-27 value added (22.3%) and the largest share of EU-27 employment (18.5%) in this sector. This pattern was carried over into a more detailed analysis by NACE division, as the United Kingdom had the highest level of value added among the Member States for six out of the seven subsectors shown in Table 3, the one exception being scientific research and development where Germany had the highest share (32.1%) of EU-27 value added.

For each of the subsectors their share in non-financial business economy value added was higher in the United Kingdom than the average for the EU-27 as a whole, indicating that the United Kingdom's specialisation in professional, scientific and technical services was widespread across the full range of activities, rather than being dependent upon a particular subsector; a similar situation was observed in the Netherlands. The reverse situation was observed in Estonia, Hungary, Austria and Portugal, as each of the seven subsectors contributed less to non-financial business economy value added in these Member States than the average for the EU-27 as a whole. In several Member States there was a strong specialisation in just one or two of the subsectors, for example legal and accounting services in Luxembourg which contributed 10.1% of non-financial business economy value added, which was slightly more than 3.5 times as high as the average share for the EU-27 (2.8%). Other strong specialisations for legal and accounting services were also recorded in Cyprus, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The apparent labour productivity of the professional, scientific and technical services sector in 2009 was less than EUR 20000 per person employed in Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland and the Baltic Member States, while it exceeded EUR 60000 per person employed in Belgium, Denmark (2008) and Ireland, while peaking at EUR 97400 per person employed in Luxembourg. However, after adjusting for the average personnel costs the ranking of countries according to the wage-adjusted labour productivity was rather different. While Hungary remained at the lower end – together with Italy, these were the only Member States where this ratio failed to pass 100% in 2009 – Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia moved to the top of the ranking, as their particularly low average personnel costs more than compensated for their low apparent labour productivity; they were joined by Portugal, Cyprus and the United Kingdom. In contrast, the particularly high average personnel costs in Belgium resulted in a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, despite high apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

Many of the services covered within this article could be performed in-house by enterprises themselves, but purchasing (outsourcing) them from service providers enables them to focus on their core activities, taking advantage of the specialisation offered by service providers. As such, an efficient and successful professional,

scientific and technical services sector can contribute to the overall [competitiveness](#) of an economy.

Some professional and technical services are closely regulated by national governments and professional bodies, with restrictions on the number of entrants into the profession, rates charged and billing arrangements, organisational structure of businesses providing these services, exclusive rights enjoyed by practitioners, and the ability to advertise. The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services. They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The [Directive on services in the internal market](#) (COM(2006) 123) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. As well as covering many professional, scientific and technical services, the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as distributive trades, accommodation and food services, real estate, administrative and support service activities.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Professional, scientific and technical activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)
- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of professional, scientific and technical activities:

- [Legal and accounting services](#)
 - [Activities of head offices and management consultancy](#)
 - [Architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services](#)
 - [Scientific research and development services](#)
 - [Advertising and market research](#)
 - [Other professional, scientific and technical activities](#)
 - [Veterinary services](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Programming and broadcasting statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the radio and TV programming and broadcasting sector in the European Union (EU) , as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division60.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	12 095
Number of persons employed	257 000
Turnover (EUR million)	62 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	38 700
Personnel costs (EUR million)	13 000
Value added (EUR million)	28 100
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	15 100
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.2
Value added (1)	0.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	109.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	52.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	210.3
Gross operating rate (%)	24.2

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division60), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

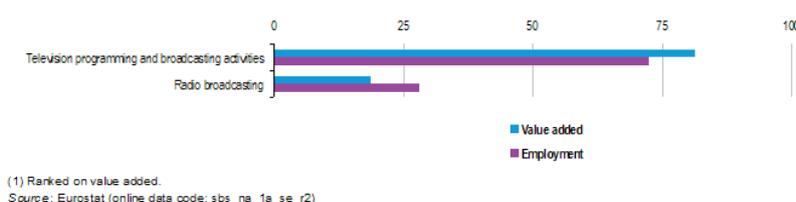


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division60), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Programming and broadcasting activities	12 095	257 000	62 000	28 100	13 000
Radio broadcasting (1)	7 000	70 000	9 854	4 731	3 000
Television programming and broadcasting activities	5 300	183 100	54 079	23 831	10 072

(1) Number of persons employed, turnover and value added, 2008.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division60), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Programming and broadcasting activities	109.0	52.5	210.3	24.2
Radio broadcasting (1)	60.0	42.0	159.0	19.7
Television programming and broadcasting activities	130.0	56.5	230.6	25.4

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division60), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Programming and broadcasting activities	United Kingdom	23.4	Poland	0.9
Radio broadcasting	Germany	.	Latvia	0.1
Television programming and broadcasting activities	United Kingdom	24.6	Poland	0.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division60), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	12 095	257 000	62 000	28 100	13 000	2 276
Belgium	214	10 612	1 536.8	745.2	525.9	96.2
Bulgaria	298	4 274	173.3	37.3	36.3	15.2
Czech Republic	390	1 802	425.9	154.5	45.3	17.1
Denmark (2)	152	6 460	1 401.6	487.0	413.1	156.2
Germany	462	34 865	13 570.1	6 145.2	2 189.9	351.7
Estonia (3)	23	513	41.3	9.6	8.8	0.7
Ireland	90	4 295	397.4	248.6	231.4	31.1
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	2 059	34 073	4 861.6	1 667.3	1 563.5	149.9
France (4)	559	26 870	10 328.2	3 701.8	2 177.0	.
Italy	1 501	27 751	10 078.0	3 742.1	1 684.8	345.5
Cyprus	73	2 199	130.9	68.0	46.2	17.5
Latvia	107	1 870	36.9	23.5	19.6	4.7
Lithuania	73	1 330	72.5	25.9	17.7	13.5
Luxembourg	16	542	157.5	23.1	42.5	9.0
Hungary	1 218	6 575	407.5	55.7	141.1	19.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	128	7 846	1 700.5	751.4	476.7	35.2
Austria	80	5 062	1 139.9	412.9	422.0	31.2
Poland	601	16 876	2 402.4	1 320.3	368.8	265.0
Portugal	333	2 958	566.1	195.8	92.4	28.9
Romania	486	12 228	458.3	253.5	132.1	25.2
Slovenia	254	732	55.3	14.6	12.6	1.0
Slovakia	16	585	105.0	31.0	15.0	5.4
Finland	55	6 177	355.3	355.1	204.5	29.5
Sweden	128	7 900	972.5	406.8	347.5	19.8
United Kingdom	1 505	17 387	9 221.1	6 592.7	1 265.0	318.3
Norway	185	5 824	1 017.4	491.0	413.5	38.1
Croatia	252	6 056	321.8	138.9	116.7	12.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) 2008, except number of enterprises.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division60), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	109.0	52.5	210.3	24.2	9.0
Belgium	70.2	50.4	139.2	14.3	12.9
Bulgaria	8.7	8.8	98.8	0.5	40.8
Czech Republic	85.7	28.4	302.0	25.7	11.1
Denmark (2)	76.9	64.1	120.1	6.0	31.4
Germany	176.2	63.3	278.3	29.2	5.7
Estonia (2)	18.7	17.3	108.6	2.1	7.4
Ireland	57.9	54.8	105.6	4.3	12.5
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	48.9	47.8	102.4	2.1	9.0
France	.	81.0	.	14.8	.
Italy	134.8	64.7	208.6	20.4	9.2
Cyprus	30.9	21.0	147.0	16.6	25.8
Latvia	12.6	12.6	99.6	9.7	19.8
Lithuania	19.5	13.4	145.7	11.3	52.0
Luxembourg	42.7	78.3	54.5	-12.3	25.8
Hungary	8.5	24.8	34.2	-21.0	35.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	95.8	61.0	157.1	16.2	4.7
Austria	81.1	83.6	96.9	-0.8	7.6
Poland	78.2	22.8	342.7	39.6	20.1
Portugal	66.2	32.0	206.9	18.3	15.3
Romania	20.7	11.2	185.9	26.5	9.9
Slovenia	19.9	21.6	92.3	3.6	6.9
Slovakia	52.9	25.7	206.1	15.2	17.3
Finland	57.5	46.1	124.7	7.4	8.3
Sweden	51.5	49.8	103.3	6.1	4.9
United Kingdom	378.6	75.9	498.7	57.7	4.8
Norway	84.3	71.1	118.5	7.6	7.8
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	22.9	20.0	114.8	6.9	8.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, programming and broadcasting activities (NACE Division 60), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were almost 12.1 thousand enterprises operating with programming and broadcasting (Division 60) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 257 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.2% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce and 4.5% of the information and communication services (Section J) workforce. EU-27 programming and broadcasting enterprises generated EUR 28100 million of value added which was a 0.5% share of the non-financial business economy total and a 5.9% share of the information and communication services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector in 2009 was EUR 109.0 thousand per person employed, which was 2.6 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and also well above the information and communication services average of EUR 83.0 thousand per person employed. The relatively high level of apparent labour productivity for the EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector in 2009 meant that it ranked (according to this measure) as the ninth highest NACE division within the non-financial business economy.

Alongside high apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs for the EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector were also relatively high, at EUR 52.5 thousand per employee. Indeed, this was the seventh highest level of average personnel costs across all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy and stood above the EUR 48.6 thousand per employee average for information and communication services and well above the EUR 30.0 thousand per employee average for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

Combining these two ratios, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the high level of apparent labour productivity, the EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector had a high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, 210.3% in 2009, which was the ninth highest ratio among the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy, and well above the information and communication services average (171.2%) or the non-financial business economy average (138.8%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is a measure of operating profitability; it stood at 24.2% for the EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector in 2009 which was the ninth highest level of profitability (using this measure) among the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy. It was also 2.5 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and higher than the information and communication services average (20.9%).

Sectoral analysis

The EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector may be divided into two constituent parts, the larger of which covers television-related activities (Group60.2), with the remainder of the sector made-up of radio-related activities (Group60.1). Television programming and broadcasting activities accounted for 81.3% of sectoral value added in 2009 and just under three quarters (72.6%) of the sectoral workforce. On the other hand, there was a higher number (7 thousand) of radio broadcasting enterprises; some 1.7 thousand more than were operating within television programming and broadcasting activities.

The high apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's programming and broadcasting sector was pulled upwards by the performance of television programming and broadcasting activities, where each person employed generated an average EUR130.0 thousand of added value in 2009. Although average personnel costs (EUR56.5 thousand per employee) were also relatively high, the combination of these two ratios led to a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 230.6% for television programming and broadcasting activities. This was considerably higher than the corresponding value for radio broadcasting, where the EU-27's wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 159.0% in 2008.

For the gross operating rate, data is again only available for 2008 for radio broadcasting activities, when a rate of 19.7% was recorded for the EU-27. This was a relatively high value, but was still below the rate recorded for television programming and broadcasting activities (25.4% in 2009).

Country analysis

The United Kingdom reported the highest level of value added generated within the programming and broadcasting sector in 2009 (EUR6583 million); this equated to almost one quarter (23.4%) of the EU-27's sectoral added value. Germany had a similar level of value added (EUR6145 million), while the third and fourth largest contributions to EU-27 added value were made by Italy (EUR3742 million) and France (EUR3702 million). Together these four Member States generated 71.8% of the EU-27's total value added in the programming and broadcasting sector in 2009.

In relative terms, the programming and broadcasting sector contributed as much as 0.9% of national non-financial business economy value added in Poland in 2009; this share was just above that recorded in Cyprus and the United Kingdom (0.8%). At the other end of the range, the smallest contributions by the programming and broadcasting sector to non-financial business economy value added were made in Hungary, Slovenia and Slovakia (all shares of 0.1%).

The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2009 for the programming and broadcasting sector was recorded by the United Kingdom (498.7%); this figure was almost three times as high as the national average for the whole of the non-financial business economy. Poland and the Czech Republic also recorded relatively high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the programming and broadcasting sector in 2009 (342.7% and 302.0%), which were 1.89 and 1.95 times as high as their national averages for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

There were six Member States with wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the programming and broadcasting sector below 100%. Among these, there were two Member States that stood out (with ratios below 90%); they were Luxembourg (54.5%) and Hungary (34.2%). Both of these Member States also recorded negative gross operating rates (-12.3% and -21.0%), as did Austria (-0.8%). At the other end of the scale, the highest gross operating rate for the programming and broadcasting sector was recorded by the United Kingdom (57.7% in 2009), which was 4.4 times as high as the national non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of

non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the programming and broadcasting sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division60. This division includes the activities of creating content or acquiring the right to distribute content and subsequently broadcast that content, for radio, television and data programs of entertainment, news, talk, and the like. Also included is data broadcasting, typically integrated with radio or TV broadcasting. The broadcasting can be performed using different technologies, over-the-air, via satellite, via a cable network or via internet. This division also includes the production of programs that are typically narrowcast in nature (limited format, such as news, sports, education, and youth-oriented programming) on a subscription or fee basis, to a third party, for subsequent broadcasting to the public.

Radio broadcasting includes activities of broadcasting audio signals through radio broadcasting studios and facilities for the transmission of aural programming to the public, to affiliates or to subscribers. Also included are activities of radio networks (assembling and transmitting programming) and broadcasting over the internet.

Television programming and broadcasting activities include the activities of creating a complete television channel programme, from purchased or self-produced programme components or a combination thereof. The television channel can be either broadcast by the producing units or produced for transmission by a third party distributor, such as cable or satellite television providers. This activity includes video-on-demand channels.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- radio broadcasting (Group60.1);
- television programming and broadcasting activities (Group60.2).

Excluded are the production of television programme elements (movies, documentaries, talk shows, commercials and so on) not associated with broadcasting (Division59, part of [motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities](#)) and the assembly of a package of channels and distribution of that package, without programming (Division61, part of [telecommunications](#)), for example the distribution of cable and other subscription programming.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Programming and broadcasting \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Media](#)
- [European Commission – Information society and media](#) , see:
- [Broadcasting](#)
 - [Content and services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Information and communication services](#)

Publishing activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

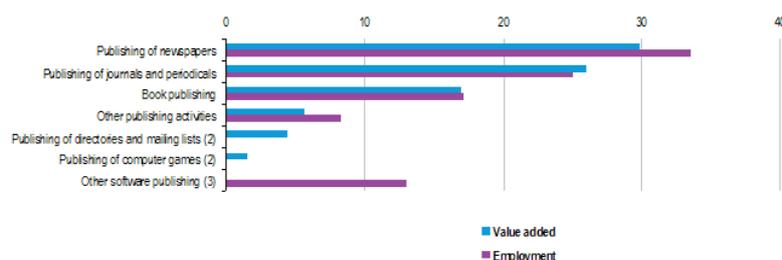
This article presents an overview of statistics for publishing activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division58](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	90
Number of persons employed (1 000) (1)	960
Turnover (EUR million)	:
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	:
Personnel costs (EUR million)	37 000
Value added (EUR million) (1)	60 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	20 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.4
Number of persons employed (1)	0.7
Value added	:
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	60.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	42.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (1)	140.3
Gross operating rate (%)	:

(1) 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, publishing activities (NACE Division58), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Employment, not available.

(3) Value added, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of publishing activities (NACE Division58), EU-27, 2008 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Publishing activities (1)	90.0	960.0	-	60 000	37 000
Book publishing	26.2	167.4	29 075	9 888	5 854
Publishing of directories and mailing lists	0.7	-	3 900	2 069	722
Publishing of newspapers	8.7	312.7	41 961	15 747	12 783
Publishing of journals and periodicals	20.7	233.3	36 159	14 513	9 243
Other publishing activities	13.5	79.0	6 233	2 427	1 456
Publishing of computer games (2)	-	9.1	2 025	903	-
Other software publishing	17.5	134.0	-	12 693	6 914

(1) Number of persons employed and value added, 2008.
(2) Value added, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, publishing activities (NACE Division 58), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Publishing activities (1)	80.0	42.0	140.3	-
Book publishing	59.0	38.8	152.1	13.9
Publishing of directories and mailing lists (1)	-	-	300.0	34.5
Publishing of newspapers	50.0	42.0	119.9	7.0
Publishing of journals and periodicals	62.0	42.3	147.1	14.6
Other publishing activities	31.0	20.8	147.9	15.6
Publishing of computer games	-	-	-	-
Other software publishing	90.0	55.3	163.2	-

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, publishing activities (NACE Division 58), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Publishing activities	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
		Germany	-	Finland	1.6
Book publishing	United Kingdom	21.6	Poland	0.3
Publishing of directories and mailing lists	Italy	20.9	Denmark	0.3
Publishing of newspapers	Germany	33.8	Finland	0.6
Publishing of journals and periodicals	United Kingdom	29.8	United Kingdom	0.5
Other publishing activities	United Kingdom	37.0	Poland	0.1
Publishing of computer games	France	-	Cyprus	0.1
Other software publishing	France	35.9	France	0.5

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in publishing activities (NACE Division 58), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	90.0	960.0	-	60 000	37 000	-
Belgium	1.5	11.9	2 900.9	940.9	642.7	50.1
Bulgaria	1.1	7.8	225.5	75.3	55.8	5.9
Czech Republic	5.9	18.3	1 443.5	437.6	316.9	37.4
Denmark (2)	1.3	26.2	3 433.7	1 713.8	1 276.9	115.8
Germany	6.8	192.6	28 044.1	11 925.4	6 917.1	501.5
Estonia	0.3	3.5	132.6	50.5	45.6	0.8
Ireland (3)	0.4	5.9	955.4	422.3	321.2	17.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	7.9	60.7	8 752.4	3 249.8	2 512.5	134.6
France (4)	12.6	137.2	26 813.3	9 945.8	8 411.5	-
Italy	6.5	43.3	10 873.6	3 401.3	2 490.2	77.9
Cyprus	0.2	1.5	106.2	46.8	34.4	5.0
Latvia	0.5	4.6	127.2	47.2	41.1	2.4
Lithuania	0.6	6.8	191.7	52.6	48.9	9.1
Luxembourg	0.1	1.5	239.3	117.7	94.9	14.7
Hungary	4.4	15.7	1 058.4	313.8	216.8	25.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.8	35.0	7 346.7	3 048.0	1 842.3	59.6
Austria	1.1	11.4	2 563.6	808.3	603.5	19.0
Poland	6.8	53.7	3 290.2	1 257.3	679.2	92.1
Portugal	1.9	13.5	1 381.9	517.2	395.1	37.4
Romania	3.6	24.3	847.8	204.0	172.4	77.0
Slovenia	0.6	3.6	365.0	107.4	101.4	8.8
Slovakia	0.1	2.9	290.9	110.6	59.7	20.4
Finland	1.1	19.5	3 176.6	1 202.9	901.5	37.4
Sweden	6.0	38.6	5 494.0	1 978.3	1 799.3	110.6
United Kingdom	10.5	173.8	22 256.3	10 738.7	6 262.5	521.7
Norway	2.4	24.3	4 821.5	2 169.8	1 707.2	70.1
Switzerland	0.7	16.9	2 920.4	1 176.7	1 004.9	57.1
Croatia	1.3	9.1	588.3	192.3	137.2	22.0

(1) Number of persons employed and value added, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Excluding software publishing (Group 68.2).
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, publishing activities (NACE Division 58), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	60.0	42.0	140.3	-	4.0
Belgium	79.0	60.6	130.5	10.3	5.3
Bulgaria	9.6	7.8	123.0	8.6	7.9
Czech Republic	23.9	21.7	110.3	8.4	8.5
Denmark (2)	65.4	49.4	132.2	12.7	6.8
Germany	61.9	37.2	166.5	17.9	4.2
Estonia	14.6	13.8	105.5	2.9	1.6
Ireland (3)	71.3	56.1	127.1	10.6	4.2
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	53.5	45.3	118.1	8.4	4.1
France	-	61.3	-	5.7	-
Italy	78.5	69.6	112.7	8.3	2.3
Cyprus	32.2	23.7	135.9	11.7	10.6
Latvia	10.3	9.3	109.8	4.8	5.1
Lithuania	7.7	7.3	105.3	1.9	17.3
Luxembourg	76.8	62.3	123.3	9.5	12.5
Hungary	19.9	16.2	123.4	9.2	8.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	87.0	55.0	158.2	16.4	2.0
Austria	71.1	56.9	125.0	8.0	2.4
Poland	23.4	15.0	156.1	17.6	7.3
Portugal	38.4	30.5	125.6	8.8	7.2
Romania	8.4	7.3	114.3	3.7	37.7
Slovenia	29.5	29.5	99.7	1.6	8.2
Slovakia	38.5	21.3	180.8	19.5	18.4
Finland	65.9	46.8	140.6	12.0	2.9
Sweden	51.2	53.6	95.5	3.3	5.6
United Kingdom	61.8	37.4	165.1	20.1	4.9
Norway	89.2	71.3	125.2	9.6	3.2
Switzerland	69.4	-	-	5.9	4.8
Croatia	21.1	16.5	127.6	9.4	11.4

(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity and investment rate, 2008
(2) 2008.
(3) Excluding software publishing (Group 68.2).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, publishing activities (NACE Division 58), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were around 90 thousand enterprises operating with publishing activities (Division 58) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 960 thousand persons in 2008, equivalent to 0.7% of all persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and 16.6% of the information and communication services (Section J) workforce. They generated an estimated EUR 60 000 million of value added in 2008, which was equivalent to 11.9% of the information and communication services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's publishing activities sector in 2009 was EUR 60 thousand per person employed, which was almost 50% higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed. Nevertheless, productivity (using this measure) was relatively low in comparison with the whole of information and communication services, where apparent labour productivity averaged EUR 83 thousand per person employed.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's publishing activities sector were, at EUR 42.0 thousand per employee in 2009, lower than the average for the whole of information and communication services (EUR 48.6 thousand per employee). However, as with apparent labour productivity, personnel costs per employee for publishing activities were above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee).

This pattern of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs for the EU-27's publishing activities sector being somewhat above the non-financial business economy average but below the information and communication services average was continued for the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio. This indicator combines the two previous measures and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. EU-27 publishing activities had a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 140.3% in 2008, only slightly higher than the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% in 2009 and well below the information and communication services average of more than 170% in both 2008 and 2009.

Sectoral analysis

Much has been written about the demise of the book publishing subsector in the face of competition from increasingly digitised media. However, almost three out of every ten enterprises within the EU-27's publishing

activities sector were classified with book publishing (Class58.11) as their main activity in 2009. The next highest number of enterprises was recorded for the more specialised activity of publishing journals and periodicals (Class58.14), with 23.0% of enterprises in the publishing sector. There was also a relatively high share (19.5%) for other software publishing enterprises (Class58.29); this latter activity excludes publishing computer games.

Turning attention to the breakdown of the publishing activities workforce: the picture was quite different, suggesting that the average size of enterprises varied considerably between subsectors. The largest employer was the publishing of newspapers (Class58.13), with an EU-27 workforce of 312.7 thousand in 2009, which equated to around one third of the total for publishing activities. Approximately one quarter of the sectoral workforce was composed of those employed within the publishing of journals and periodicals, while book publishing activities accounted for more than one in six of the sectoral workforce.

In output terms, the relative importance of the EU-27's publishing of newspapers subsector was somewhat lower than its share of employment. With EUR15747 million of added value in 2009, newspaper publishing accounted for just over one quarter of the total value added that was generated within the EU-27's publishing activities. This was only just ahead of the publishing of journals and periodicals (EUR14513 million), while other software publishing accounted for more than one fifth of sectoral added value and book publishing for around one sixth.

The relatively high apparent labour productivity for publishing activities was pulled upwards by other software publishing, where EU-27 value added reached EUR90 thousand per person employed in 2009. Aside from the relatively small other publishing subsector (Class58.19), which recorded apparent labour productivity of EUR31.0 thousand per person employed in 2009, each of the remaining publishing subsectors for which data are available recorded apparent labour productivity that was considerably above the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed), ranging from EUR50 thousand per person employed to EUR62 thousand per person employed.

Across publishing activities, EU-27 average personnel costs per employee also rose to their highest level for other software publishing, peaking at EUR55.3 thousand per employee in 2009. As with apparent labour productivity, the only subsector to record personnel costs per employee below the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) was the residual group of other publishing activities (EUR20.8 thousand per employee), while personnel costs per employee fell within the relatively narrow range of EUR38.8 thousand per employee to EUR42.3 thousand per employee across the remaining subsectors for which data are available.

Aside from the EU-27's publishing of newspapers subsector, which had a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (119.9% in 2009), most of the remaining publishing subsectors for which data are available recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were slightly above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%), rising from 147.1% for the publishing of journals and periodicals to 163.2% for other software publishing. There was one exception to this pattern, as the publishing of directories and mailing lists (Class58.12) recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that was much higher, reaching 300.0% in 2008.

While there is no information available for the whole of the EU-27 publishing activities sector for the [gross operating rate](#), there is a limited amount of data for five subsectors. Among these, EU-27 gross operating rates in 2009 were generally much higher than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), ranging from 13.9% for book publishing to 34.5% for the publishing of directories and mailing lists. The only exception to this pattern was the publishing of newspapers, where the EU-27 gross operating rate stood at 7.0% in 2009.

Country analysis

Germany had the highest level of value added among the EU Member States within the publishing activities sector in 2009, at EUR11925 million. The United Kingdom and France were also relatively important players within the publishing activities sector, as they recorded added value of EUR10740 million and EUR9946 million, which was almost three times as high as the next country – Italy (EUR3401 million). As such, the three largest Member States accounted for more than 60% of the total value added generated by the 25 Member States for which data are available (no data for Greece or Malta; Danish data is for 2008).

In value added terms, Finland was the most specialised in the publishing activities sector in 2009, generating 1.6% of its non-financial business economy value added in this sector. Denmark, Sweden, the United

Kingdom, France and the Netherlands were the only other Member States to report that upwards of 1% of their non-financial business economy value added was generated by publishing activities. At the other end of the scale, the relative importance of publishing activities was at its lowest in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Slovakia, where this sector accounted for 0.5% of non-financial business economy added value.

At a more detailed level, the United Kingdom had the highest share of EU-27 value added for book publishing, publishing of journals and periodicals (where it was also the most specialised Member State), and other publishing activities. These figures may be influenced to some extent by the prominent position of the English language. On the other hand, France recorded the highest shares of EU-27 value added for computer games and for other software publishing (where it was also the most specialised Member State). Germany accounted for one third of the EU-27's value added for the publishing of newspapers.

Most Member States reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for publishing activities in 2009 that were below their national averages for the whole of the non-financial business economy. This was particularly true in Romania, Bulgaria, the [Baltic Member States](#) and the Czech Republic, although Slovenia and Sweden were the only Member States to record wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were below 100% – with the average added value generated by each person employed not covering average personnel costs. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector was recorded in Slovakia (180.8%), followed by Germany (166.5%) and the United Kingdom (165.1%). Slovakia and Germany, together with the Netherlands and Finland, were the only four Member States (among those for which data are available) to report wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for publishing activities that were above those for the non-financial business economy as a whole.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the publishing activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division58. This division includes activities such as the publishing of books, periodicals and software, as well as other publishing activities. The output of the publishing activities sector is characterised by the intellectual creativity required in its development and many of the products that are made within this sector are protected by copyright.

Book publishing includes publishing in print, electronic (CD, electronic displays and so on) or audio form or on the internet. The publishing of directories and mailing lists includes the publishing of lists of facts/information that are protected in their form, but not in their content. The publishing of newspapers includes the activities of publishing newspapers, including advertising newspapers, appearing at least four times a week. The publishing of journals and periodicals includes the activities of publishing periodicals and other journals, appearing less than four times a week. Directories and mailing lists, newspapers, journals and periodicals can be published in print or electronic form, including on the internet. Other publishing activities include publishing (including on-line) of catalogues, photos, engravings and postcards, greeting cards, forms, posters, reproduction of works of art, advertising material and other printed matter, on-line publishing of statistics and other information.

The publishing of computer games includes games for all platforms. Other software publishing includes publishing of ready-made (non-customised) software, including translation or adaptation of non-customised software for a particular market on own account.

This NACE division is composed of seven classes organised into two groups:

- book publishing (Class58.11);

- publishing of directories and mailing lists (Class58.12);
- publishing of newspapers (Class58.13);
- publishing of journals and periodicals (Class58.14);
- other publishing activities (Class58.19);
- publishing of computer games (Class58.21);
- other software publishing (Class58.29).

This division excludes publishing of motion pictures, videotapes and movies on DVD or similar media, of music and sheet books and the production of master copies for records or audio material (Division59, part of the [motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities sector](#)). It also excludes [printing and the reproduction of recorded media](#) (Division18), as well as the retail sale of non-customised software (Division47, which forms part of [retail trade](#)), the production of software not associated with publishing, including translation or adaptation of non-customised software for a particular market on a fee or contract basis (Division62, part of [computer programming, consultancy and related activities](#)), and the on-line provision of software (Division63, part of [information service activities](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Publishing activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Information and communication services](#)

Publishing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers publishing statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 22.1, which is part of the [media and communications](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the producing and issuing of informative material, including the publishing of both:

- printed matter;
- music.



Figure 1: Publishing (NACE Group 22.1). Relative weight within publishing, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	13 261 27.1	Germany	190.3 23.8	Finland	1.3
2	Germany	9 773 19.9	United Kingdom	165.6 20.7	United Kingdom	1.2
3	France	6 407 13.1	France	86.0 10.8	Greece	1.0
4	Italy	4 288 8.8	Spain	58.9 7.4	Denmark	1.0
5	Spain	3 788 7.7	Italy	45.9 5.7	Sweden	0.9

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS1)

Table 1: Publishing (NACE Group 22.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Value added generated by the 81.0 thousand [enterprises](#) that make up the [EU-27](#)'s publishing sector (NACE Group 22.1) reached EUR 49 billion in 2006, derived from [turnover](#) of EUR 130 billion. This was equivalent to 14.0% of the media and communications (NACE Divisions 22 and 64) value added, and 16.4% of its turnover. There were approximately 800.0 thousand persons [employed](#) in these activities in the EU-27, which represented 16.5% of the media and communications workforce. Within the publishing subsector the largest contribution to value added in the EU-27 in 2006 was from the publishing of newspapers (NACE Class 22.12), followed by the publishing of journals and periodicals (NACE Class 22.13) and the publishing of books (NACE Class 22.11). Slightly more than one quarter of the EU-27's value added in the publishing sector in 2006 was concentrated in the United Kingdom while one fifth came from Germany. Unsurprisingly, the United Kingdom ranked as one of the most specialised Member States within the publishing sector in value added terms, as this activity generated 1.2% of its [non-financial business economy](#) value added, lower only than in Finland.

Expenditure and productivity

The [investment rate](#) in publishing was particularly low, just 5.5% in the EU-27, one of the lowest of all non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2006. Apparent [labour productivity](#) for the EU-27's publishing sector was below the media and communications average in 2006, while average [personnel costs](#) were above average. This situation led to a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) (158.1%) for the publishing sector that was well below the media and communications average (195.0%), but nevertheless still above the average ratio for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

This sector gathers together several activities linked to media and communication activities, however, within this group a distinction has to be made between traditional activities (for example, postal services) for which the level of activity is rather stable and other newer activities (such as mobile telephony and electronic publishing), for which growth developments are more marked.

While the Internet was initially seen by many as a direct competitor to printed matter, enterprises that traditionally published printed media have often diversified into online media too, for example, newspapers, magazines, books or reference material are increasingly consulted online or through some other type of electronic medium. Note that on-line publishing, not in connection with other publishing, is considered as a computer and related activity rather than publishing.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Printing and reproduction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Pulp, paper and paper product statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the pulp, paper and paper products sector, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Division 21](#), which is part of the [wood and paper manufacturing](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard, through mechanical and chemical processes, corresponding to NACE Group 21.1;
- further processing of pulp, paper and paperboard, which includes the manufacture of corrugated, household and sanitary paper products, as well as newsprint, wallpaper and stationery (NACE Group 21.2).

The pulp, paper and paper products sector does not include forestry, logging and related activities (NACE Division 02), and so these are not covered in this article.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Pulp, paper and paper products (1)	19.4	166 000	41 100	715.0	100.0	100.0
Pulp, paper & paperboard (1)	2.4	78 000	18 200	224.0	44.3	31.3
Pulp (2)	0.3	7 000	1 700	20.0	4.3	2.7
Paper & paperboard (3)	2.1	70 572	16 048	205.9	39.0	28.8
Articles of paper & paperboard (1)	17.0	87 692	22 865	491.5	55.6	67.8
Corrugated paper & paperboard & of containers of paper & paperboard (4)	8.3	44 000	12 000	281.5	29.2	39.4
Household & sanitary goods & of toilet requisites	1.4	22 318	4 737	78.5	11.5	11.0
Paper stationery	3.1	8 192	2 040	52.5	5.0	7.3
Wallpaper (5)	0.1	1 113	--	6.0	--	0.8
Other articles of paper & paperboard n.e.c.	4.0	12 084	3 768	75.6	9.2	10.6

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data. (2) Turnover, value added and number of persons employed, rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, 2005. (3) Number of enterprises, 2005. (4) Number of persons employed, 2005. (5) Turnover, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585).

Table 1: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Division 21). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	9 744	23.7	Germany	143.6	20.1	Finland	4.3
2	Italy	4 305	10.5	Italy	78.9	11.0	Sweden	2.3
3	France	4 136	10.1	France	78.5	11.0	Slovakia	1.2
4	United Kingdom	3 788	9.2	United Kingdom	73.5	10.3	Austria	1.2
5	Sweden	3 669	8.9	Spain	55.2	7.7	Portugal	1.1

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585).

Table 2: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Division 21). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Cartons; boxes and cases of corrugated paper or paperboard	21.21.13.00	20 442	-	21 158	kg	-
Folding cartons; boxes and cases of non-corrugated paper or paperboard	21.21.14.00	12 120	-	6 963	kg	-
Envelopes of paper or paperboard	21.23.12.30	6 000	600	679	kg	-
Coated paper, for writing, printing, graphic purposes (excluding coated base, weight ≤ 150 g/m ²)	21.12.53.37	5 898	-	7 956	kg	-
Newsprint in rolls or sheets	21.12.11.50	5 454	-	10 393	kg	-
Toilet paper	21.22.11.10	5 432	-	3 572	kg	-
Graphic paper, paperboard: mechanical fibres ≤ 10 %, weight ≥ 40 g/m ² but ≤ 150 g/m ² , sheets	21.12.14.39	5 140	-	5 959	kg	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 5 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 21.23.12.30, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 600 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Pulp, paper and paper products (CPA Division 21). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	14.2	11.0	20.0	7.5	143.6	1.9	3.4	7.5	55.2	78.5	78.9	0.8	1.6	2.3
Turnover	4 951	290	1 949	1 412	35 700	149	600	948	12 385	19 724	20 388	65	76	126
Production	4 627	275	1 905	1 369	33 320	147	563	937	12 023	17 701	19 559	60	77	122
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 884	239	1 547	949	25 975	125	419	719	9 223	15 262	16 294	47	56	101
Value added	1 046	59	473	480	9 744	34	141	286	3 336	4 136	4 305	22	23	29
Personnel costs	702	28	220	367	6 355	19	149	181	1 905	3 437	2 695	14	10	16
Average personnel costs	50.2	2.6	11.4	49.3	44.6	10.2	44.2	26.0	35.1	43.8	37.4	18.5	6.5	7.2
Gross operating surplus	344	31	254	113	3 389	15	-8	106	1 451	699	1 610	8	12	13
Gross investment	136	37	131	91	1 511	32	18	54	1 206	724	751	5	12	10
Apparent labour prod.	73.5	5.4	23.7	64.2	67.9	18.1	41.6	38.1	60.8	52.7	54.5	28.4	13.9	12.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	146.4	204.9	208.1	130.4	152.3	180.0	94.1	146.4	172.9	120.2	145.9	153.1	215.1	177.3
Gross operating rate	6.9	10.7	13.0	8.0	9.5	10.3	-1.4	11.1	11.7	3.5	7.9	11.8	15.9	10.2
Investment rate	13.0	62.6	27.6	19.0	15.5	92.1	12.8	18.8	35.9	17.5	17.4	20.7	51.1	33.1

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.5	-	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.1
Persons employed	-	17.2	-	22.1	17.6	42.9	12.0	16.3	5.3	7.6	31.8	41.1	73.5	6.3
Turnover	-	1 107	-	5 944	5 472	3 791	2 492	584	655	1 135	15 027	13 300	16 908	2 004
Production	-	984	-	5 521	5 183	3 640	2 558	577	634	1 010	14 565	13 199	15 945	1 969
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	902	-	4 554	4 005	2 857	1 731	496	514	906	11 788	9 963	13 040	1 495
Value added	-	253	-	1 597	1 605	1 020	804	109	138	217	3 577	3 669	3 788	518
Personnel costs	-	159	-	1 051	900	343	302	67	95	77	1 864	1 902	3 086	362
Average personnel costs	-	9.4	-	47.6	51.2	8.5	25.4	4.1	18.1	10.1	58.6	50.6	42.5	58.0
Gross operating surplus	-	94	-	546	705	677	502	43	43	140	1 713	1 692	702	156
Gross investment	-	70	-	356	225	395	131	99	54	83	697	840	526	98
Apparent labour prod.	-	14.7	-	72.1	91.0	23.8	67.0	6.7	26.0	28.5	112.4	89.3	51.5	82.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	156.9	-	151.4	177.9	278.7	264.2	162.4	143.1	282.1	191.8	176.4	121.1	142.9
Gross operating rate	-	8.5	-	9.2	12.9	17.9	20.1	7.3	6.6	12.3	11.4	12.7	4.2	7.8
Investment rate	-	27.5	-	22.3	14.0	38.7	16.3	90.1	38.7	38.1	19.5	22.9	13.9	18.8

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Division 21). Main indicators, 2006 (1).

The pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Division 21) manufacturing sector was dominated by a relatively few number of **large enterprises**; there were only 19.4 thousand **enterprises** across the **EU-27** that had pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing as their main activity in 2006, together they **employed** an estimated 715.0 thousand persons and generated EUR 41.1 billion of **value added**, which was equivalent to 52.5% of the total value added generated across the whole of the wood and paper manufacturing sector.

The manufacturing of articles of paper and paperboard (NACE Group 21.2) subsector was larger than the manufacturing of pulp, paper and paperboard (NACE Group 21.1) subsector, both in terms of value added generated (55.6% of the pulp, paper and paperboard total) and, more particularly, of employment (68.7%). The manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard (NACE Class 21.21) was the main activity among those covered by the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard, accounting for more than 50% of its value added and employment. The manufacture of paper and paperboard (NACE Class 21.12) was the principal activity among those within the pulp, paper and paperboard (NACE Group 21.1) manufacturing subsector, accounting for the overwhelming share of value added and employment.

The value added generated by the pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing sector in Germany was EUR 9.7 billion in 2006, which equated to 23.7% of the EU-27's value added. This was more than twice the contribution made by Italy or France, the next largest Member States within this activity. However, in terms of the relative contribution made by pulp, paper and paper products to the overall value added of the **non-**

[financial business economy](#) , it was Sweden and Finland that were by far the most specialised producers; the sector contributed 2.3% of Swedish value added in the non-financial business economy, which was three times as high as the EU-27 average, while in Finland its share of non-financial business economy value added rose to 4.3%, which was six times as high as the EU-27 average.

Between 1997 and 2007, there were upward trends in EU-27 output of pulp, paper and paper board (with [production](#) rising by an average of 2.1% per year) and articles of paper and paper board (1.5% per year). At a more detailed level, there was a relatively uniform and upward evolution (growth of 2.5% per year on average) for the manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites (NACE Class 21.22), which contrasted sharply with a relatively unchanged evolution of output observed for paper stationery (-0.2% per year).

Expenditure and profitability

[Personnel costs](#) in the pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing sector accounted for 17.1% of total operating expenditure across the EU-27 in 2006, a slightly lower proportion than for the whole of the wood and paper manufacturing sector (17.9%). Average personnel costs in the pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing sector, however, were relatively high at EUR 37.7 thousand per employee in 2006. This was particularly the case with respect to the pulp, paper and paperboard subsector, where average personnel costs were EUR 46.1 thousand per employee, while personnel costs accounted for a relatively low share of operating expenditure (14.2%), suggesting a relatively high-wage, but capital-intensive manufacturing activity.

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing sector was EUR 57.5 thousand per person employed in 2006. In more detail, the apparent labour productivity of the pulp, paper and paperboard subsector reached EUR 81.3 thousand per person employed in 2006, which was well above that registered for the articles of paper and paperboard subsector (EUR 47.6 thousand per person employed). Even when taking into account the differences in wages, the productivity of the subsectors remained wide apart; as the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the pulp, paper and paperboard subsector was 176.2% in 2006, compared with 138.9% for the articles of paper and paperboard subsector.

Among the Member States, the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing sector were recorded by Slovakia (282.1%), Poland (278.7% in 2005) and Portugal (264.2%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The multi-functional role of forests is an area of increasing global scrutiny. Wood is an important, renewable economic resource, while forests are increasingly recognised for the environmental role they play in climate regulation, biodiversity, air, soil and water quality, as well as their recreational function.

Building on the EU Forest Action Plan ([COM\(2006\) 302 final](#)) for 2007 to 2011 and its 18 key actions for sustainable forest management and the improved long-term competitiveness of its associated industries, the EU has been active in pushing for international commitment to end global forest cover loss by 2030 as part of a new 'forestry package'. This package includes proposals from the [European Commission](#) that look to address some of the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation in order to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss ([COM\(2008\) 645 final](#)), as well as laying down obligations for operators who place timber and timber products on the market ([COM\(2008\) 644 final](#)). These would include obliging market traders to certify that the timber and timber products they sell have been harvested according to the relevant laws of

the country of origin. It is also proposed that a new global financial fund, known as the Global Forest Carbon Mechanism (GFCM), be made available to developing countries as a reward for emissions reductions achieved by taking action to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The EU's [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) would be a major source of funding for any GFCM, whereby EUR 2.5 billion could be provided to the fund by 2020 through 5% of auctioning revenues. Furthermore, those governments that sign-up to a global climate change deal could also be allowed to use so-called deforestation credits towards their individual CO₂ reduction commitments.

These proposals, as well as an EU Forest Action plan could have implications for the diverse wood and paper manufacturing sector in the EU. In part, this may reflect the varied size structure of enterprises within the two subsectors: the pulp, paper and paper products subsector is dominated by large, multinational enterprises, many of which are in the Nordic Member States; whereas, the wood and wood products subsector is characterised by relatively small-scale enterprises that are predominantly privately-owned and serve local or national markets.

Pulp is the basic material for the manufacture of paper and board and can be made from woodchips (a by-product of sawmills), fresh wood, recovered paper and from some agricultural products (natural textiles or industrial crops). However, it is in the use of recycled fibres that much progress has been made: the principle is that recycling helps keep the sourcing of virgin fibres at volumes where forests can be managed sustainably, as well as keeping recoverable materials out of landfill. The [European Parliament and Council Directive on packaging and packaging waste of 1994](#) set relatively broad recycling targets for packaging by the end of 2008. The European Commission is currently in the process of making a new set of target proposals for packaging and packaging waste, which should cover the period 2009 to 2014.

The European Declaration on Paper Recycling is an industry initiative that has set a specific target for the recycling rate at 66% of all paper and board products consumed in Europe to be achieved by 2010. The [European Recovered Paper Association \(ERPA\)](#) reported that the recycling rate for 2006 had reached 63.4%, with 58.2 million tonnes of paper and board having been recycled (marking an overall increase of about 10% since 2004) in the EU-27, Switzerland and Norway. The [European Recovered Paper Identification System](#) is a further industry initiative that was launched by the Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) in October 2008 to promote a more consistent quality and grade of every bale of recovered paper by means of identification that will enable full traceability.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Communication COM\(2006\) 302 final](#) on an EU Forest Action Plan
- [Proposal for a Regulation COM\(2008\) 644 final](#) laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market
- [Communication COM\(2008\) 645 final](#) - Addressing the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss

External links

- [Confederation of European Paper Industries \(CEPI\)](#)
- [European Recovered Paper Association \(ERPA\)](#)

See also

- [Forestry statistics](#)
- [Manufacture of paper and paper products statistics - NACE Rev. 2](#)

Radio, television and communication equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment, corresponding to NACE Division 32, which is part of the [electrical machinery and optical equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- electronic components, including active, passive and printed circuit boards (PCBs), corresponding to NACE Group 32.1;
- television cameras, transmission apparatus for radio and television, telephonic switching apparatus (including LANs and modems), telephones and fax machines, corresponding to NACE Group 32.2; (note that information, communication and media content that makes use of this equipment is dealt with in the article on [Media and communications statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#));
- audio-visual equipment and related appliances, which includes as loudspeakers, headphones and aerials, and of other electronic consumer appliances, which includes telephone answering machines, corresponding to NACE Group 32.3.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Radio, television & communication equipment (1)	294	221 437	51 847	771.6	100.0	100.0
Electronic valves & tubes & other electronic components (2)	89	64 505	20 000	309.9	38.6	40.9
Television & radio transmitters & apparatus for line telephony & line telegraphy (2)	14.0	:	:	271.3	:	36.9
Television & radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus & associated goods (1)	6.4	:	:	171.6	:	22.2

(1) Number of persons employed, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (NACE Division 32). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

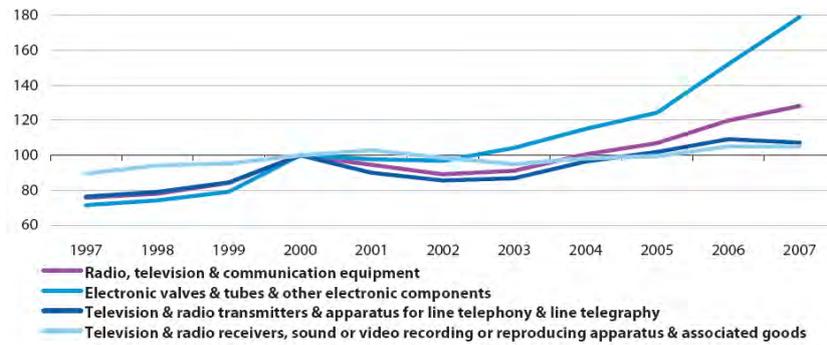
Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	10 844	20.9	Germany	138.5	18.1	Finland	7.0
2	France	6 923	13.4	France	111.1	14.9	Hungary	3.6
3	Finland	5 786	11.2	Italy	80.5	11.0	Ireland	2.9
4	United Kingdom	4 867	9.4	United Kingdom	65.6	8.6	Sweden	2.5
5	Sweden	4 093	7.9	Hungary	49.7	7.0	Slovakia	2.2

(1) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; number of persons employed: Poland and Portugal, 2005; share of EU-27: all data are for 2005.
(3) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (NACE Division 32). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (NACE Division 32). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Flat panel colour TV receivers, lcd/plasma, etc. excluding television projection equipment, apparatus with video recorder/player, video monitors, television receivers with integral tube	32.20.20.60	11 553	-	27.2	units	-
Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting & television with reception apparatus	32.20.11.60	9 000	3 000	38.5	units	-
Machines for the reception, conversion & transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching & routing apparatus	32.20.20.45	8 190	-	188.1	units	-
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	32.20.20.25	8 000	4 000	207.1	units	-
Electronic integrated circuits (excluding multichip circuits): processors & controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock & timing circuits	32.10.62.06	6 566	-	4 056.4	units	-
Base stations for line telephony or line telegraphy	32.20.20.35	5 372	-	3.3	units	-
Photosensitive semiconductor devices: solar cells, photo-diodes, photo-transistors, etc.	32.10.52.37	5 049	-	1 146.9	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 5 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 32.20.11.60, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 3 000 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Radio, television and communication equipment (CPA Division 32). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Persons employed	16.2	5.5	32.9	6.4	138.5	6.1	8.4	4.4	24.5	111.1	80.5	0.0	1.0	5.8
Turnover	5 043	124	4 080	1 360	50 776	245	4 307	578	6 480	27 009	13 492	35	38	231
Production	4 879	116	3 749	1 337	38 498	243	4 700	444	5 320	23 982	12 478	36	38	231
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 603	91	3 405	988	39 908	178	2 155	455	5 610	20 578	9 559	32	22	193
Value added	1 850	37	760	423	10 844	78	2 681	150	1 153	6 923	3 935	4	18	37
Personnel costs	1 105	17	370	291	7 620	51	396	113	793	6 094	2 792	1	7	44
Average personnel costs	69.1	3.2	12.4	45.6	55.6	8.4	47.2	31.2	33.4	55.0	39.4	16.2	7.1	7.6
Gross operating surplus	745	20	390	131	3 224	27	2 285	37	360	829	1 142	3	11	-7
Gross investment	101	18	200	41	2 479	10	641	32	195	1 005	797	0	3	5
Apparent labour prod.	114.1	6.7	23.1	65.6	78.3	12.7	318.9	34.0	47.2	62.3	48.9	87.3	18.0	6.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	165.1	210.9	185.9	143.8	140.8	152.0	676.1	108.9	141.4	113.3	124.0	538.7	253.0	84.8
Gross operating rate	14.8	16.0	9.6	9.7	6.3	10.9	53.1	6.5	5.6	3.1	8.5	9.3	29.4	-2.8
Investment rate	5.5	47.7	26.3	9.7	22.9	13.4	23.9	21.2	16.9	14.5	20.2	10.8	13.7	14.4
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	1.7	-	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.1
Persons employed	-	49.7	-	-	25.6	33.0	12.4	9.2	5.0	12.9	35.1	28.3	65.6	3.9
Turnover	-	12 879	-	-	6 686	3 395	3 165	414	412	3 344	36 832	11 854	14 514	1 212
Production	-	11 947	-	-	6 091	3 349	3 161	408	341	3 286	19 116	12 513	13 538	1 211
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	11 517	-	-	4 449	3 034	2 640	308	303	3 027	31 970	8 444	9 454	829
Value added	-	1 521	-	-	2 582	594	608	117	115	399	5 786	4 093	4 867	391
Personnel costs	-	569	-	-	1 644	287	320	71	104	105	2 166	1 907	2 766	281
Average personnel costs	-	11.8	-	-	64.6	9.6	26.3	7.8	21.3	8.1	61.7	70.9	43.0	73.2
Gross operating surplus	-	952	-	-	938	307	288	46	11	294	3 620	2 113	2 101	110
Gross investment	-	215	-	-	256	137	106	55	27	111	378	152	328	33
Apparent labour prod.	-	30.6	-	-	100.8	18.0	40.9	12.8	22.7	30.8	164.6	144.7	74.2	101.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	260.5	-	-	156.1	188.1	185.9	163.0	106.9	380.1	266.7	203.9	172.5	138.6
Gross operating rate	-	7.4	-	-	14.0	9.0	9.1	11.0	2.7	8.8	9.8	17.8	14.5	9.1
Investment rate	-	14.1	-	-	9.9	23.0	17.4	47.1	23.2	27.7	6.5	3.7	6.7	8.4

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, 2005 except for enterprises; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat / SBI

Table 4: Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (NACE Division 32). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Just over a quarter (25.6%) of the value added generated within the EU-27's electrical machinery and optical equipment (NACE Subsection DL) manufacturing activities in 2006 came from the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment (NACE Division 32) sector. The EUR 51.8 billion of value added that was generated in the EU-27 by 29.4 thousand enterprises that reported radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing as their principal activity in 2006, represented just 14.5% of the total number of enterprises within the electrical machinery and optical equipment total. The radio, television and communication equipment sector employed 771.6 thousand persons in 2005.

Due to scarce data availability, the most complete measure of the relative importance of the subsectors that compose the EU-27's radio, television and communication equipment sector is presented in terms of employment shares. The manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electric components (NACE Group 32.1) was the largest subsector, employing 309.9 thousand persons in 2006 (40.9% of the radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing total), which was only slightly more than the 36.9% share recorded for television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy manufacturing (NACE Group 32.2), with the remainder of the workforce (22.2% in 2005) employed within the manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording and reproducing apparatus (NACE Group 32.3).

Just over a fifth (20.9%) of the value added generated by the EU-27's radio, television and communication equipment sector came from Germany in 2006, while there were two other Member States that recorded a double digit share of EU-27 value added – namely, France (13.4%) and Finland (11.2%). Finland was by far the most specialised Member State for the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment (largely due to mobile telephony), as this sector accounted for 7.0% of its non-financial business economy value added (compared with an EU-27 average of 0.9%). The specialisation ratio for Finland was approximately double that recorded in the second most specialised country, Hungary (3.6%), while Ireland and Sweden were also relatively specialised.

The development of the EU-27 production index for the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment in the ten years between 1997 and 2007 followed a similar but slightly more amplified development when compared with the production index for the whole of electrical machinery and optical equipment manufacturing. The index of production for radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing followed a very cyclical pattern, with average growth of 7.5% per year during the period 2002 to 2007, following on from average losses of 5.6% per year between 2000 and 2002. Despite the fluctuations in output, the overall expansion in EU-27 output of radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing between 1997 and 2007 outstripped all other industrial (NACE Sections C to E) divisions for which data are available, averaging 5.4% per year over the ten-year period.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross [tangible investment](#) made by the EU-27's radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector in 2006 was valued at EUR 7.8 billion, which was 0.8% of the non-financial business economy total. The [investment rate](#) of the radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector was 15.1%, slightly below the non-financial business economy average of 18.4%, but relatively high for one of the electrical machinery and optical equipment sectors. Among the Member States¹⁰⁴, the investment rate for the radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector climbed to over 20% in ten of the Member States in 2005 or 2006. However, the investment rate of the radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector was only above the non-financial business economy average in four of the Member States for which data are available. Among these, Germany (77% above average) clearly stood out, while the Czech Republic, Poland (2005) and Italy (22% to 14% higher) also reported relatively high investment rates for radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing.

The structure of [operating expenditure](#) within the radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector was such that [personnel costs](#) accounted for 15.4% of the total, the remainder being made up of purchases of goods and services. This share was lower than the average proportion of operating expenditure accounted for by personnel costs within the whole of the electrical and optical equipment sector (20.6%), despite the fact that average personnel costs were EUR 43.3 thousand per employee – the highest level among the four NACE divisions in the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector. In a similar vein, apparent [labour productivity](#) was also relatively high for the EU-27's radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector (EUR 62.5 thousand per person employed in 2005). Nevertheless, when productivity was adjusted to take account of personnel costs, the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for the EU-27's radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector was 143.1% in 2005, above the average for the whole of electrical and optical equipment (130.9%) in the same year, but still slightly below the non-financial business economy average (146.5%) in the same year.

The most productive workforce among the Member States¹⁰⁵ for radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing was in Ireland, where each person employed generated an average of EUR 318.9 thousand of added value in 2006. The respective workforces of Finland and Sweden were also highly productive (EUR 164.6 thousand and EUR 144.7 thousand per person employed). These figures, to some degree reflect the relatively high average levels of productivity in these three economies – although it is also interesting to note that all three countries were among the most specialised Member States in terms of the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment. Furthermore, when comparing the labour productivity of the radio, television and communication equipment manufacturing sector with national non-financial business economy averages, Ireland again topped the ranking – as its workforce for this sector was 3.8 times as productive as the non-financial business economy average. Finland (2.5 times) and Sweden (2.4 times) were joined by Portugal and Bulgaria (both 2005) as the only other Member States where the radio, television and communication equipment workforce was at least twice as productive as the national non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

¹⁰⁴Poland and Portugal, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

¹⁰⁵Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Context

The electrical machinery and optical equipment sector is an important and strategic part of Europe's manufacturing sector, producing a wide range of mostly high-technology products (for example, computers, switchgears or semi-conductors). This sector has been cited as being at the centre of industrial development, as almost every other sector depends, at least to some degree, on the capital equipment, technology, end-products, research and innovations that are provided by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector. It is therefore often referred to as one of the main drivers of [productivity](#) gains and central to the EU's objective of creating more and better jobs.

The goods and services made within the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector range from capital goods used in energy and primary transformation activities, transport manufacturing (motor vehicles, aeronautics and rail equipment producers) or process manufacturing sectors (agro-industries, chemicals, plastics or wood), through intermediate goods (such as electronic components or wiring) that are often used by other manufacturers, to consumer goods (such as consumer electronics, mobile phones and household appliances).

This sector operates within a long-established legislative framework that covers issues such as product safety, energy labelling, minimum efficiency requirements, eco-design and waste. Two Directives ([2008/34](#) and [2008/35](#)) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment were introduced in 2008. The EU aims to take measures to prevent the generation of electrical and electronic waste and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery in order to reduce the quantity of such waste by encouraging manufacturers to design products with the environmental impacts in mind throughout their entire life cycle.

The potential role that may be played by the electrical machinery and optical equipment sector with respect to energy efficiency has also been highlighted in recent years. Indeed, considerable effort has gone into reducing the energy consumption of appliances, although changes in lifestyle and working practices have sometimes offset these, for example, while changes to the manufacture of domestic and office appliances has made these more energy efficient, rising equipment rates and the introduction of new technologies may result in higher overall energy consumption. Several directives cover this area of energy saving, in particular a Directive on eco-design requirements for energy-using products, a Directive on the energy labelling of domestic appliances and a Regulation on the energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment.

The main downstream customers for manufacturers of electronic components include the computer and office equipment sector, communications manufacturers, as well as motor vehicles manufacturing and manufacturers of consumer electronics/household appliances, with electronic components forming the technology backbone on which PCs, wireless handsets, navigation and ABS systems, set-top boxes and camcorders are based. Technological innovation has led to miniaturisation, digitalisation and convergence in terms of radio, television and communication equipment, as witnessed through multifunctional, digital products (such as third generation mobile phones that incorporate high-speed Internet access and video telephony, or MP3 players that can also be used to surf the Internet, or view photographs).

This area of the economy is highly intensive in terms of [research and development \(R & D\)](#) , underlining its important role as a driver for innovation. Much of the research is conducted in knowledge-based clusters that are centred on the proximity of universities, research and design centres and manufacturing facilities, such as Dresden (Germany), Dublin (Ireland), Grenoble (France), Catania (Italy), the Nijmegen-Eindhoven-Leuven axis (Netherlands/Belgium) or around Helsinki (Finland).

In this context, the seventh Framework Programme (FP7) on research and development may provide a platform to share ideas and innovate. Among the technology platforms established for this purpose are the networked and electronic media platform which looks to focus on generalised broadband access, increased mobility, the availability of richer media formats and contents, as well as new home networks and communications platforms, and the mobile and wireless communications technology platform that looks to build on GSM and [DECT technologies](#) .

The radio, television and communication equipment sector faces intense competition from the Far East, which further underlines the need for European manufacturers to continually innovate. At the same time, many product markets are characterised by imitation and it is often difficult to protect [intellectual property](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/34](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/96 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
- [Directive 2008/35](#) of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/95 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics](#)

Notes

Rail transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

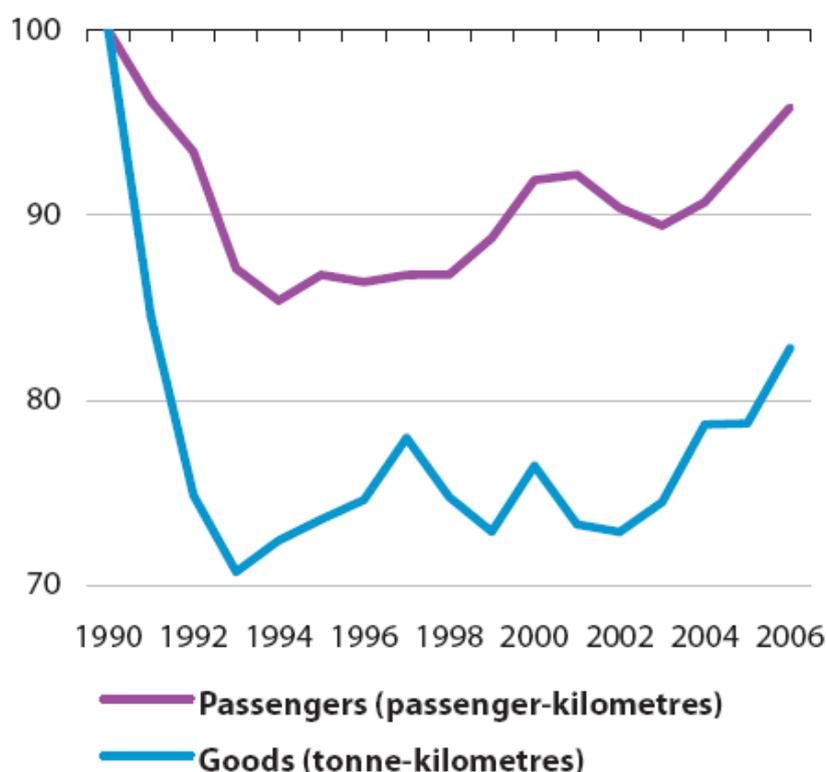
Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers rail transport statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 60.1, which is part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the transport by railways of:

- passengers;
- goods.

This article does not cover:

- activities relating to the operation of the rail infrastructure, which are classified as auxiliary transport activities and are covered by the article on [Warehousing and transport logistics statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) ;
- urban and suburban rail transport of passengers, which is included in the article on [Road and other land transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) .



Source: Eurostat, ITF, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Figure 1: Rail transport. Evolution of rail transport, EU-27 (1990=100)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Value added in the EU-27's rail transport (NACE Group 60.1) sector reached EUR 31.9 billion in 2005, equivalent to 8.4% of the transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) total. In the EU-27, there were 0.8 thousand **enterprises** in this sector with a total of 880.7 thousand persons employed (2005), equivalent to 10.1% of the EU-27's transport services workforce. Although data availability among the Member States is weak in this sector, it is clear that the rail transport sector is particularly important in Hungary and Luxembourg, as this sector accounted for 2.0% and 1.8% respectively of national **non-financial business economy** value added in 2006, more than three times the 0.6% (2005) share for the EU-27 as a whole.

Transport of goods and passengers

The development of EU-27 goods and passenger rail transport between 1990 and 2006 shows a significant change: passenger transport volumes reached a low in 1994, after which average growth was 1.0% per year; goods transport volumes stabilised in 1993 after which average growth was 1.2% per year. Growth was particularly strong in the last three years for which data are available, passenger transport increasing by an average of 2.3% per year between 2003 and 2006, and goods transport by an average of 3.6% over the same period.

Expenditure and productivity

Personnel costs accounted for 38.6% of rail transport **operating expenditure** in the EU-27 in 2005, the highest share among transport services activities (among the transport and storage sub-sectors) and more than double the average share for the non-financial business economy. Average personnel costs reached EUR 30.4 thousand per employee in 2005, in line with the transport services average, while apparent **labour productivity** of EUR 36.2 thousand per person employed was well below the average. The resulting **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** in the EU-27 was 118.9% for the rail transport sector in 2005, some way below the 141.9% average for all transport services in the same year.

Data sources and availability

Eurostat, ITF, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, [European Commission](#), Directorate-General for Energy and Transport.

Structural change – rail transport services and infrastructure

In **structural business statistics (SBS)**, enterprises are classified according to their principal activity. An enterprise that is simultaneously a rail service operator and a rail infrastructure operator would often be classified in the rail transport activity (NACE Group 60.1), assuming that the rail service operation part is the larger of the two activities. If such an enterprise is split into two separate enterprises (as has happened in some countries), only the rail transport enterprise would stay classified to NACE Group 60.1, and the rail infrastructure operator would be classified to supporting land transport activities (NACE Class 63.21) – this in part explains some of the large changes in employment in the rail transport sector seen in recent years.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own **output**, rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#) and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#))'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

Considerable legislative efforts have been made to open up and revitalise the rail transport sector, motivated in part by the wish to take advantage of lower emissions from rail transport, and to reduce road congestion. Both national and international rail freight networks have been open since the beginning of 2007, and international passenger transport will be open from January 2010. Further legislative measures since 2001 have concerned improving network interoperability and safety, and laying down passenger rights and obligations. In December 2008 the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) ([COM\(2008\) 852](#)) to support a competitive freight network, essentially to increase the speed of rail freight.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport
- [COM\(2008\) 852](#) of 11 December 2008 concerning a European rail network for competitive freight

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Railway equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Railway freight transport statistics](#)

- [Railway passenger transport statistics - quarterly and annual data](#)
- [Transport modal breakdown](#)

Railway equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers railway equipment production, corresponding to NACE Group 35.2, which is part of the [transport equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the manufacture of:

- railway locomotives and rolling stock;
- tramway locomotives and rolling stock.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	1 880	26.7	Germany	26.3	16.0	Romania	0.5
2	France	929	13.2	Romania	23.2	14.1	Czech Republic	0.3
3	United Kingdom	780	11.1	Poland	17.5	10.2	Latvia	0.3
4	Spain	762	10.8	France	13.5	8.2	Slovenia	0.2
5	Italy	659	9.3	Italy	11.9	7.2	Hungary	0.2

(1) Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Malta and Austria, not available; Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(2) Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria, not available; Poland and Portugal, 2005.

(3) Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 1: Manufacture of railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock (NACE Group 35.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume
35.20.40.30	4 987	-	-
35.20.20.30	3 040	2	units
35.20.32.00	2 353	1	units
35.20.11.00	1 100	1	units

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion.

Source: Eurostat (PROD/COM)

Table 2: Railway equipment (CPA Group 35.2). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

Value added generated by the 1.1 thousand [enterprises](#) classified to railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock manufacturing (NACE Group 35.2) in the [EU-27](#) was EUR 7.1 billion in 2006, equivalent to a 3.6% share of the transport equipment manufacturing (NACE Subsection DM) total. The workforce in this sector numbered 164.8 thousand persons, equivalent to 5.2% of the transport equipment manufacturing workforce.

Slightly more than one quarter of the EU-27's [value added](#) was accounted for by Germany (26.7%), followed by France, the United Kingdom and Spain each with more than 10% of the EU-27 total. The workforces in this sector in Romania and Poland were the second and third largest within the EU-27, smaller only than in Germany. Romania was particularly specialised in railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock manufacturing, as this sector contributed 0.5% of total value added within the Romanian [non-financial business economy](#) in 2005, a share that was more than four times as high as the EU-27 average.

Railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock manufacturing saw [output](#) in the EU-27 fall sharply in

2000, since when output expanded most years. Average output growth between 2000 and 2007 was 2.3% per year, boosted by strong growth in 2002 and most recently in 2007.

Expenditure and productivity

In 2006 gross [tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock manufacturing sector was equivalent to 6.6% of value added, giving this sector the lowest [investment rate](#) among the subsectors of transport equipment production. The labour-intensive nature of this activity was reinforced by the high proportion of [operating expenditure](#) devoted to [personnel costs](#) which was 24.2% compared with a transport equipment manufacturing average of 15.9%. Average personnel costs in the EU-27's railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock manufacturing sector were EUR 31.8 thousand per employee, above the non-financial business economy average, while apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 42.8 thousand per person employed, below the non-financial business economy average. The EU-27 [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 134.4% was in line with the transport equipment manufacturing average (133.3%), and therefore well below the non-financial business economy average (151.1%). Slovakia and Portugal (2005) both recorded low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in this sector, while Spain was the only Member State¹⁰⁶; to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector above its average for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is central to economic development, as it provides the means for transporting both individuals and goods. Demand for transport equipment has risen as the volume of goods transported and the distance travelled by passengers have expanded greatly – see the article on [Transport and storage statistics] for information on transport flows.

The issue of sustainable development is likely to play an important role in future product developments, as transport equipment manufacturers try to meet demands for more environmentally friendly transport solutions, for example, engines with lower fuel consumption or emissions.

Most transport equipment manufacturing activities are structured on the basis of complex pyramidal relationships between major manufacturers and several tiers of component suppliers, ranging from systems suppliers down to very small, specialised manufacturers that may provide a single component for a vehicle. It is common to find clusters of enterprises concentrated in regions around the leading producers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

¹⁰⁶Latvia, Poland and Portugal, 2005; Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria, not available.

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Railway freight transport statistics](#)
- [Railway passenger transport statistics - quarterly and annual data](#)
- [Rail transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Inland transport infrastructure at regional level - Railways](#)

Notes

Real estate activity statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) real estate sector, as covered by [NACE Rev. 2 Section L](#). Real estate services are provided to households and to business clients. The use of renting can increase financial flexibility, reducing the need to commit own capital. Real estate activities are divided into three separate NACE groups and include:

- buying and selling own real estate (Group 68.1);
- renting (to third parties) and operating own or leased residential and non-residential real estate, including both furnished and unfurnished property; the development of building projects for own operation is also included (Group 68.2);
- appraising real estate; providing real estate agency services as an intermediary; managing property as an agent (Group 68.3).

Real estate activities do not include facilities management which is considered part of [administrative and support services](#) (Section M), nor the development of building projects for later sale which is part of [construction](#) (Section F), nor short-stay letting of accommodation (for example, for holiday purposes) which is part of [accommodation and food services](#) (Section I).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 098
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 600
Turnover (EUR million)	410 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	239 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	51 000
Value added (EUR million)	216 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	165 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	5.3
Number of persons employed (1)	1.9
Value added (1)	3.9
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	83.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	29.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	278.6
Gross operating rate (%)	40.3

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, real estate activities (NACE Section L), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) Value added, not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of real estate activities (NACE Section L), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Real estate activities	1 087.7	2 600.0	410 000	216 000	51 000
Buying and selling of own real estate	118.0	180.0	.	.	.
Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	680.0	1 389.9	280 820	160 842	23 667
Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	316.7	1 021.5	86 624	42 206	24 675
Imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings	.	.	.	.	.

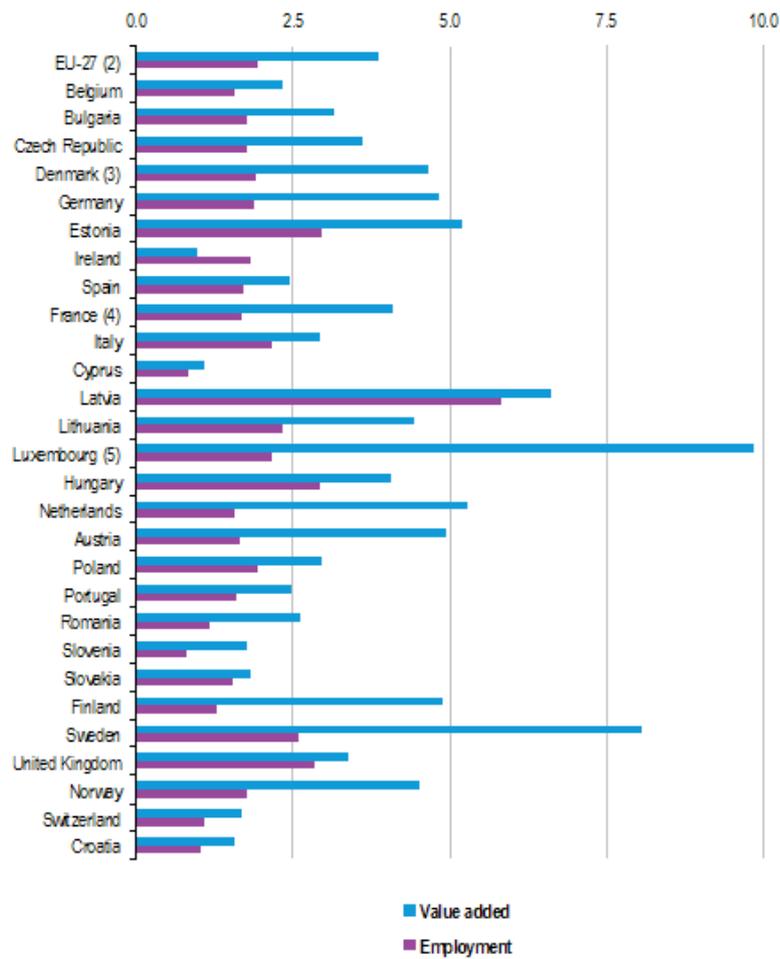
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, real estate activities (NACE Section L), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Real estate activities	83.0	29.7	278.6	40.3
Buying and selling of own real estate (1)	.	.	300.0	20.0
Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	116.0	29.1	397.2	48.8
Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	41.0	31.2	132.3	20.0
Imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings	.	.	.	.

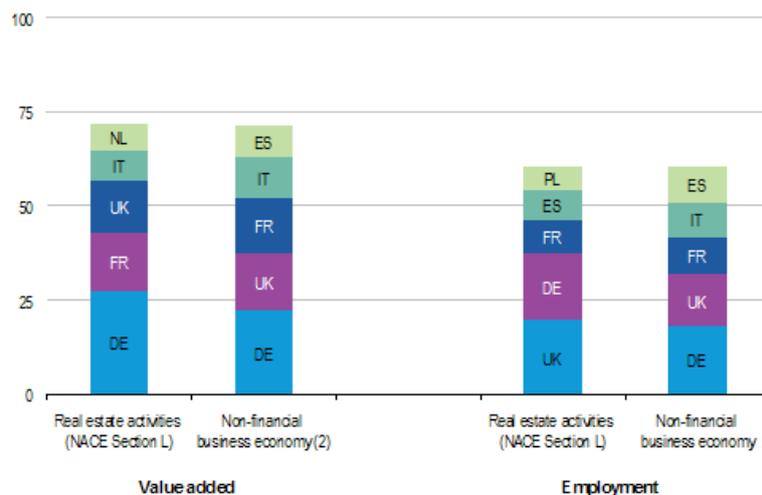
(1) Wage-adjusted labour productivity and value added, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, real estate activities (NACE Section L), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 (5) Excluding management of real estate on a fee or contract basis (Class 68.32).
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of real estate activities (NACE Section L), 2009 (1) (% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008; Luxembourg, excluding management of real estate
 (2) Denmark, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, real estate activities (NACE Section L), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Real estate activities	Germany	27.6	Sweden	8.1
Buying and selling of own real estate	Italy	:	Portugal	1.3
Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	Germany	30.2	Sweden	7.4
Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	United Kingdom	25.1	Latvia	2.5
Imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings	Luxembourg	:	Luxembourg	9.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in real estate activities (NACE Section L), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	1 097.7	2 600.0	410 000	216 000	51 000	140 000
Belgium	25.1	38.6	7 868.0	3 777.0	591.9	4 154.9
Bulgaria	17.0	38.3	1 145.1	524.8	136.8	1 768.3
Czech Republic	46.1	61.0	6 329.0	2 786.8	539.6	1 912.0
Denmark (2)	23.8	39.4	10 022.4	5 804.4	1 234.9	8 810.7
Germany	172.7	459.1	99 860.5	59 625.9	8 038.3	32 433.4
Estonia	4.3	11.3	745.0	351.1	78.4	241.1
Ireland	7.8	20.8	1 597.8	823.1	485.3	99.0
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	119.7	209.3	20 097.4	11 931.9	3 398.0	9 718.0
France (3)	146.1	229.4	89 582.4	33 364.0	10 649.7	.
Italy	214.3	338.8	37 333.1	17 407.4	1 800.5	9 547.9
Cyprus	0.8	2.0	132.7	94.5	30.4	28.7
Latvia	11.6	32.5	1 056.2	493.4	161.6	615.7
Lithuania	7.6	19.2	918.5	363.6	103.2	288.2
Luxembourg (4)	5.1	4.9	2 488.4	1 470.6	173.4	242.2
Hungary	32.7	71.3	5 712.9	1 726.3	478.8	1 138.7
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	19.7	84.9	27 527.3	15 874.5	5 375.1	8 909.7
Austria	15.8	41.9	13 600.9	7 115.3	1 169.9	7 521.4
Poland	34.9	163.5	14 757.1	4 425.9	1 269.9	2 176.0
Portugal	28.4	50.4	6 067.8	1 851.0	518.0	2 000.3
Romania	15.1	46.2	2 257.2	1 169.7	195.3	1 363.2
Slovenia	2.1	5.1	638.0	283.7	86.9	265.3
Slovakia	4.5	15.4	797.5	392.1	140.7	407.6
Finland	17.0	18.6	6 979.7	3 896.1	645.3	2 221.1
Sweden	47.8	73.2	24 563.4	12 196.5	2 457.9	11 978.5
United Kingdom	74.6	513.6	49 209.0	29 161.7	11 079.8	7 853.5
Norway	43.2	25.9	12 703.3	7 281.1	1 129.4	5 428.8
Switzerland	2.1	28.2	5 707.2	3 802.5	1 342.2	2 219.5
Croatia	6.7	11.6	673.3	348.9	89.5	588.7

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Excluding management of real estate on a fee or contract basis (Class 68.32).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, real estate activities (NACE Section L), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	83.0	29.7	278.6	40.3	63.7
Belgium	97.9	42.5	230.2	40.5	110.0
Bulgaria	14.5	5.2	278.0	33.9	337.0
Czech Republic	45.7	13.3	343.9	35.5	88.6
Denmark (2)	142.3	44.5	319.9	43.6	157.2
Germany	129.9	33.2	391.6	51.7	54.4
Estonia	31.1	8.6	359.7	36.6	68.7
Ireland	39.6	39.6	99.9	21.1	12.0
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	57.0	29.4	194.2	42.5	81.4
France	.	46.4	.	32.6	.
Italy	51.4	30.1	170.6	41.8	54.8
Cyprus	47.6	16.8	283.3	48.2	31.4
Latvia	15.2	6.4	238.1	31.4	124.8
Lithuania	20.5	6.3	325.9	31.6	75.8
Luxembourg (3)	602.5	83.2	1 448.8	105.1	32.9
Hungary	24.2	8.8	276.5	21.9	66.0
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	186.9	71.8	260.4	38.1	56.1
Austria	169.7	37.6	451.1	43.7	105.7
Poland	27.1	10.2	266.6	21.4	49.2
Portugal	36.8	14.9	246.1	22.0	108.1
Romania	25.3	4.5	558.8	43.2	116.5
Slovenia	56.1	21.1	265.7	30.8	93.5
Slovakia	25.4	10.8	236.0	31.5	104.0
Finland	207.0	38.1	542.8	48.0	57.6
Sweden	166.6	43.1	386.7	39.6	98.2
United Kingdom	56.8	25.7	221.0	36.7	27.3
Norway	281.2	59.4	473.2	48.4	74.6
Switzerland	135.0	.	.	43.1	58.4
Croatia	29.4	14.1	208.5	38.5	171.6

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Excluding management of real estate on a fee or contract basis (Class 68.32).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, real estate activities (NACE Section L), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Around one in every 20 enterprises within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) operated within real estate activities (Section L) in 2009, a total of almost 1.1 million enterprises. Together they employed 2.6 million persons, equivalent to 1.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce, while they generated EUR 216 000 million of value added which was 3.9% of the non-financial business economy total. As its focal point is on land and property, the real estate activities sector is clearly a capital-intensive activity and displays particularly high levels of tangible investment.

As a consequence of the different shares of real estate activities in employment and value added terms, the apparent labour productivity of this sector was particularly high, averaging EUR 83 thousand per person employed across the EU-27 in 2009, the same as for information and communication services (Section J); the joint

third highest apparent labour productivity among the non-financial business economy NACE sections. In contrast, **average personnel costs** were EUR 29.7 thousand per employee in the real estate activities sector, which was almost identical to the non-financial business economy average of EUR 30 thousand per employee. The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to high labour productivity and modest average personnel costs the EU-27's real estate activities sector in 2009 had the third highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the non-financial business economy NACE sections, reaching 278.6%. The **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) was also extremely high, as the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 40.3% of turnover, which was more than four times the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the highest rate among the non-financial business economy NACE sections. Both the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio and the gross operating rate are influenced by the fact that purchases of goods and services as well as personnel costs in this activity are often small in comparison with the depreciation or financial expenditure which is typically higher in capital-intensive activities such as buying and selling or renting of own property.

Sectoral analysis

The largest subsector within the EU-27's real estate activities sector was renting and operating of real estate (Group 68.2) which accounted for nearly three quarters (74.4%) of sectoral value added and employed more than half (53.5%) of the workforce in 2009, as well as having three fifths (60.1%) of the enterprise population. The second largest subsector was real estate activities on a fee or contract basis (Group 68.3) which contributed almost one fifth (19.5%) of value added and twice this share (39.3%) of the sector's workforce. The smallest subsector was buying and selling of own real estate (Group 68.1) with a 6.9% share of the sectoral workforce.

The high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27's real estate activities sector in 2009 was pulled up by the high ratios recorded for renting and operating of own or leased real estate (397.2%) and buying and selling of own real estate (300% in 2008), while the ratio recorded for real estate activities on a fee or contract basis (132.3%) was just below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). In contrast, all three subsectors recorded gross operating rates well above the non-financial business economy average (9.7% in 2009): buying and selling of own real estate and real estate activities on a fee or contract basis both recorded rates of 20.0% (in 2008 and 2009 respectively), while renting and operating of real estate recorded a rate of 48.8% which was the second highest gross operating rate of all non-financial business economy activities at the NACE group level lower only than for transport via pipelines (Group 49.5).

Country analysis

Germany had by far the highest value added for real estate activities in 2009 among the EU Member States, generating 27.6% of the EU-27 total, which was slightly less than the combined shares of France (15.4%) and the United Kingdom (13.5%), and well above Germany's share of EU-27 value added within the non-financial business economy as a whole (22.1%). Nevertheless, there were six Member States that were more specialised in this sector (in value added terms). This was particularly true for Sweden and Latvia, as real estate activities accounted for 8.1% and 6.6% respectively of their non-financial business economy value added in 2009; the other four countries with a higher specialisation in real estate activities than in Germany were the Netherlands, Estonia, Austria and Finland. In value added terms the least specialised Member States were Ireland and Cyprus where real estate activities accounted for 1.0% and 1.1% respectively of non-financial business economy value added.

Italy had the greatest value added in the buying and selling of own real estate sector in 2009 (EUR 4100 million), while Germany had the highest level of value added for the renting and operating of own or leased real estate subsector (EUR 48500 million or 30.2% of the EU-27 total), while the United Kingdom was the leading player in the real estate activities on a fee or contract basis subsector (EUR 10600 million or 25.1% of the EU-27 total). While these large Member States accounted for the largest shares of activity, the highest degrees of specialisation were recorded elsewhere. For the buying and selling of own real estate subsector Portugal and Hungary were the most specialised countries and the only Member States where this subsector accounted for 1% or more of non-financial business economy value added. Sweden, Latvia, Luxembourg and Austria were the most specialised Member States for the renting and operating of own or leased real estate subsector with this subsector generating at least 4% of non-financial business economy value added, a share that rose as high as

7.4% in the case of Sweden. The most specialised Member States for real estate activities on a fee or contract basis, were Latvia, Poland, the United Kingdom and Poland, as these were the only Member States to report that this subsector contributed at least 1% of non-financial business economy value added; the highest share was recorded in Latvia (2.5%).

Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the real estate activities sector were generally very high in nearly all Member States, with only Ireland (99.9%), Italy (170.6%) and Spain (194.2%) recording ratios below the threshold of 200% (which indicates that apparent labour productivity was at least twice as high as average personnel costs). By far the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for real estate activities were recorded in Romania (556.8%), Finland (542.8%) and Austria (451.1%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

The services of real estate activities are very diverse: real estate agents let (rent) or sell on a commission basis; traders buy and sell property; valuers, facilities and estate managers provide professional services; and finally owners let property. Most of these activities are related to the secondary market concerned with existing property, although some, such as property developers for own operation are active in the primary market and are therefore closely related to the construction sector.

This wide range of real estate activities have very different cost structures and revenue streams. As such, care has to be taken when comparing them, particularly when trying to measure the size of each subsector or their use of capital or labour. In particular, when enterprises are the owner of a good that they rent or lease, their financial costs and depreciation charges may constitute the main element of their total costs, but these are not considered when calculating gross value added or indicators of productivity based on this.

As regards the policy context of the real estate activities, this sector crosses a number of important areas, including – among others – the internal market, consumer protection, the energy performance of buildings and taxation.

The [Services Directive](#) seeks to remove legal and administrative barriers to trade. From the perspective of property professionals the principles of the freedom of establishment and free movement of services permit real estate agents and other professionals to offer their services outside their country of origin. From a consumer perspective the opening up of the internal market has been achieved while at the same time ensuring that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect consumers (for example, timeshare arrangements or alternative dispute resolution, which makes it easier for consumers to have complaints and problems dealt with without going to court).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Real estate activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Health and consumers](#) ,see:
- [Information for consumers](#)
 - [My holidays](#)
 - [Timeshare \(real estate\)](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

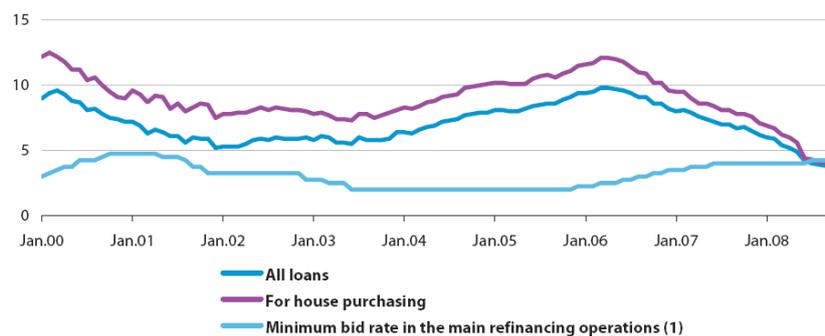
[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Real estate statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), the present article covers real estate statistics, corresponding to NACE Division 70, which is part of the [real estate, renting and leasing](#) sector.

Real estate services are classified alongside a range of business services within NACE Section K. However, some parts of the activity have a close relationship with the construction sector (see [Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) and others with architectural activities (see [Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)).



(1) Fixed rate tenders until June 2000 and from October 2008; variable rate tenders for other periods.
Source: European Central Bank (ECB)

Figure 1: Real estate activities. Annual growth rate for stocks of loans by MFIs to households and individual enterprises, euro area (%)

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	64 410	23.9	United Kingdom	507.6	17.5	Denmark	12.2
2	United Kingdom	45 382	16.8	Germany	427.2	14.7	Latvia	7.4
3	France	38 932	14.4	Spain	421.6	14.5	Sweden	7.2
4	Spain	33 112	12.3	France	319.0	11.0	Cyprus	6.2
5	Italy	19 188	7.1	Italy	303.0	10.4	Spain	6.2

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Real estate activities (NACE Division 70). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	14.3	7.5	40.2	25.4	185.7	4.2	7.3	2.9	181.3	114.0	189.6	0.9	11.6	13.5
Persons employed	32.6	23.5	56.9	56.2	427.2	13.9	23.9	5.8	421.6	319.0	303.0	3.1	36.3	30.8
Turnover	8 340	684	4 240	12 210	105 827	957	4 437	441	97 769	106 543	52 159	474	1 266	1 167
Production	7 331	719	4 383	20 813	95 115	736	3 228	650	67 671	106 166	53 826	746	1 638	1 410
Purch. of goods & serv.	4 525	623	2 870	10 781	45 160	775	2 592	275	125 876	68 457	34 655	311	956	985
Value added	3 888	231	1 791	14 285	64 410	437	2 188	386	33 112	38 932	19 188	434	644	558
Personnel costs	740	54	483	1 598	10 297	90	528	61	7 720	11 829	1 839	45	130	105
Average personnel costs	37.9	3.2	11.2	35.9	38.0	7.4	44.6	20.3	26.6	42.5	31.6	14.7	4.5	5.2
Gross operating surplus	2 948	177	1 309	12 686	54 113	347	1 660	325	25 292	27 102	17 350	389	514	453
Gross investment	2 029	960	1 585	15 363	22 301	718	1 366	1 421	23 430	38 049	8 479	9	851	895
Apparent labour prod.	113.2	9.8	31.5	254.0	150.8	31.4	91.6	66.5	78.5	122.0	63.3	140.0	17.7	18.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	298.8	307.1	280.8	706.7	496.2	422.5	205.3	326.8	295.5	287.1	200.5	950.9	392.2	344.7
Gross operating rate	35.3	25.9	30.9	103.9	51.1	36.3	37.4	73.8	26.0	25.4	33.3	82.1	40.6	38.8
Investment rate	55.0	416.3	88.5	107.5	34.6	164.2	62.5	367.9	70.8	97.7	44.2	2.2	132.0	160.4
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	2.8	26.6	-	13.2	15.4	29.2	30.2	12.2	1.8	3.1	16.2	43.9	104.8	40.3
Persons employed	-	70.6	-	85.7	46.1	155.6	63.7	43.8	4.2	16.7	25.5	73.3	507.6	28.6
Turnover	-	6 123	-	27 326	13 373	9 239	8 385	1 529	669	659	6 973	23 867	74 975	16 199
Production	-	3 394	-	26 308	11 533	9 452	7 760	1 927	580	654	7 191	24 729	79 637	16 064
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	5 094	-	14 858	7 728	5 010	7 621	910	548	350	3 818	13 258	31 702	9 572
Value added	-	1 631	-	13 440	6 408	3 731	2 411	664	232	300	3 558	11 642	45 382	7 026
Personnel costs	-	506	-	3 639	1 247	1 065	632	169	68	117	843	2 641	14 770	1 364
Average personnel costs	-	8.8	-	46.8	33.9	8.5	13.4	4.0	19.5	7.9	37.3	45.6	34.7	53.6
Gross operating surplus	-	1 125	-	9 802	5 162	2 666	1 778	495	164	183	2 715	9 001	30 613	5 662
Gross investment	-	1 072	-	6 733	8 784	1 339	2 540	1 744	380	210	2 151	14 374	19 031	7 509
Apparent labour prod.	-	23.1	-	156.8	138.9	24.0	37.9	15.1	54.7	18.0	139.8	158.7	89.4	245.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	263.3	-	334.7	409.5	283.4	281.5	375.0	280.9	227.4	374.7	347.8	257.6	457.9
Gross operating rate	-	18.4	-	35.9	38.6	28.9	21.2	32.4	24.5	27.7	38.9	37.7	40.8	35.0
Investment rate	-	65.7	-	50.1	137.1	35.9	105.4	262.9	164.2	70.1	60.5	123.5	41.9	106.9

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EU27 (million); number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity; gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Real estate activities (NACE Division 70). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

One indicator of the level of activity in the residential property market is lending for house purchases. Data from the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#) indicate how the stock of such lending, was increasing at a progressively stronger rate throughout the period 2003 to 2005, and peaked at 12.1% in March and April 2006; since when the rate of growth slowed mirroring the increase in interest rates that started in December 2005.

Structural profile

There were around 1.1 million [enterprises](#) active in the [EU-27](#) 's real estate services sector (NACE Division 70) in 2006 and together they [employed](#) 2.9 million persons. These enterprises generated EUR 570 billion of [turnover](#) , from which close to half (EUR 270 billion) was retained as [value added](#) . As such, this sector's contribution to the total for real estate, renting and leasing (NACE Divisions 70 and 71) ranged in 2005 and 2006 between three quarters for turnover to four fifths for value added and employment.

Germany had by far the largest real estate services sector in the EU-27, generating EUR 64.4 billion of value added, close to one quarter of the EU-27 total. In contrast the United Kingdom had the largest workforce in this sector, with just over half a million persons employed in real estate services, some 17.5% of the EU-27 total. As a proportion of value added in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K), the real estate services sector in 2006 was largest¹⁰⁷ in Denmark, generating 12.2% of the [non-financial business economy](#) value added, far ahead of the proportions recorded in Latvia and Sweden (just over 7%). This sector's smallest contribution to non-financial business economy value added was in Greece where it was less than 1%.

Expenditure and productivity

In 2006, gross [tangible investment](#) in the real estate services sector was valued at EUR 177 billion, equivalent to 70.2% of such investment in real estate, renting and leasing. The [investment rate](#) in the real estate services sector was 65.6%, slightly below the real estate, renting and leasing average of 74.1%, but still more than three and a half times as high as the non-financial business economy average, and the third highest investment rate among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006. In more than one third of the Member States the investment rate in this sector was above 100%, indicating that investment exceeded value added: particularly high investment rates were recorded in Bulgaria and Greece.

¹⁰⁷Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Another indicator of the capital intensive nature of this sector in the EU-27, though less spectacular than the investment rate, is the relatively low (13.3%) share of [personnel costs](#) in operating expenditure in 2006, below the non-financial business economy average (16.1%). Average personnel cost in 2006 in the EU-27's real estate services sector were EUR 29.9 thousand per employee, very close to the non-financial business economy average.

As noted in the [overview article](#) , financial costs and depreciation charges may constitute the main costs faced in some parts of the real estate sector, and these are not considered when calculating [gross value added](#) . As such, [productivity](#) measures based on gross value added tend to be particularly high. Apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 93.1 thousand per person employed for real estate services in the EU-27 in 2006, more than double the non-financial business economy average. The combination of high apparent labour productivity yet typical average personnel costs resulted also in a very high [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 311.9%, which was also more than double the non-financial business economy average (151.1%). In every Member State the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in real estate services exceeded 200%, and was always above the national non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the European Central Bank.

Context

Real estate services and renting and leasing services are provided to households and to business clients. The use of renting or operating leasing can increase financial flexibility, reducing the need to commit own capital, whether for buildings, machinery, equipment or appliances.

The activities of real estate services are very diverse: real estate agents let (rent) or sell on a commission basis; traders buy and sell property; valuers, facilities and estate managers provide professional services; and finally owners let property. Most of these activities are related to the secondary market concerned with existing property, although some, such as property developers are active in the primary market and are therefore more closely related to construction. The wide range of real estate service activities have very different cost structures and revenue streams and care has to be taken when comparing them, particularly when trying to measure the size of each subsector or their labour productivity. In particular, when enterprises are the owner of a good that they rent or lease, their financial costs and depreciation charges may constitute the main element of their total costs, but these are not considered when calculating gross value added or indicators of productivity based on this.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Housing statistics](#)
- [Renting and operational leasing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Real estate, renting and leasing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the real estate, renting and leasing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Divisions 70 and 71, and its activities are treated in more depth in two further articles:

- [real estate services](#) (NACE Division 70);
- [renting and operating leasing](#) (NACE Division 71).

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Real estate, renting and leasing (2)	1 251.1	100.0	650 000	100.0	340 000	100.0	3 290	100.0
Real estate activities (3)	1 100.9	88.0	570 000	76.9	270 000	79.4	2 900	81.8
Renting and leasing (2)	150.2	12.0	150 000	23.1	70 000	20.6	600	18.2

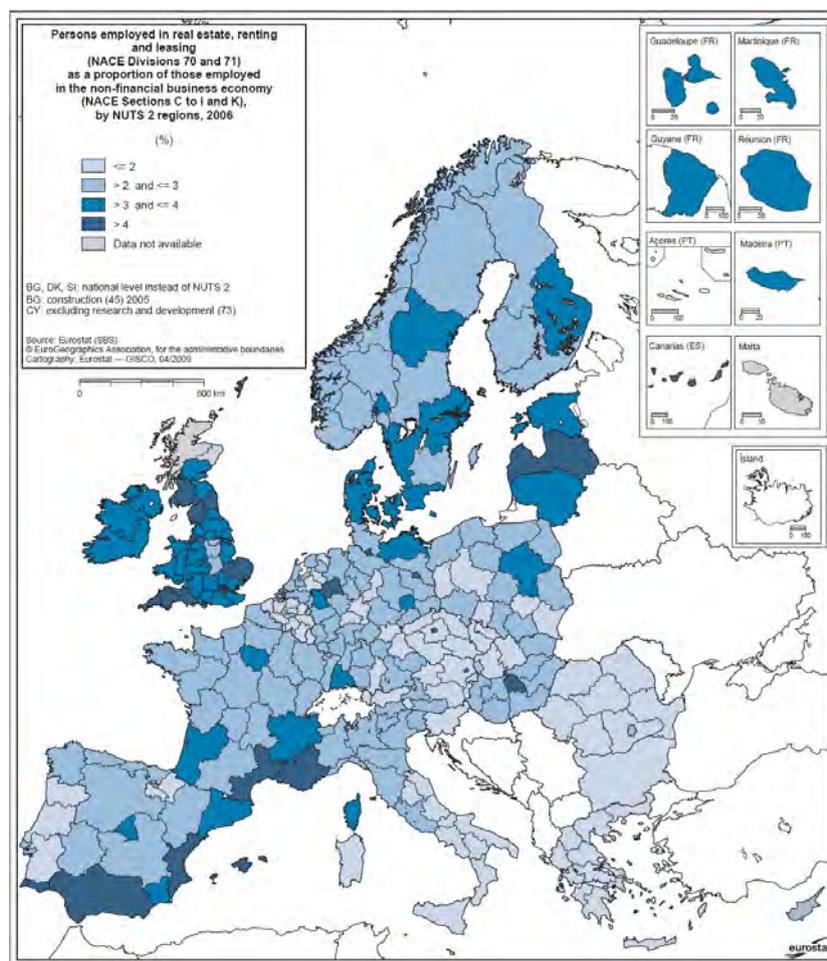
(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.
(3) Shares in total for turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (3)	Persons employed (4)
1	Germany	82 061	24.1	United Kingdom	686.3	20.5	Denmark (12.9)	Latvia (6.1)
2	United Kingdom	63 168	18.6	Germany	513.1	14.6	Latvia (8.3)	United Kingdom (3.9)
3	France	50 017	14.7	Spain	506.9	13.5	Spain (7.2)	Estonia (3.7)
4	Spain	38 682	11.4	France	405.1	12.8	Germany (7.1)	Lithuania (3.7)
5	Italy	23 111	6.8	Italy	345.0	10.0	Cyprus (6.9)	Denmark (3.7)

(1) Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Share of EU-27, 2005.
(3) The Netherlands, also not available; Bulgaria and Romania, also 2005.
(4) Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Romania, also 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006 (1)



Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Map 1: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Persons employed in real estate, renting and leasing (NACE Divisions 70 and 71) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)

	Value added (1)		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy	Real estate, renting and leasing	Non-financial business economy	Real estate, renting and leasing (2)
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	52.4	29.7	53.5
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	16.7	20.7	17.4
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	16.7	17.0	13.5
250 or more persons employed	42.1	15.6	32.6	15.2

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

(2) 1 to 9 persons employed and 250 or more persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Figure 1: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		Wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate (%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Real estate, renting and leasing (2)	76 000	470 000	252 000	98.2	28.3	346.5	39.2
Real estate activities	60 000	390 000	177 000	93.1	29.9	311.9	36.8
Renting and leasing	16 000	80 000	75 000	125.0	30.0	400.0	40.0

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs, wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

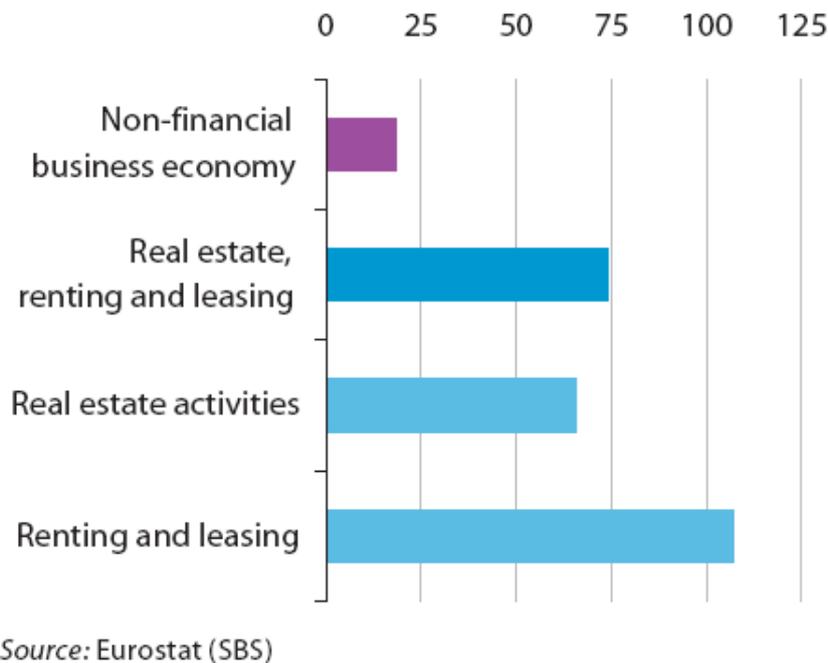


Figure 2: Real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Divisions 70 and 71). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	14.3	7.5	40.2	25.4	185.7	4.2	7.3	2.9	181.3	114.0	189.6	0.9	11.6	13.5
Persons employed	32.6	23.5	56.9	56.2	427.2	13.9	23.9	5.8	421.6	319.0	303.0	3.1	36.3	30.8
Turnover	8 340	684	4 240	12 210	105 827	957	4 437	441	97 769	106 543	52 159	474	1 266	1 167
Production	7 331	719	4 383	20 813	95 115	736	3 228	650	67 671	106 166	53 826	746	1 638	1 410
Purch. of goods & serv.	4 525	623	2 870	10 781	45 160	775	2 592	275	125 876	68 457	34 655	311	956	985
Value added	3 888	231	1 791	14 285	64 410	437	2 188	386	33 112	38 932	19 188	434	644	558
Personnel costs	740	54	483	1 598	10 297	90	528	61	7 720	11 829	1 839	45	130	105
Average personnel costs	37.9	3.2	11.2	35.9	38.0	7.4	44.6	20.3	26.6	42.5	31.6	14.7	4.5	5.2
Gross operating surplus	2 948	177	1 309	12 686	54 113	347	1 660	325	25 292	27 102	17 350	389	514	453
Gross investment	2 029	960	1 585	15 363	22 301	718	1 366	1 421	23 430	38 049	8 479	9	851	895
Apparent labour prod.	113.2	9.8	31.5	254.0	150.8	31.4	91.6	66.5	78.5	122.0	63.3	140.0	17.7	18.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	298.8	307.1	280.8	706.7	396.2	422.5	205.3	326.8	295.5	287.1	200.5	950.9	392.2	344.7
Gross operating rate	35.3	25.9	30.9	103.9	51.1	36.3	37.4	73.8	26.0	25.4	33.3	82.1	40.6	38.8
Investment rate	55.0	416.3	88.5	107.5	34.6	164.2	62.5	367.9	70.8	97.7	44.2	2.2	132.0	160.4

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	2.8	26.6	-	13.2	15.4	29.2	30.2	12.2	1.8	3.1	16.2	43.9	104.8	40.3
Persons employed	-	70.6	-	85.7	46.1	155.6	63.7	43.8	4.2	16.7	25.5	73.3	507.6	28.6
Turnover	-	6 123	-	27 326	13 373	9 239	8 385	1 529	669	659	6 973	23 867	74 975	16 199
Production	-	3 394	-	26 308	11 533	9 452	7 760	1 927	580	654	7 191	24 729	79 637	16 064
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	5 094	-	14 858	7 728	5 010	7 621	910	548	350	3 818	13 258	31 702	9 572
Value added	-	1 631	-	13 440	6 408	3 731	2 411	664	232	300	3 558	11 642	45 382	7 026
Personnel costs	-	506	-	3 639	1 247	1 065	632	169	68	117	843	2 641	14 770	1 364
Average personnel costs	-	8.8	-	46.8	33.9	8.5	13.4	4.0	19.5	7.9	37.3	45.6	34.7	53.6
Gross operating surplus	-	1 125	-	9 802	5 162	2 666	1 778	495	164	183	2 715	9 001	30 613	5 662
Gross investment	-	1 072	-	6 733	8 784	1 339	2 540	1 744	380	210	2 151	14 374	19 031	7 509
Apparent labour prod.	-	23.1	-	156.8	138.9	24.0	37.9	15.1	54.7	18.0	139.8	158.7	89.4	245.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	263.3	-	334.7	409.5	283.4	281.5	375.0	280.9	227.4	374.7	347.8	257.6	457.9
Gross operating rate	-	18.4	-	35.9	38.6	28.9	21.2	32.4	24.5	27.7	38.9	37.7	40.8	35.0
Investment rate	-	65.7	-	50.1	137.1	35.9	105.4	262.9	164.2	70.1	60.5	123.5	41.9	106.9

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Real estate activities (NACE Division 70). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	3.5	0.7	4.6	2.4	15.1	0.6	2.2	3.3	23.2	29.9	16.5	0.5	1.2	1.1
Persons employed	11.4	2.3	7.6	8.9	85.9	1.9	12.4	8.8	85.3	86.0	42.0	1.1	3.1	3.6
Turnover	4 768	72	846	2 455	30 357	186	3 941	1 096	11 694	24 812	10 090	77	144	153
Production	4 557	61	741	1 564	26 707	174	2 156	1 036	9 998	23 164	10 520	75	144	145
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 596	43	544	1 564	14 105	110	2 402	540	6 222	15 257	6 094	28	75	100
Value added	2 104	35	346	929	17 651	77	1 473	556	5 570	11 085	3 923	47	83	59
Personnel costs	352	4	86	269	2 153	19	332	124	1 683	3 068	693	17	17	18
Average personnel costs	43.5	2.3	15.1	34.0	31.1	11.1	32.1	24.2	25.6	37.3	31.9	18.9	6.7	6.2
Gross operating surplus	1 753	31	260	660	15 498	58	1 141	432	3 887	8 018	3 230	31	66	42
Gross investment	2 920	70	443	1 014	12 725	29	1 883	1 049	6 769	14 863	8 276	16	86	44
Apparent labour prod.	184.9	15.2	45.7	104.2	205.4	39.7	119.0	62.9	65.3	128.9	93.4	42.7	26.4	16.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	424.9	659.6	302.2	306.4	660.4	357.8	370.6	260.1	255.3	345.7	292.3	226.3	393.9	268.0
Gross operating rate	36.8	43.1	30.7	26.9	51.1	31.1	29.0	39.4	31.2	32.3	32.0	39.9	46.0	27.2
Investment rate	138.8	199.7	128.1	109.2	72.1	38.1	12.4	188.7	121.5	134.1	211.0	33.4	103.9	73.2

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.3	3.4	-	4.3	2.1	4.3	4.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	5.7	16.5	2.5
Persons employed	0.8	9.1	-	27.4	9.6	13.1	12.9	4.4	0.6	2.6	3.9	-	178.7	5.9
Turnover	491	743	-	7 971	5 263	935	1 349	187	57	204	1 167	-	34 177	1 838
Production	384	529	-	7 621	3 929	909	1 238	176	43	188	1 038	-	32 686	1 716
Purch. of goods & serv.	247	387	-	4 062	2 725	417	655	100	37	102	754	-	16 022	1 024
Value added	245	360	-	3 912	2 648	460	724	89	21	98	449	-	17 786	826
Personnel costs	34	65	-	757	311	76	160	15	6	18	137	-	5 591	254
Average personnel costs	45.6	9.2	-	32.2	39.0	9.8	13.0	3.6	15.8	7.9	37.4	-	33.7	49.1
Gross operating surplus	211	295	-	3 155	2 336	383	564	74	15	80	312	-	12 195	571
Gross investment	164	189	-	3 870	5 490	267	1 235	92	24	76	578	-	13 825	755
Apparent labour prod.	299.2	39.7	-	142.5	275.1	35.1	56.1	20.0	33.6	37.1	115.4	-	99.5	140.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	655.9	433.1	-	442.7	705.6	357.9	431.6	551.0	212.6	470.7	308.8	-	295.1	285.9
Gross operating rate	43.0	39.7	-	39.6	44.4	41.0	41.8	39.4	25.9	39.3	26.8	-	35.7	31.1
Investment rate	67.0	52.6	-	98.9	207.3	58.1	170.7	103.4	115.6	77.1	128.6	-	77.7	91.4

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Division 71). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The number of persons employed by the 1.3 million enterprises active in the EU-27's real estate, renting and leasing sector (NACE Divisions 70 and 71) was EUR 3.3 million in 2005. Within this total, paid employees made up 72.9% of the workforce, some 13.4 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average (NACE Sections C to I and K). Both subsectors recorded a low share of paid employees (and therefore a high share of working proprietors and unpaid family workers), particularly real estate where the share of paid employees was 69.3% in 2006, more than 10 percentage points lower than the next lowest share (retail trade

and repair) across all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006. This workforce generated EUR 340 billion of **value added** in 2006, 6.0% of the non-financial business economy's total, more than double this sector's 2.6% (in 2005) share of employment. These remarkable differences result from the capital intensive nature of this sector. In the renting and leasing subsector as well as parts of the real estate subsector (notably letting of own property), enterprises own a good, often of high value, and this good is then rented or leased out to customers. As such, financial costs and depreciation charges may constitute the main element of total costs, neither of which are considered when calculating **gross value added**.

Real estate (NACE Division 70) accounted for close to four fifths (79.4%) of the sector's value added in 2006 and a slightly larger share of employment (81.8%) in 2005. Renting and leasing (NACE Division 71) naturally made up the remainder of the sector, and generated close to one quarter (23.1%) of the sector's EUR 650 billion of **turnover** in 2005.

Germany, with EUR 82.1 billion of value added, accounted for the largest share (24.1%) of the EU-27's real estate, renting and leasing sector in 2006. The United Kingdom had the second largest share (18.6%) of EU-27 value added in this sector but the largest workforce, 686.3 thousand persons, equivalent to 20.5% of the EU-27 total in 2005. In terms of its contribution to value added in the non-financial business economy, the real estate, renting and leasing sector represented 12.9% of the total in Denmark, more than double the EU-27 average and far ahead of the next highest share. In fact Danish specialisation in this sector was so great that this sector was the second largest sector in the Danish non-financial business economy (based on the structural business statistics in Statistics Explained). At the other end of the spectrum, these activities accounted for less than 2% of non-financial business economy value added in Greece, Slovenia and Bulgaria. In all Member States real estate, renting and leasing accounted for a smaller proportion of non-financial business economy employment than value added.

The regional specialisation of the real estate, renting and leasing sector is shown in the map which is based on the non-financial business economy employment share of this sector. The most specialised regions (at the level of detail shown in the map) were Latvia (considered as one region) and the Algarve (Portugal), followed by inner London (the United Kingdom). Many of the regions least specialised in this sector were Greek, including 10 of the 11 least specialised: these, along with one Romanian region, all recorded 0.5% or less of their non-financial business economy employment in this sector.

An analysis of the EU-27's real estate, renting and leasing sector in 2005 shows that more than one half (52.4%) of value added was generated by **micro enterprises**, namely those with less than 10 persons employed, nearly two and a half times the average share within the non-financial business economy. **Large enterprises** (with 250 or more persons employed) contributed a particularly low share of value added in this sector. Both subsectors recorded a dominant role for micro enterprises: for real estate the value added share of micro enterprises was 57.1% in 2006 while for renting and leasing the share was 35.9% in 2005, the highest and third highest shares among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006.

Employment characteristics

The characteristics of the real estate, renting and leasing sector's workforce in the EU-27 were fairly typical of service sectors, in that the shares of male workers and full-time workers were below the non-financial business economy average. Nevertheless, a more complex picture is revealed when analysing the two subsectors that make up the sector. In 2007, according to the **Labour force survey**, 53.0% of the persons employed in the sector as a whole were male, some 11.9 percentage points lower than the non-financial business economy average. The proportion of male workers within the renting and leasing subsector was higher, at 67.9%. In the real estate subsector the male and female shares were almost identical, with the share of male workers below 40% in Luxembourg, Bulgaria and Slovenia.

In the EU-27 as a whole, full-time employment was notably less common in real estate activities (78.6%) than in renting and leasing (83.9%), but this was not the case in all Member States, most notably in Slovenia and Ireland where the incidence of full-time employment was at least 5 percentage points higher in real estate than in renting and leasing.

In terms of age profile, there was a much higher proportion of the EU-27's real estate, renting and leasing workforce that were aged 50 or over (29.8%) than the average for the non-financial business economy (21.9%). This difference reflects, to a large degree, the fact that just under one third (32.2%) of workers in real estate

services were aged 50 or more in 2007. In contrast, in the renting and leasing subsector the proportion of the workforce aged 50 or over was just 18.7%, and as such below the non-financial business economy average.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The two subsectors within the real estate, renting and leasing sector were both relatively capital intensive services, but to quite different degrees. In 2006 gross [tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's real estate, renting and leasing sector was valued at EUR 252 billion, equivalent to 74.1% of the sector's value added. The real estate subsector recorded a lower [investment rate](#), 65.6%, that was nevertheless more than three and a half times as high as the average rate for the non-financial business economy. The level of investment in the leasing and renting subsector exceeded value added, resulting in an investment rate of 107.1%. At the NACE division level these were the highest and third highest investment rates recorded within the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2005 or 2006.

An analysis of expenditure in 2006 shows that [personnel costs](#) accounted for 13.3% of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's real estate subsector, and 16.7% in the renting and leasing subsector, the latter marginally higher than the non-financial business economy average (16.1%). Average personnel costs were also slightly higher for the renting and leasing subsector than for real estate, but in both cases quite close to the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, the apparent [labour productivity](#) ratio was notably greater for renting and leasing than it was for real estate, but in both subsectors this ratio was well above the non-financial business economy average. For the EU-27's renting and leasing subsector this ratio indicated that on average each person employed generated EUR 125.0 thousand of added value in 2005, the fifth highest level for this ratio among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006, and close to three times the non-financial business economy average (EUR 42.3 thousand) in 2005. As noted above, care has to be taken with the ratios based on value added for the renting and leasing subsector, and parts of the real estate subsector: financial costs and depreciation charges may constitute the main costs for these activities and these are not considered when calculating [gross value added](#) and the [gross operating surplus](#).

The combination of particularly high apparent labour productivity and slightly higher than average personnel costs led to [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios](#) of 400% in 2005 for the EU-27's renting and leasing subsector, and 311.9% for the real estate subsector in 2006, both more than double the non-financial business economy average. These two subsectors recorded the third and sixth highest wage adjusted labour productivity ratios among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006. Every Member State¹⁰⁸ recorded a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the real estate, renting and leasing sector than for the non-financial business economy, with Cyprus (2005), Denmark and Austria recording ratios in this sector at least three times as high as their national non-financial business economy average ratios.

The gross operating rate shows the percentage relationship between the gross operating surplus (value added minus personnel costs) and turnover, and is a measure of operating [profitability](#). The gross operating rate of the EU-27's real estate, renting and leasing sector was 39.2% in 2005, close to four times as high as the non-financial business economy average of 10.0% in the same year. This rate was high for both subsectors, the second and third highest levels for this rate among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the Labour force survey (LFS).

¹⁰⁸Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden, not available.

Context

Real estate services and renting and leasing services are provided to households and to business clients. The use of renting or operating leasing can increase financial flexibility, reducing the need to commit own capital, whether for buildings, machinery, equipment or appliances.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Housing statistics](#)

Notes

Recruitment and personnel selection services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents the [European Union structural business statistics](#) for NACE Group 74.5, which includes personnel search, selection referral, head-hunting and job placement services. Personnel services may be supplied to persons looking for work or to an [enterprise](#) trying to hire. The data presented also cover labour-contracting activities (for example, temporary work agencies); however, they do not comprise farm labouring or the performing arts.

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	30 885	32.1	United Kingdom	773.2	20.4	United Kingdom	2.9
2	France	22 705	23.6	France	677.1	17.9	France	2.9
3	Germany	13 463	14.0	Germany	581.1	15.3	Belgium	2.6
4	Netherlands	6 660	6.9	Netherlands	549.4	14.5	Luxembourg	1.8
5	Italy	5 115	5.3	Spain	273.1	7.2	Austria	1.5

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Labour recruitment and provision of personnel (NACE Group 74.5), 2006

	Average (2)	DK	DE	EL	ES	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Placement services of personnel	11	14	3	38	11	76	60	30	34	23	22	3	14	12	5
Executive search services	2	9	2	12	4	8	17	19	19	4	15	0	7	2	2
Office support personnel & other workers	8	4	1	26	6	67	42	11	15	19	7	3	7	11	3
Supply services of personnel	85	84	94	51	88	18	30	48	59	74	76	91	85	82	92
Commercial/trade	8	1	4	8	6	6	2	4	1	6	8	7	1	11	4
Industrial/manufacturing	25	31	37	1	47	7	19	7	50	40	49	17	27	19	27
Hotels, restaurants & catering	2	3	1	6	0	0	1	0	7	0	20	1	2	3	
Medical	4	27	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	5	10
Others	25	5	41	6	0	31	1	6	12	33	15	24	13		
Computer & telecommunication	7	1	2	3	4	0	2	2	4	2	5	13	9	5	
Other office support personnel	12	16	5	19	18	0	9	2	5	10	4	11	22	13	29
Other products	5	2	3	11	1	6	10	22	7	2	3	6	1	6	3

(1) Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2004; Denmark and Norway, provisional.
(2) Average based on countries appearing in the table, excluding Greece and Latvia.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Labour recruitment services (NACE Group 74.5), 2005

Personnel services have grown mainly as a consequence of the [outsourcing](#) trend, using the flexibility and expertise provided by enterprises in this sector (for example, knowledge of the [labour market](#) and selection procedures) instead of trying to employ personnel directly.

On 27 June 2007, the [European Commission](#) proposed in a Communication the establishment of eight common principles of flexicurity, a policy approach that gains growing importance as an instrument that combines labour market flexibility with employment security and the need to respect workers rights and working conditions. This policy is a response to the challenges posed by globalization, with the aim of making EU labour markets more flexible while providing employment security at the same time. In this framework, enterprises acting in personnel services are directly concerned.

Structural profile

The EU's personnel services sector (NACE Group 74.5) generated EUR 96.2 billion of [value added](#) in 2006 from EUR 127.9 billion of [turnover](#), equivalent to 10.8% of the wealth that was created in the [business services](#) sector (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) and 7.3% of the turnover. In turnover terms this was the smallest of the

business services activities, and it was the second smallest in value added terms. However it was with respect to employment that the 71.1 thousand enterprises in the personnel services sector made their greatest contribution: the personnel services workforce consisted of 3.8 million persons, equivalent to 17.1% of the business services total, making it the third largest workforce within business services. The significant differences in the contribution of personnel services to the business services total depending on the indicator studied can be largely explained by the nature of a much of this sector, namely, to employ people to undertake work for clients in other sectors.

Among the Member States, close to one third of the EU's value added came from the United Kingdom (32.1%), the largest market for personnel services, as well as the largest employer. France and Germany were respectively the second and third largest contributors, both in terms of value added or employment. These three Member States dominated this sector, collectively accounting for 69.7% of EU value added; for comparison, their share within business services was 61.2% and within the non-financial business economy as a whole it was 53.5%. The Netherlands was the fourth largest Member State in personnel services, ahead of both Italy and Spain. In particular, the size of the Dutch workforce was remarkable, with over half a million persons employed in personnel services. In value added terms the United Kingdom and France were the most specialised in this sector, both registering 2.9% of their non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added in this sector. Cyprus, Bulgaria (both 2005), Greece, Latvia and Lithuania were the least specialised in this sector, all generating 0.2% or less of their non-financial business economy value added in personnel services.

Product analysis and type of personnel

A breakdown of turnover by product for the personnel services sector shows that in 2005 supply services of personnel generated the largest share of turnover in most of the Member States for which data are available, as compared with placement services. Only in Latvia and Lithuania did the placement services of personnel (such as executive search services) generate more than half of the total sales. It should be borne in mind that turnover for placement services tends to correspond to a fee for the placement, whereas the turnover for the supply of personnel involves both a fee for arranging the supply as well as the payments made to the personnel supplied.

Expenditure and productivity

In several respects concerning expenditure and productivity the EU's personnel services sector is atypical for business services. This sector recorded by far the lowest investment rate, just 1.2% in 2006, from investments valued at EUR 1.2 billion. This was not only the lowest rate within business services, but it was also the lowest investment rate of all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy in 2005 or 2006. In contrast, expenditure on personnel costs was high, as these costs accounted for 72.6% of all operating expenditure in this sector; this was 1.8 times as high as the average share in business services and 4.5 times as high as the average share for the non-financial business economy, and unsurprisingly was the highest share for all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy in 2005 or 2006.

Apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs were both lower in the EU's personnel services sector than respective averages for business services in 2006. Indeed, apparent labour productivity was EUR 25.4 thousand per person employed for personnel services (EUR 40.2 thousand for the business services) and average personnel costs were EUR 21.6 thousand per employee (EUR 31.1 thousand for business services), and in both cases these were the second lowest levels among the business services sectors. It should be noted that these ratios are to some extent influenced by the high incidence of part-time and temporary work in the personnel services sector, as both of these measures are based on simple head counts of persons employed or employees. These characteristics of the personnel services' workforce do not affect the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio as much, but nevertheless this ratio was just 117.5% for personnel services in 2006, the lowest ratio among all of the business services sectors.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include [short-term statistics](#) and the [Labour force survey](#) . In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably [transport](#), [energy](#), [research and development](#), [environment](#), [tourism](#) and [information society statistics](#).

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services and are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The [Directive on services in the internal market](#) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most [business services](#) (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123/EC](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)

See also

- [Advertising services statistics](#)
- [Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics](#)
- [Computer and information services statistics](#)
- [Legal, accounting, market research and consultancy services statistics](#)
- [Security, cleaning, translation services statistics](#)

Recycling statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the recycling of waste and scrap, corresponding to NACE Division 37, which is part of the [water supply and recycling](#) sector.

	Total	Metallic wastes	Glass wastes
BE	23 141	2 715	282
BG	1 987	1 148	47
CZ	11 354	1 307	:
DK	17 513	942	:
DE	251 113	7 652	2 029
EE	6 208	4	7
IE	15 462	31	14
EL	10 527	2 599	54
ES	42 289	5 292	1 436
FR	264 778	10 136	2 174
IT	75 633	8 229	2 083
CY	605	46	4
LV	456	9	1
LT	2 119	15	29
LU	6 429	:	:
HU	3 217	760	21
MT	152	0	1
NL	69 240	1 941	495
AT	36 390	1 615	252
PL	136 879	8 005	668
PT	9 940	2 842	405
RO	4 281	2 319	80
SI	2 014	750	:
SK	5 075	511	11
FI	18 590	1 266	149
SE	17 836	1 590	93
UK	108 937	10 541	1 198
HR	422	16	13
TR	1 464	9	7
IS	83	0	6
NO	3 233	880	91

(1) For example, reclamation, regeneration, recycling, re-refining; excludes internal recycling (recovery from own waste); Austria, Sweden, Croatia and Iceland, 2004; Belgium, the United Kingdom and Iceland, including estimates.

Source: Eurostat (Waste)

Table 1: Recovery of selected waste streams, 2006 (thousand tonnes) (1)

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)
Recycling	15.7	43 658	8 107	150.5
Recycling of metal waste and scrap (2)	8.4	30 000	3 438	70.4
Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap (3)	7.4	14 000	3 640	71.0

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Value added and number of persons employed, 2005.
(3) Number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Recycling (NACE Division 37). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	France	1 882	23.2	France	29.9	19.9	Romania	0.3
2	United Kingdom	1 821	22.5	United Kingdom	21.1	14.0	Slovenia	0.3
3	Germany	1 231	15.2	Germany	19.4	12.9	France	0.2
4	Italy	892	11.0	Italy	16.7	11.1	Belgium	0.2
5	Spain	378	4.7	Romania	13.5	9.0	Slovakia	0.2

(1) Greece and Malta, not available; Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Ireland, Greece, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Recycling (NACE Division 37). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Recycling	3 827	35 884	2 100	53.9	27.3
Recycling of metal waste and scrap (2)	1 800	25 000	1 207	48.9	25.7
Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap (2)	2 000	10 000	900	44.0	28.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Recycling (NACE Division 37). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	4.1	1.3	5.8	1.0	19.4	0.6	0.5	6.8	29.9	16.7	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.7
Turnover	2 650	222	919	451	6 655	94	106	1 757	9 353	5 452	34	93	138	138
Production	2 532	202	862	453	5 068	84	105	1 600	5 461	4 572	35	94	133	133
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 112	204	824	430	5 443	88	72	1 413	7 456	4 694	26	86	128	128
Value added	335	27	117	37	1 231	8	32	378	1 882	892	10	11	18	18
Personnel costs	139	2	53	40	641	6	12	189	1 044	417	3	3	11	11
Average personnel costs	37.4	1.8	10.6	41.6	33.6	10.9	27.8	28.1	35.9	30.9	15.9	4.6	6.8	6.8
Gross operating surplus	196	25	64	-3	590	2	20	189	838	475	7	8	7	7
Gross investment	90	10	51	28	167	3	5	144	423	375	3	9	6	6
Apparent labour prod.	81.5	21.1	20.1	37.7	63.6	14.2	69.3	55.9	63.0	53.4	56.5	15.4	10.6	10.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	217.9	1 180.7	190.4	90.5	1 891.1	130.1	249.7	198.6	175.5	172.8	355.9	337.7	156.5	156.5
Gross operating rate	7.4	11.1	6.9	-0.6	8.9	2.0	19.0	10.8	9.0	8.7	21.7	8.3	4.7	4.7
Investment rate	26.9	37.3	43.6	75.6	13.6	39.6	16.1	38.1	22.5	42.1	26.6	84.7	36.1	36.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.1
Persons employed	0.3	2.1	-	2.8	1.2	10.5	2.4	13.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.2	21.1	1.1
Turnover	62	254	-	1 375	453	922	519	1 511	233	133	1 157	732	7 786	483
Production	62	125	-	1 115	428	682	304	687	196	98	626	681	7 453	440
Purch. of goods & serv.	38	208	-	1 130	338	776	427	1 422	187	97	1 052	580	5 950	361
Value added	24	50	-	251	124	157	98	130	50	39	122	158	1 821	135
Personnel costs	12	15	-	121	42	66	35	47	25	14	40	78	735	63
Average personnel costs	41.8	7.4	-	42.4	37.0	7.4	15.6	3.6	20.5	9.6	42.8	39.6	37.8	56.8
Gross operating surplus	12	35	-	130	62	91	62	83	24	24	82	77	1 086	73
Gross investment	2	12	-	103	33	58	33	98	16	5	25	32	422	50
Apparent labour prod.	79.7	23.2	-	88.2	100.5	15.0	41.0	9.6	39.4	25.5	130.0	71.6	86.4	120.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	190.8	314.5	-	207.8	271.7	204.1	262.4	267.5	192.3	264.9	303.8	180.8	228.4	212.5
Gross operating rate	18.9	13.7	-	9.4	18.0	9.8	12.0	5.5	10.4	18.3	7.1	10.6	14.0	15.1
Investment rate	9.0	24.9	-	41.2	27.0	36.7	34.1	75.2	32.5	12.6	20.6	19.9	23.2	37.0

(1) Ireland, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Recycling (NACE Division 37). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

NACE characterises recycling as the processing of used or unused, sorted or unsorted, waste and scrap into secondary raw materials which can then be used by other sectors as an intermediate good. Recycling, under this

definition, involves a number of treatment stages, such as sorting, crushing, mechanical reduction, stripping, separation and cleaning which may be followed by further treatments to prepare raw materials for use by other sectors.

Recycling does not extend to the production of new final products, nor does it include the re-use of products (when no real transformation process is required). Nor does this article cover waste management, which NACE classifies separately, although it and recycling are closely related activities. Note also that substantial recycling may also be carried out by [enterprises](#) as ancillary activities, without the involvement of enterprises in the recycling sector.

Main statistical findings

An analysis of the volume of the recovery (reclamation, regeneration, recycling, re-refining) of waste shows that in excess of 1088 billion tonnes of waste were recovered in the EU in 2006, with metallic waste, which is an important source of materials for metal processing activities, accounting for around 6.3% of this total.

Structural profile

In 2006, the [EU-27](#) 's recycling sector (NACE Division 37) had around 15.7 thousand enterprises which generated a value added of EUR 8.1 billion and employed 150.5 thousand persons. The recycling sector therefore contributed around one quarter of the total [value added](#) (25.8%) for water supply and recycling (NACE Divisions 41 and 37) and closer to three tenths (28.9%) of its workforce. In 2006 recycling was the smallest manufacturing (NACE Section D) NACE division in the EU-27 in [employment](#) and value added terms. In 2005 the EU-27

's recycling sector was fairly equally split between the metal recycling subsector (NACE Group 37.1) and non-metal recycling (NACE Group 37.2). The non-metal recycling subsector was comparable in employment terms with the metal recycling subsector, both with a workforce of about 71.0 thousand persons. In value added terms, metal recycling was slightly larger than non-metal recycling in 2005, but incomplete data already available for 2006 shows that value added in both of these subsectors increased significantly in 2006.

France and the United Kingdom had the largest recycling sectors in the EU-27 in 2006, both in terms of value added and employment. Romania (2005) and Slovenia had the highest value added specialisation among the Member States¹⁰⁹ in recycling, as this sector contributed 0.3% or more of their [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added. In most of the Member States the metal recycling subsector generated higher value added than the non-metal recycling subsector, with the reverse situation only in two of the larger Member States, Germany and Italy, as well as in Belgium and the Netherlands (2005).

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's recycling sector recorded [tangible investment](#) valued at EUR 2.1 billion in 2006, leading to an [investment rate](#) of 25.9%, well above the non-financial business economy average of 18.4%. Denmark, Italy and the Czech Republic all recorded investment rates in this sector that were at least twice as high as the average for their national non-financial business economies.

[Personnel costs](#) accounted for a relatively low proportion of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's recycling sector, just 9.6%, which was well below the non-financial business economy average of 16.1%. This share was particularly low for the metal recycling subsector (6.7%), perhaps reflecting the relatively high expenditure on the purchase of metal waste and scrap for processing, whereas for non-metal recycling the share of personnel costs (16.7%) was just above the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs in 2006 were EUR 27.3 thousand per employee in the EU-27's recycling sector, while apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 53.9 thousand per person employed. This resulted in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 197.6% in 2006, well above the non-financial business economy average (151.1%). In 2006, the vast majority of Member States recorded a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector than in the non-financial

¹⁰⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

business economy as a whole, the exceptions being Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland (2005). The highest¹¹⁰ wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector was recorded in Bulgaria where it reached an exceptional 1180.7%, whereas Denmark was the only Member State to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector that was below 100%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the Eurostat waste statistics.

Context

In November 2008 a new Directive of the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) on waste ([Directive 2008/98](#)) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste.</ref> was adopted, replacing the 30 year old existing waste Directive as well as Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils. The new Directive sets recycling targets to be achieved by 2020, establishes a clear hierarchy of waste management options, and clarifies a number of important definitions, such as recycling, recovery and waste itself.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [Directive 2008/98](#) of 19 November 2008 on waste.

See also

- [Waste statistics](#)
- [Water statistics](#)

Notes

¹¹⁰Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Greece and Malta, not available.

Remediation and other waste management services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the remediation and other waste management services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division39](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	2 133
Number of persons employed	38 200
Turnover (EUR million)	4 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	2 300
Personnel costs (EUR million)	1 200
Value added (EUR million)	1 637
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	400
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.0
Value added (1)	0.0
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	43.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head) (2)	33.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (2)	136.8
Gross operating rate (%)	11.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

(2) 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, remediation activities and other waste management services (NACE Division 39), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27	2 133	38 200	4 000	1 637	1 200	-
Belgium	53	476	117.6	26.8	23.3	9.4
Bulgaria	34	260	5.7	2.8	1.3	0.2
Czech Republic	89	443	62.3	14.8	7.7	3.8
Denmark (1)	10	46	3.8	1.2	0.3	0.7
Germany	54	2 608	354.5	-	100.3	20.9
Estonia	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	4	70	7.1	3.7	1.5	1.2
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	317	18 904	1 134.4	750.5	586.0	158.2
France (2)	134	3 010	512.5	177.3	139.5	-
Italy	413	4 528	716.0	216.7	165.9	37.5
Cyprus	3	31	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Latvia	11	83	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.1
Lithuania	4	32	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Luxembourg	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	111	643	189.3	30.1	7.7	3.6
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	281	1 899	431.7	122.5	89.4	15.9
Austria	7	101	9.9	4.7	3.4	0.6
Poland	123	878	33.2	12.5	6.1	5.3
Portugal	25	99	4.2	1.3	1.2	0.5
Romania	49	526	24.2	10.3	3.2	9.3
Slovenia	16	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	25	305	7.0	3.6	3.1	0.1
Finland	44	390	69.7	25.8	15.2	3.8
Sweden	89	245	40.4	10.6	6.7	1.2
United Kingdom (3)	241	1 209	108.0	55.6	44.0	13.3
Norway	32	51	19.9	2.5	3.8	1.3
Switzerland	9	176	-	-	20.0	-
Croatia	68	-	-	-	-	-

(1) 2008.

(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(3) Number of persons employed, 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Key indicators, remediation activities and other waste management services (NACE Division 39), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	43.0	33.0	136.8	11.0	-
Belgium	56.4	52.7	106.9	3.0	35.0
Bulgaria	10.7	5.6	192.2	26.0	6.3
Czech Republic	33.3	21.3	156.9	11.3	25.9
Denmark (2)	25.9	8.1	318.4	22.0	55.9
Germany (2)	-	35.9	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	52.3	22.2	235.5	30.5	31.8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	40.1	31.9	125.6	14.1	20.9
France	-	46.4	-	7.4	-
Italy	47.6	40.8	116.8	7.0	17.4
Cyprus	16.5	17.1	96.6	2.0	86.5
Latvia	21.4	13.1	162.9	19.6	6.9
Lithuania	10.0	11.0	90.7	-4.1	87.1
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	46.8	12.9	363.9	11.8	12.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	64.5	48.4	133.3	7.7	13.0
Austria	46.1	33.7	136.9	13.0	13.1
Poland	14.2	8.1	175.3	19.2	42.1
Portugal	13.1	12.9	102.0	2.1	40.7
Romania	19.6	6.1	320.0	29.5	90.3
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	11.7	10.3	113.9	6.8	4.0
Finland	66.2	40.0	165.3	15.3	14.7
Sweden	43.1	32.4	133.0	9.5	11.3
United Kingdom (3)	57.0	32.5	175.6	10.8	24.0
Norway	50.0	100.6	49.6	-6.4	52.8
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) 2008, except gross operating rate and investment rate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Key indicators, remediation activities and other waste management services (NACE Division 39), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The remediation and other waste management services sector (Division39) included 2133 enterprises in the EU-27 in 2009. This sector employed 38200 persons and recorded EUR1637 million of value added in 2009. As such, it was the smallest sector (for which data are available) within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) at the NACE division level, contributing a 0.03% share to both total employment and value added. Within water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (Section E) the remediation and other waste management services sector contributed 3.0% of employment and 2.1% of value added.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's remediation and other waste management services sector in 2009 was EUR43 thousand per person employed, just above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed but considerably below the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average of EUR62 thousand per person employed. Nevertheless, average personnel costs per employee in the remediation and other waste management services sector were EUR33.0 thousand, slightly higher than the averages for the non-financial business economy (EUR30.0 thousand) and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (EUR31.5 thousand). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. The EU-27's remediation and other waste management services sector had a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 136.8% in 2009. Due to the slightly high average personnel costs this was just below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and due to the relatively low apparent labour productivity this was well below the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (196.8%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is a measure of operating profitability. In 2009 this rate was 11.0% for the EU-27's remediation and other waste management services sector, slightly above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) but considerably lower than the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (20.9%).

Country analysis

The largest Member State in the remediation and other waste management services sector in 2009 was Spain, with a workforce of 18904 and value added of EUR758.5 million, equivalent to 49.5% of the EU-27 workforce and 46.3% of EU-27 value added. The Spanish share of EU-27 value added recorded in this sector was the highest share for Spain in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. Italy was the only other Member State to have a share of the EU-27 workforce in excess of 10%, while France and Italy both contributed more than 10% of EU-27 value added; note that German value added data is not available.

Unsurprisingly, Spain was by far the most specialised Member State in the remediation and other waste management services sector in 2009. This sector contributed 0.16% of Spanish non-financial business economy value added, more than double the next highest share which was 0.07% in Hungary.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the remediation and other waste management services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division39. This division includes the provision of remediation services, in other words, the clean-up of contaminated buildings and sites, soil, surface or ground water, oceans, seas and coastal areas. Mechanical, chemical and biological methods are included, either in situ or ex situ. Also included are activities such as the decontamination of industrial and power plants, cleaning-up following accidental pollution, asbestos, lead paint, and other toxic material abatement and specialised pollution-control activities.

This division contains one group and one class only and so there is no analysis of subsectors in this article.

Outdoor sweeping, watering of streets and similar activities are excluded from the information presented in this article as these are classified as [services to buildings and landscape activities](#) (Division81).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Remediation and other waste management services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities](#)

Rental and leasing activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

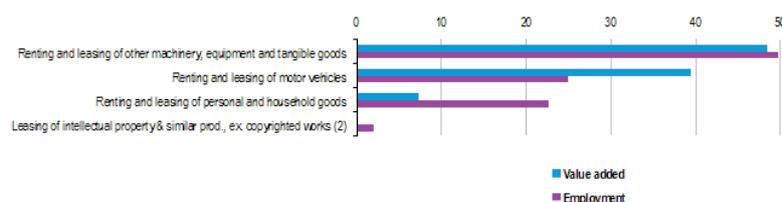
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the rental and leasing activities sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division77](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	158
Number of persons employed (1 000)	640
Turnover (EUR million)	146 971
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	75 090
Personnel costs (EUR million)	16 680
Value added (EUR million)	71 985
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	55 305
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.8
Number of persons employed (1)	0.5
Value added (1)	1.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	112.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	31.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	355.6
Gross operating rate (%)	37.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, rental and leasing activities (NACE Division77), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) Value added, not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of rental and leasing activities (NACE Division77), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Rental and leasing activities	158.3	640.1	146 971	71 985	16 680
Renting and leasing of motor vehicles	31.7	165.0	60 000	28 500	4 520
Renting and leasing of personal and household goods	40.7	144.0	12 416	5 220	2 741
Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods	82.2	217.7	68 229	34 921	8 894
Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works (1)	3.7	12.7	.	4 000	1 000

(1) Value added and personnel costs, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, rental and leasing activities (NACE Division77), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Rental and leasing activities	112.0	31.6	155.6	37.6
Renting and leasing of motor vehicles	170.0	30.0	573.2	40.2
Renting and leasing of personal and household goods	36.6	14.3	142.6	20.1
Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods	110.0	34.6	317.5	39.0
Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works (1)	200.0	60.0	353.3	

(1) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, rental and leasing activities (NACE Division 77), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Rental and leasing activities	Germany	23.3	Luxembourg	5.8
Renting and leasing of motor vehicles	France	19.1	Belgium	1.0
Renting and leasing of personal and household goods	France	28.6	France	0.2
Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods	Germany	27.7	Luxembourg	2.1
Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works	Germany	-	Luxembourg	2.6

(1) Denmark, 2008, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in rental and leasing activities (NACE Division 77), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

EU-27 (1)	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	159.3	640.1	148 971	71 685	16 680	54 988
Belgium	3.8	12.2	5 866.7	2 749.4	449.8	2 624.1
Bulgaria	1.6	3.9	157.6	83.4	14.4	80.0
Czech Republic	5.5	9.6	1 130.7	519.0	110.1	348.9
Denmark (2)	2.5	9.8	2 773.3	-207.0	352.3	1 400.6
Germany	18.5	69.7	26 324.6	16 774.6	2 299.3	7 823.1
Estonia	0.7	2.0	279.4	69.8	18.6	17.1
Ireland	2.6	11.8	3 302.7	1 295.3	466.5	1 272.6
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	21.4	78.1	11 238.4	5 658.3	1 807.6	4 496.3
France (3)	29.2	80.5	28 014.1	13 657.6	3 380.0	-
Italy	16.6	47.6	11 113.9	4 089.9	1 011.6	3 616.1
Cyprus	0.5	1.6	100.6	59.5	23.8	23.7
Latvia	1.4	3.0	145.6	59.3	17.6	30.9
Lithuania	1.2	3.3	181.7	64.2	21.4	38.2
Luxembourg	0.5	1.0	1 455.2	859.5	44.7	253.0
Hungary	3.3	8.4	896.2	466.1	70.0	191.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5.1	22.9	11 897.2	5 040.4	1 179.7	3 303.3
Austria	2.4	10.8	6 470.9	2 985.0	353.4	4 215.4
Poland	4.8	18.2	1 626.1	890.8	173.3	460.1
Portugal	3.2	11.6	1 599.5	871.4	186.5	1 038.6
Romania	2.1	6.2	415.2	247.1	35.3	184.4
Slovenia	0.5	0.8	81.4	27.4	8.3	39.7
Slovakia	0.9	5.4	517.0	284.1	66.7	133.9
Finland	1.3	4.8	1 442.9	588.9	153.1	337.3
Sweden	5.6	13.5	3 085.1	1 385.1	437.8	535.7
United Kingdom	16.1	148.5	25 757.4	12 778.0	3 619.1	4 950.4
Norway	2.9	7.8	3 038.1	1 326.6	406.2	702.6
Switzerland	0.4	5.7	1 308.0	705.6	331.4	65.9
Croatia	2.4	5.2	453.5	153.3	53.0	53.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, rental and leasing activities (NACE Division 77), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	112.0	31.6	355.6	37.6	70.8
Belgium	226.0	52.0	435.0	39.2	95.4
Bulgaria	21.2	5.1	416.2	43.8	95.9
Czech Republic	54.1	16.0	337.8	36.2	67.2
Denmark (2)	-30.2	40.2	-75.1	-23.4	-471.6
Germany	168.2	29.4	572.9	55.0	46.6
Estonia	34.9	11.9	293.8	18.3	24.5
Ireland	109.9	52.1	211.0	25.1	98.3
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	72.4	30.2	240.2	34.3	79.5
France	.	42.0	.	36.7	.
Italy	85.9	36.3	236.8	27.7	88.4
Cyprus	36.4	17.2	211.4	35.5	39.9
Latvia	19.3	7.5	257.7	27.9	53.0
Lithuania	19.5	7.4	264.3	23.6	59.4
Luxembourg	858.7	45.8	1 874.1	56.0	29.4
Hungary	55.4	10.7	520.2	44.2	41.0
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	153.2	43.5	352.0	32.5	65.5
Austria	277.0	40.3	687.5	40.7	141.2
Poland	49.0	13.6	360.2	44.1	55.0
Portugal	75.3	17.0	442.2	42.8	119.2
Romania	40.0	6.2	641.4	51.0	74.6
Slovenia	33.9	16.1	211.1	23.5	144.7
Slovakia	52.5	12.8	409.7	42.0	47.1
Finland	123.8	34.4	360.2	30.2	57.3
Sweden	102.9	39.0	263.7	30.7	38.7
United Kingdom	86.1	28.6	300.9	34.4	38.7
Norway	169.1	57.2	295.8	30.3	53.0
Switzerland	124.2	.	.	20.7	9.3
Croatia	29.3	15.8	184.9	22.1	34.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, rental and leasing activities (NACE Division 77), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 158 thousand enterprises operating with rental and leasing activities (Division 77) as their principal activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 640 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.5% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce or 5.3% of those employed in administrative and support services (Section N).

The rental and leasing activities sector generated EUR 71 985 million of value added, which was a considerably higher share of both the non-financial business economy total (1.3%) and of the administrative and support services total (20.6%) than the shares recorded for employment. These differences can, in part, be explained by the specific character of rental and leasing activities, such as their capital-intensive nature. Indeed, these activities have very different cost structures and revenue streams and care should be taken when making comparisons with other sectors and subsectors in the non-financial business economy. Enterprises that engage in rental and leasing activities own the goods that they rent or lease, with financial costs and depreciation charges often constituting the main element of their total costs: these costs and charges are not considered when calculating gross value added and so productivity and profitability measures based on value added are often very high. One example of this phenomena is **apparent labour productivity**, which for the EU-27's rental and leasing activities sector reached EUR 112 thousand per person employed in 2009, considerably above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and almost four times as high as the administrative and support services average of EUR 29 thousand per person employed. While the rental and leasing activities sector had the ninth highest level of apparent labour productivity among the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy, **average personnel costs** were not particularly high, averaging EUR 31.6 thousand per employee across the EU-27 in 2009, compared with EUR 30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy and an average of EUR 20.9 thousand per employee for administrative and support services. These considerable differences resulted in the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** – which combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee – attaining 355.6% for the EU-27's rental and leasing activities sector in 2009. This was the second highest ratio among any of the NACE divisions that constitute the non-financial business economy, and stood more than 2.5 times as high as the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) or the administrative and support services average (139.1%).

In a similar vein, the **gross operating rate** (which presents the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**) and is one measure of operating profitability – stood at 37.6% for the EU-27's rental and leasing activities sector in 2009, almost four times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and

almost 2.5 times as high as the administrative and support services average (15.2%). This was the third highest level of operating profitability (using this measure) among the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy – ranking just behind [real estate activities](#) (Division68) and [sewerage](#) (Division37)].

Sectoral analysis

Just over half (51.9%) of the enterprises within the EU-27's rental and leasing activities sector in 2009 were classified as part of the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods subsector (Group77.3). Two subsectors accounted for the majority of the remaining enterprises, with the renting and leasing of personal and household goods (Group77.2) taking a 25.7% share, while the renting and leasing of motor vehicles (Group77.1) accounted for 20.0%, leaving just 2.3% of the sectoral total for enterprises whose main activity was the leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works (Group77.4, hereafter referred to as the leasing of intellectual property).

The relative shares of sectoral employment between the four groups that make-up the rental and leasing activities sector were broadly similar to those recorded for the breakdown of the number of enterprises: the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods subsector had the highest share (49.6%), followed by the renting and leasing of motor vehicles (25.0%), the renting and leasing of personal and household goods (22.6%) and the leasing of intellectual property (2.0%).

However, the nature of the goods being rented or leased had a influence on the sectoral breakdown of value added, which was considerably higher for the renting and leasing of motor vehicles. The renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods subsector remained the largest subsector, by this measure, with a 48.5% share of sectoral value added, followed by the renting and leasing of motor vehicles (39.3%), while the relative importance of the renting and leasing of personal and household goods was much lower (7.3%).

These differences in value added were reflected in the wide range of EU-27 apparent labour productivity ratios, with highs of EUR200 thousand per person employed for the leasing of intellectual property in 2008 and EUR170 thousand per person employed for the renting and leasing of motor vehicles in 2009, respectively the sixth and seventh highest values among the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy. Apparent labour productivity for the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods was also relatively high (EUR110 thousand per person employed in 2009), in contrast to the renting and leasing of personal and household goods, where apparent labour productivity – at EUR36 thousand per person employed – was below the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed).

There were relatively high average personnel costs (EUR60.0 thousand per employee in 2008) for the EU-27's leasing of intellectual property. Otherwise, personnel costs per employee within the rental and leasing activities sector ranged from EUR34.6 thousand per employee for the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods through EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the renting and leasing of motor vehicles (the same level as the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy) down to EUR24.3 thousand per employee for the renting and leasing of personal and household goods.

The EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was above the non-financial business economy average for all four subsectors that make-up the rental and leasing activities sector in 2009. Although relatively close to the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) for the renting and leasing of personal and household goods subsector (148.8%), this ratio rose to 317.5% for the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods, to 352.3% for the leasing of intellectual property (in 2008), and peaked at 573.2% for the renting and leasing of motor vehicles; the latter was the fourth highest ratio among any of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy.

For the gross operating rate, data is only available for three of the NACE groups that form the rental and leasing activities sector. This measure of operating profitability was well above the EU-27 non-financial business economy average of 9.7% in 2009 for all three subsectors, ranging from 20.1% for the renting and leasing of personal and household goods, through 38.0% for the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods to peak at 40.2% for the renting and leasing of motor vehicles – the fifth highest ratio among the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy.

Country analysis

Germany recorded the highest share (23.3%) of EU-27 value added within the rental and leasing activities sector in 2009. France (19.0%) and the United Kingdom (17.8%) were also relatively important producers in value added terms; none of the remaining Member States had a double-digit share of the total, with the next highest share being recorded for Spain (7.9%). The 1.2% share of EU-27 value added recorded in this sector for Luxembourg was the highest share for Luxembourg in any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions (with data available) in 2009. In terms of persons employed, the United Kingdom had the largest workforce for rental and leasing activities, at 148.5 thousand persons in 2009, equivalent to 23.2% of the EU-27 workforce, followed by Germany (15.6%), France (12.6%, note that the data refer to employees and not persons employed) and Spain (12.2%).

A breakdown of activity at a more detailed level shows that France recorded the highest share of EU-27 value added for the renting and leasing of personal and household goods (28.6%) and the renting and leasing of motor vehicles (19.1%), while the highest share of EU-27 value added for the renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods was recorded in Germany (27.7%).

In value added terms, Luxembourg was by far the most specialised Member State in the rental and leasing activities sector in 2009, as 5.8% of its non-financial business economy value added was generated in this activity; this figure was influenced by a very high share of value added within the leasing of intellectual property subsector. Austria (2.1% of non-financial business economy value added) and the two remaining Benelux countries of Belgium and the Netherlands (both 1.7%) were also relatively specialised in the rental and leasing activities sector in 2009.

With the exception of Denmark (where there was negative value added), all of the Member States for which data are available reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for rental and leasing activities in 2009 that were higher than their non-financial business economy averages. This was particularly the case for Germany, Hungary and Romania, where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for rental and leasing activities was more than three times as high as the average, rising to almost 4.8 times as high as the average in Austria. In fact, in Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and Romania the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector was the highest in 2009 among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy.

A similar pattern was observed for the gross operating rate, which was considerably higher for rental and leasing activities than for the whole of the non-financial business economy, aside from in Denmark (where it was negative). In France, the gross operating rate was 5.7 times as high as the non-financial business economy average, while in Germany, Hungary and Slovakia it stood at least five times as high as the national average. In Bulgaria, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia the gross operating rate in this sector was the highest in 2009 among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the rental and leasing activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division77.

The activities covered within this sector include the renting and leasing of motor vehicles, which involves renting and operational leasing of passenger cars, light vehicles, trucks, heavy motor vehicles and recreational vehicles. The renting and leasing of personal and household goods includes the renting of recreational and sports equipment, video tapes, CDs, DVDs and so on, and all kinds of household or personal goods including jewellery, musical instruments, costumes, household machinery and equipment (for example, tools for home repairs). The renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods (without an operator) includes machinery

and equipment for agricultural, forestry, industrial, construction, transport and office-based activities. Finally, the leasing of intellectual property and similar products (except copyrighted works) includes activities allowing others to use non-financial assets for which a royalty payment or licensing fee is paid to the asset holder. The use of these assets can take various forms, such as permission for reproduction, use in subsequent processes or products, operating businesses under a franchise and so on. The current owners may or may not have created those assets.

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- renting and leasing of motor vehicles (Group77.1);
- renting and leasing of personal and household goods (Group77.2);
- renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods (Group77.3);
- leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works (Group77.4).

These rental and leasing activities exclude financial leasing (Division64, financial service activities), the renting of [real estate](#) (Division68), as well as the renting of equipment with an operator, for example in [construction](#) (SectionF) or in [transport](#) (SectionH).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Rental and leasing activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Administrative and support service activities](#)

Renting and operational leasing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers renting and operational leasing statistics, corresponding to NACE Division 71, which is part of the [real estate, renting and leasing](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- renting machinery and equipment without operators;
- renting personal and household goods.

A distinction can be made between operational leasing (or long-term rental) which is included in this article, and financial leasing which is considered as a special form of credit granting and is hence covered as part of the financial and insurance services sector (see [Financial and insurance sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). The renting and leasing of real estate is covered in [Real estate statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Renting and leasing (2)	150.2	150 000	70 000	600.0	100.0	100.0
Renting of transport equipment (3)	39.0	85 837	41 155	180.0	54.9	30.0
Other machinery and equipment (4)	60.0	55 000	29 000	280.0	41.4	-
Personal and household goods n.e.c. (5)	45.8	14 000	6 600	170.0	8.8	28.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Turnover and number of persons employed, 2005.
(3) Turnover and value added, 2005; shares in total, 2005.
(4) Number of enterprises, 2005.
(5) Value added, 2005; shares in total, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 1: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Division 71). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	17 786	25.4	United Kingdom	178.7	29.1	Austria	1.9
2	Germany	17 651	25.2	France	86.0	14.4	Luxembourg	1.7
3	France	11 085	15.8	Germany	85.9	13.7	United Kingdom	1.7
4	Spain	5 570	8.0	Spain	85.3	13.7	Ireland	1.6
5	Italy	3 923	5.6	Italy	42.0	6.6	Germany	1.5

(1) Malta and Sweden, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and Sweden, not available; number of persons employed: Cyprus and Poland, 2005; share of EU-27: all values, 2005.

(3) Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 2: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Division 71). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Renting and leasing (2)	16 000	80 000	75 000	125.0	30.0
Renting of transport equipment (3)	5 000	43 561	52 000	230.4	33.3
Other machinery and equipment	8 000	27 000	19 000	103.6	33.3
Personal and household goods n.e.c. (3)	3 000	7 028	3 800	38.1	23.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.
(3) Purchases of goods and services and apparent labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Division 71). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	3.5	0.7	4.6	2.4	15.1	0.6	2.2	3.3	21.2	29.9	16.5	0.5	1.2	1.1
Persons employed	11.4	2.1	7.6	8.9	85.9	1.9	12.4	8.8	85.3	86.0	42.0	1.1	3.1	3.6
Turnover	4 768	72	846	2 455	30 357	186	3 941	1 096	11 694	24 812	10 090	77	144	153
Production	4 557	61	741	1 564	26 707	174	2 156	1 036	9 998	23 164	10 520	75	144	145
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 596	43	544	1 564	14 105	110	2 482	540	6 222	15 257	6 094	28	75	100
Value added	2 104	35	346	929	17 651	77	1 473	556	5 570	11 085	3 923	47	83	59
Personnel costs	352	4	86	269	2 153	19	332	124	1 683	3 068	693	17	17	18
Average personnel costs	43.5	2.3	15.1	34.0	31.1	11.1	32.1	24.2	25.6	37.3	31.9	18.9	6.7	6.2
Gross operating surplus	1 753	31	260	660	15 498	58	1 141	432	3 887	8 018	3 230	31	66	42
Gross investment	2 920	70	443	1 014	12 725	29	1 83	1 049	6 769	14 863	8 276	16	86	44
Apparent labour prod.	184.9	15.2	45.7	104.2	205.4	39.7	119.0	62.9	65.3	128.9	93.4	42.7	26.4	16.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	424.9	659.6	302.2	306.4	660.4	357.8	370.6	260.1	255.3	345.7	292.3	226.3	393.9	268.0
Gross operating rate	36.8	43.1	30.7	26.9	51.1	31.1	29.0	39.4	31.2	32.1	32.0	39.9	46.0	27.2
Investment rate	138.8	199.7	128.1	109.2	72.1	38.1	12.4	188.7	121.5	134.1	211.0	33.4	103.9	73.2

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.3	3.4	-	4.3	2.1	4.3	4.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	5.7	16.5	2.5
Persons employed	0.8	9.1	-	27.4	9.6	13.1	12.9	4.4	0.6	2.6	3.9	-	178.7	5.9
Turnover	491	741	-	7 971	5 263	935	1 349	187	57	204	1 167	-	34 177	1 838
Production	384	529	-	7 621	3 929	909	1 238	176	43	188	1 038	-	32 686	1 716
Purch. of goods & serv.	247	387	-	4 062	2 725	417	655	100	37	102	754	-	16 022	1 024
Value added	245	360	-	3 912	2 648	460	724	89	21	98	449	-	17 786	826
Personnel costs	34	65	-	757	311	76	160	15	6	18	137	-	5 591	254
Average personnel costs	45.6	9.2	-	32.2	39.0	9.8	13.0	3.6	15.8	7.9	37.4	-	33.7	49.1
Gross operating surplus	211	295	-	3 155	2 336	383	564	74	15	80	312	-	12 195	571
Gross investment	164	189	-	3 870	5 490	267	1 235	92	24	76	578	-	13 825	755
Apparent labour prod.	299.2	39.7	-	142.5	275.1	35.1	56.1	20.0	33.6	37.1	115.4	-	99.5	140.4
Wage adj. labour prod.	655.9	433.1	-	442.7	705.6	357.9	431.6	551.0	212.6	470.7	308.8	-	295.1	285.9
Gross operating rate	43.0	39.7	-	39.6	44.4	41.0	41.8	39.4	25.9	39.3	26.8	-	35.7	31.1
Investment rate	67.0	52.6	-	98.9	207.3	58.1	170.7	103.4	115.6	77.3	128.6	-	77.7	91.4

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods (NACE Division 71). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Around 150.2 thousand enterprises were active in the EU-27's renting and leasing sector (NACE Division 71) in 2006, and they generated EUR 70 billion of value added. This sector employed an estimated 600.0 thousand persons in 2005. The renting of transport equipment (NACE Groups 71.1 and 71.2) generated EUR 41.2 billion of value added in the EU-27 in 2005, and accounted for more than half of the renting and leasing sector's value added. The renting of other machinery and equipment (NACE Group 71.3) generated EUR 29.0 billion of value added in 2006, with the renting of personal and household goods (NACE Group 71.4) clearly the smallest subsector with value added of EUR 6.6 billion in 2005. In employment terms, the largest workforce in 2006 was for the renting of other machinery and equipment, where an estimated 280.0 thousand persons were employed: in each of the other two subsectors around 100.0 thousand fewer persons were employed.

The United Kingdom and Germany together generated just over half of the value added in the EU-27's renting and leasing sector in 2006, while France was the only other Member State to record a double digit share. The relative importance in terms of employment was very different, as the United Kingdom had by far the largest workforce, 178.7 thousand persons employed, close to three tenths of the EU-27 total in 2005, more than double the shares recorded in France, Germany and Spain in the same year. Given the very high concentration of the sector's value added in the United Kingdom and Germany, it is unsurprising that these two larger Member States figure among the Member States most specialised in this sector. Austria was however the Member State that was most specialised in the renting and leasing sector¹¹¹, as 1.9% of value added in the Austrian non-financial business economy was generated by this sector in 2006. In these terms, Slovenia and Bulgaria (2005) were the least specialised Member States, as value added from renting and leasing activities contributed just 0.1% and 0.3% respectively of the total value added in their non-financial business economies.

¹¹¹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden, not available.

An analysis of the three subsectors¹¹² shows that the renting of transport equipment accounted for 70% or more of the renting and leasing sector's total value added in Luxembourg, Cyprus (2005), Portugal and the Netherlands. In Slovakia, Latvia, Spain and Finland the renting of other machinery and equipment subsector generated more than half of sectoral value added, while only in the small Slovenian renting and leasing sector did the renting of personal and household goods exceed one fifth of total renting and leasing value added.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross **tangible investment** in the EU-27's renting and leasing sector was valued at EUR 75 billion in 2006, some 29.8% of the real estate, renting and leasing total. Most of this investment, EUR 52 billion, was recorded in the renting of transport equipment subsector, with EUR 19 billion for the renting of other equipment, and a relatively low amount in the renting of personal and household goods, just EUR 3 billion. The **investment rate**, which relates the level of investment to the value added, illustrates the very different investment levels of the three subsectors, which in 2005 ranged from 29.8% for the renting of personal and household goods to 130.8% for the renting of transport equipment. As a whole, the EU-27's renting and leasing sector recorded an investment rate of 107.1% in 2006, some 5.8 times as high as the non-financial business economy average, and the highest rate among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006.

Unlike for the real estate sector, **personnel costs** represented a relatively normal (16.7%) share of **operating expenditure** in the EU-27's renting and leasing sector in 2006, 0.5 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average. This share was however notably lower (10.0% in 2005) for the renting of transport equipment subsector, while it was above average for the other two subsectors. Average personnel costs ranged from EUR 23100 per employee in the renting of personal and household goods subsector, which was below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 28.8 thousand per employee, to EUR 33.3 thousand per employee in both of the two larger subsectors.

Reflecting the high capital intensity, apparent **labour productivity** for EU-27 renting and leasing activities averaged EUR 125.0 thousand per person employed in 2005. This **productivity** measure rose to EUR 230.4 thousand per person employed for the renting of transport equipment subsector, one of the highest levels recorded in the non-financial business economy. Equally the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of the renting of transport equipment subsector was very high, 720% in the EU-27 in 2005. This helped boost this ratio for the whole of the EU-27's renting and leasing sector to 400%, the third highest of any NACE division in the non-financial business economy in 2005 or 2006, lower only than two of the mining and quarrying divisions. These high productivity measures in the renting and leasing sector can, in part, be explained by the specific nature of this activity, where the main costs of enterprises are likely to be financial ones covering borrowing as well as depreciation charges, neither of which impact on gross value added.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Real estate services and renting and leasing services are provided to households and to business clients. The use of renting or operating leasing can increase financial flexibility, reducing the need to commit own capital, whether for buildings, machinery, equipment or appliances.

In general, durable goods can be purchased, leased or rented. In the case of leasing, the two parties involved in the transaction are the lessor and the lessee (the person or enterprise that uses the good in leasing). In exchange for the transfer of user rights, the lessor receives payments. Leasing, contrary to renting, often foresees the possibility of the acquisition of the good at the end of the leasing term; renting is also usually for

¹¹²Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Ireland, Malta and Sweden, incomplete or not available.

shorter periods than leasing. The most important items that are rented or leased include transport equipment (motor vehicles, ships, aircraft, etc.) and agricultural, industrial, construction or office equipment.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Housing statistics](#)

Notes

Renting of construction equipment statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the renting of construction equipment, corresponding to NACE Group 45.5, which is part of the [construction](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the renting of construction and demolition equipment with an operator, including cranes and mechanical diggers. It does not cover the simple renting of equipment without an operator, which in NACE is classified as Class 71.32 (see the article on [renting and operational leasing](#)).

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	million EUR	% of EU-27	Country	(thou-sand)	% of EU-27	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	1 401	35.0	United Kingdom	17.6	22.0	Estonia	0.3
2	Spain	593	14.8	Spain	10.9	13.6	Slovenia	0.3
3	Netherlands	533	13.3	Netherlands	7.9	9.9	Lithuania	0.2
4	France	258	6.4	Poland	7.5	8.9	Finland	0.2
5	Sweden	217	5.4	Romania	6.1	7.6	Ireland	0.1

(1) Cyprus and Malta, not available; Poland and Finland, 2005.
(2) Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Finland, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator (NACE Group 45.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Renting of construction or demolition equipment (NACE Group 45.5) was the smallest NACE group within the [EU-27](#) construction sector (NACE Section F) in terms of the number of [enterprises](#) in the sector, as well as its [employment](#), [turnover](#) and [value added](#); this sector contributed less than 1% to the construction total for each of these measures.

Within the EU-27, the United Kingdom dominated this small sector, with its EUR 1.4 billion of value added equal to 35.0% of the EU-27 total in 2006, and its workforce accounting for 22.0% of the EU-27 total. Spain and the Netherlands were the next largest Member States by both of these measures. In terms of value added, however, Estonia and Slovenia were the only Member States where this activity contributed 0.3% or more to the non-financial business economy total¹¹³.

Expenditure and productivity

Although small in terms of [output](#) and employment, this sector recorded a relatively substantial level of [tangible investment](#). Tangible investment in this sector was valued at EUR 1.3 billion in the EU-27 in 2006, which equated to 2.7% of the total for the construction sector, some 3.5 times as high as its contribution in value added terms. The [investment rate](#), which relates investment to value added, was 32.8% for the renting of construction or demolition equipment, well above the non-financial business economy average of 18.4%. Indeed, the investment rate was the sixth highest among the 149 non-financial business economy NACE groups with 2005 or 2006 data available. To some extent these high investment indicators reflect the nature of this capital-intensive activity.

EU-27 personnel costs accounted for 32.1% of [operating expenditure](#) in this sector in 2005, the highest share among the construction NACE groups. At EUR 28.6 thousand per employee in 2006, average personnel costs were also above the construction average, but were lower than for site preparation (2005). Apparent [labour productivity](#) was EUR 50.0 thousand per person employed, by far the highest level in construction, and this

¹¹³Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Finland, 2005; Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

resulted in a particularly high [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 175.0%. It should be noted that financial costs and depreciation charges constitute the main cost elements (other than personnel costs) in this activity and these are not considered when calculating gross value added on which these productivity measures are based.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Building and civil engineering projects typically take much longer from conception to completion than in many other sectors, and often involve a large number of sub-contracting enterprises with various specialisations. Construction projects are often a key factor in urban regeneration, and also in maintaining or developing transport and communication infrastructure. Nevertheless, construction projects impact upon the environment in a number of ways, notably the change in land use, the consumption of materials and fuel, the production of waste, as well as noise and air emissions.

Another characteristic of construction activity is that it is particularly cyclical, influenced by business and consumer confidence, interest rates and government programmes. The level of confidence among construction enterprises, according to the [European Commission](#) 's [Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs](#) is presented in terms of a balance of positive compared with negative responses. This measure turned positive in July 2006 for the first time since June 1990, peaked in September 2006 and then became negative again in November 2007. During 2008, the fall in construction confidence accelerated and fell particularly strongly in the final quarter of 2008, such that by December 2008 the balance was down to -32.3%. At the time of writing, with overall economic activity declining in many Member States, major public sector funding for infrastructure projects has been proposed by a number of governments as one means of stimulating activity and creating jobs.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs - Economic databases and indicators](#)

See also

- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Repair and installation of machinery and equipment statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the repair and installation of machinery and equipment in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division33](#). Most manufacturing activities involve the production of a good or industrial services that transform intermediate goods (such as the coating of metals); in contrast, the repair and installation activities covered in this article are industrial services that generally relate to new or existing capital goods.

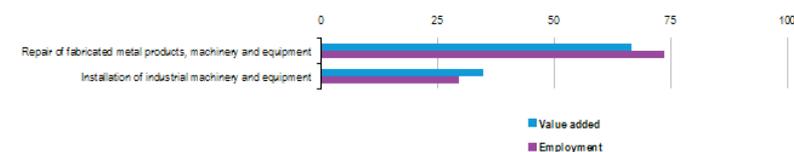
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	156
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 200
Turnover (EUR million) (1)	155 302
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	90 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	40 000
Value added (EUR million)	50 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	11 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.7
Number of persons employed (2)	0.9
Value added (2)	0.9
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	40.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	104.2
Gross operating rate (%)	8.0

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division33), EU-27, 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division33), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (1)	155.5	1 200.0	155 302	50 000	40 000
Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	125.0	883.2	88 239	33 291	24 996
Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	30.5	353.0	50 000	17 300	14 500

(1) Turnover, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division 33), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	40.0	40.0	104.2	8.0
Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	38.0	35.4	106.4	9.4
Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	49.0	43.9	111.5	5.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division 33), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	Germany	23.4	France	1.4
Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	France	19.9	Latvia	1.1
Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	Germany	29.7	Czech Republic	0.6

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division 33), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	(EUR million)	
EU-27 (1)	155.5	1 200.0	155 302	50 000	40 000	3 482
Belgium	1.3	17.4	2 810.9	1 005.0	875.8	83.1
Bulgaria	2.2	17.7	446.9	179.7	91.7	37.6
Czech Republic	7.8	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark (2)	2.5	13.0	1 910.0	708.5	512.2	56.0
Germany	9.7	210.7	34 704.6	11 717.3	10 396.3	626.2
Estonia	0.4	3.8	206.3	65.9	53.2	7.5
Ireland	0.1	2.4	322.3	153.3	122.9	5.9
Greece	3.8	12.1	610.0	425.1	177.5	31.8
Spain	11.8	71.9	6 475.6	3 021.7	2 277.0	120.7
France (3)	25.0	194.8	32 169.5	11 049.7	9 727.6	-
Italy	37.2	162.8	15 123.0	5 811.6	4 038.9	1 374.2
Cyprus	0.2	0.5	43.2	19.4	11.5	1.3
Latvia	0.5	5.8	273.7	84.8	53.1	30.0
Lithuania	0.6	8.1	314.4	82.3	82.2	8.2
Luxembourg	0.1	0.4	162.1	34.9	21.3	3.5
Hungary	5.9	23.5	1 000.5	338.2	253.1	25.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3.4	38.4	8 538.0	2 923.3	2 092.3	291.1
Austria	1.7	19.3	3 198.7	1 173.9	909.3	122.8
Poland	21.6	109.9	4 402.7	1 812.9	990.5	166.5
Portugal	3.2	17.6	1 892.1	540.8	374.3	60.9
Romania	1.8	31.1	722.8	274.7	193.1	46.5
Slovenia	1.7	5.9	340.2	134.2	99.4	14.2
Slovakia	0.5	12.6	897.1	219.8	202.2	46.8
Finland	2.3	17.3	1 824.1	630.3	695.4	38.7
Sweden	6.2	22.3	3 287.4	1 023.3	911.8	104.7
United Kingdom	5.3	85.3	13 644.4	5 828.7	3 592.3	469.1
Norway	1.9	17.9	4 166.5	1 423.2	1 140.1	128.0
Switzerland	1.0	15.4	3 236.2	1 150.1	865.5	53.4
Croatia	0.8	12.4	640.3	285.0	215.1	64.9

(1) Turnover and investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division 33), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	40.0	40.0	104.2	8.0	8.0
Belgium	57.7	53.7	107.4	4.8	8.3
Bulgaria	10.2	5.8	175.5	19.7	20.9
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.
Denmark (2)	54.3	46.2	117.5	10.3	7.8
Germany	55.6	50.8	109.6	3.8	5.3
Estonia	17.2	14.3	120.2	6.2	11.4
Ireland	63.2	52.1	121.1	9.5	3.8
Greece	35.2	21.5	163.6	43.2	7.5
Spain	42.0	35.2	119.2	11.5	4.0
France	.	49.9	.	4.1	.
Italy	35.7	35.0	102.1	11.7	23.6
Cyprus	37.5	26.9	139.3	18.1	6.9
Latvia	14.5	9.2	158.3	11.6	35.4
Lithuania	10.2	10.5	97.1	0.0	10.0
Luxembourg	79.6	49.0	162.4	8.4	10.0
Hungary	14.4	13.2	109.0	7.9	7.5
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	76.2	58.8	129.5	9.7	10.0
Austria	60.7	50.5	120.2	8.3	10.5
Poland	16.5	11.6	142.7	18.7	9.2
Portugal	30.7	22.0	139.5	8.8	11.3
Romania	8.8	6.3	140.8	11.3	16.9
Slovenia	22.8	21.7	104.9	10.2	10.6
Slovakia	17.5	16.2	108.0	2.0	21.3
Finland	48.0	43.3	110.9	7.4	4.7
Sweden	46.0	46.8	98.2	3.4	10.2
United Kingdom	68.3	44.6	153.2	16.4	8.0
Norway	79.4	66.7	119.1	6.8	9.0
Switzerland	74.5	.	.	8.8	4.6
Croatia	23.0	18.1	127.0	10.9	22.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Division33), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector (Division33) included 156 thousand enterprises in 2009. These enterprises employed 1.2 million persons and generated EUR50000 million of value added, equivalent to 0.9% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) total for both indicators. The repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector contributed 3.9% of employment in manufacturing (Section C) and 3.6% of manufacturing value added.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector in 2009 was EUR40 thousand per person employed, just below the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) and EUR6 thousand per person employed less than the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand per person employed). Despite relatively low apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs within the EU-27's repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector were quite high, at EUR40.0 thousand per employee. Average personnel costs in the repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector were one third higher than the non-financial business economy average and also well above the EUR34.5 thousand per employee average for manufacturing.

The repair and installation of machinery and equipment was one of only two manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009 to record apparent labour productivity below the manufacturing average accompanied by average personnel costs above the manufacturing average – the other was the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (Division29). The consequence of relatively low apparent labour productivity and high average personnel costs was a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio: the 104.2% ratio recorded for the EU-27's repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector was the lowest among manufacturing NACE divisions in 2009 and the fifth lowest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions for which data are available.

In contrast, the EU-27's repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector recorded a gross operating rate of 8.0% in 2009, which placed this sector between the manufacturing average (7.0%) and the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) for this measure of operating profitability.

Sectoral analysis

The repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment (Group33.1, hereafter referred to as repair) was the largest of the two subsectors in the EU-27 in 2009, contributing two thirds of the sector's value added and employing nearly three quarters of the workforce; the remaining shares were accounted for by the installation of industrial machinery and equipment subsector (Group33.2, hereafter referred to as installation).

The two subsectors registered quite different levels of apparent labour productivity within the EU-27 in 2009: the EUR38 thousand per person employed for the repair subsector was below the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand) while the EUR49 thousand per person employed for the installation subsector was above the manufacturing average (EUR46 thousand). However, both subsectors recorded average personnel costs above the manufacturing average, though the average for repair (EUR35.4 thousand) was considerably lower than that for installation (EUR43.9 thousand).

The relatively high gross operating rate for the whole of the EU-27's repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector in 2009 was pulled upwards by the repair subsector where the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 9.4% of turnover, very close to the non-financial business economy average (9.6%). In contrast, the gross operating rate for the installation subsector was 5.6%, below the manufacturing average (7.0%).

Country analysis

In value added terms, France was the largest Member State in the repair subsector in 2009, with one fifth (19.9%) of the EU-27 total. Germany had the highest value added in the installation subsector with a 29.7% share of the EU-27 total. In the repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector as a whole Germany's share of EU-27 value added was marginally greater than that of France, 23.4% compared with 22.1%. These two shares were approximately double the shares recorded for the United Kingdom (11.7%) and Italy (11.6%). The relative importance of the repair and installation of machinery and equipment was highest in France, as this sector contributed 1.4% of non-financial business economy value added; the next most specialised Member States were Poland (1.2%) and Latvia (1.1%). By the same measure, by far the least specialised Member States were Luxembourg, Cyprus and Ireland where this sector contributed 0.2% or less of non-financial business economy value added in 2009.

All Member States recorded a relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector in 2009: none of the Member States recorded a ratio for this sector that reached the average for their non-financial business economy as a whole and for Sweden and Lithuania the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the repair and installation of machinery and equipment was below 100%. For the gross operating rate a minority of Member States recorded a higher rate for the repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector than for their national non-financial business economy as a whole.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the repair and installation of machinery and equipment sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division33. The repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment includes specialised repair of manufactured goods with the aim to restore machinery, equipment and other products to working order. The provision of general or routine maintenance (in other words, servicing) on such products to ensure they work efficiently and to prevent breakdown and unnecessary repairs is also included, as is the specialised installation of machinery.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- the repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment (Group33.1);
- the installation of industrial machinery and equipment (Class33.20).

This division only includes specialised repair and maintenance activities: note that a substantial amount of repair is also done by manufacturers of machinery, equipment and other goods themselves. Equally, rebuilding or remanufacturing of machinery and equipment is not included and is classified elsewhere in manufacturing. Also excluded from the statistics presented in this article is the cleaning of industrial machinery (which forms part of [services to buildings and landscape activities](#) , Division81), as well as the repair and maintenance of goods that are utilised as capital goods and consumer goods (for example, office and household furniture repair) which is typically classified as part of the [repair and maintenance of household goods](#) (Division95). The installation of equipment that forms an integral part of buildings or similar structures, such as the installation of electrical wiring, the installation of escalators or air-conditioning systems, is classified as part of [construction](#) (SectionF).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Name of the destination ESMS metadata file](#) (ESMS metadata file - ESMS code, e.g. bop_fats_esms)
- [Title of the publication](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Repair and installation of machinery and equipment \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)

Repair of personal and household goods statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers the repair of personal and household goods, corresponding to NACE Group 52.7, which is part of the [retail trade and repair](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the repairing of:

- footwear;
- electrical goods;
- clocks and watches;
- piano-tuning.

This article covers specialist repairers only, and excludes enterprises that carry out repair as a secondary activity in combination with other activities.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Repair of personal and household goods	135.7	11 695	4 795	255.3	100.0	100.0
Repair of boots, shoes and other articles of leather	:	1 063	512	36.4	10.7	14.3
Repair of electrical household goods	54.5	5 472	2 019	112.7	42.1	44.1
Repair of watches clocks and jewellery (1)	9.0	470	199	14.7	4.2	5.8
Repair n.e.c. (1)	49.4	4 700	2 060	90.0	43.0	35.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Repair of personal and household goods (NACE Group 52.7). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	1 030	21.5	Italy	35.5	13.9	Greece	0.4
2	Germany	762	15.9	Spain	29.5	11.6	Cyprus	0.2
3	France	702	14.6	Germany	29.1	11.4	Sweden	0.1
4	Italy	581	12.1	France	25.5	10.0	Denmark	0.1
5	Spain	468	9.8	United Kingdom	24.8	9.7	Hungary	0.1

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Repair of personal and household goods (NACE Group 52.7). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

The repair of personal and household goods sector (NACE Group 52.7) differs from all of the other activities in the retail trade and repair sector in that it is not a retail activity, and as such does not consist in buying and selling goods. Within the [EU-27](#) this sector had a population of 135.7 thousand [enterprises](#) in 2006 which [employed](#) 255.3 thousand persons and generated EUR 4.8 billion of [value added](#), with tangible investment valued at EUR 311.9 million. By all of these measures this was the second smallest sector within retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52), larger only than the [retail sale of second-hand goods in stores](#).

An analysis at the NACE class level shows that the repair of electrical household goods (NACE Class 52.72) and the miscellaneous activity of repair not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 52.74) were the two largest subsectors,

together responsible for around four fifths of the sector's value added and employment in the EU-27.

Of the five largest Member States, the United Kingdom had the smallest workforce in the repair of personal and household goods sector, but generated the most value added. However, none of the larger Member States¹¹⁴ were particularly specialised in this sector, and only Greece and Cyprus generated 0.2% or more of their non-financial business economy value added through the repair of personal and household goods.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for the EU-27's repair of personal and household goods sector was 101.1% in 2006, indicating that apparent [labour productivity](#) was only marginally higher than average [personnel costs](#). This was the second lowest wage adjusted labour productivity ratio among all of the [non-financial business economy](#) NACE groups (with 2005 or 2006 data available), higher only than for [retail sales not in stores](#)). In only 12 of the Member States¹¹⁵ for which data are available was the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for these activities above 100%.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the [European Commission](#) put forward a [proposal COM\(2008\) 614](#) for a Directive on consumer rights, to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

¹¹⁴Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta, not available.

¹¹⁵Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

Other information

- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Research and development sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the research and development sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 73, and its activities are treated in more depth in two further articles which cover research and experimental development within different fields of investigation:

- natural sciences and engineering (NACE Group 73.1);
- social sciences and humanities (NACE Group 73.2).

Note that market research activities are not covered and that these are included as part of [Funds and asset management statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#). Furthermore, it should be noted that the statistics presented for the research and development sector in this article concern exclusively those enterprises whose main activity consists of carrying out research and development activities, and thus excludes research and development departments of universities, public administrations and enterprises whose main activity is otherwise classified.

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (3)	Persons employed (4)
1	United Kingdom	6 279	31.1	United Kingdom	103.1	25.8	United Kingdom (0.6)	Netherlands (0.7)
2	Germany	5 055	24.5	Germany	93.9	23.5	Slovenia (0.5)	United Kingdom (0.6)
3	France	2 912	12.3	France	41.9	10.5	Romania (0.5)	Romania (0.6)
4	Netherlands	1 684	7.4	Netherlands	33.8	8.4	Germany (0.4)	Slovakia (0.5)
5	Italy	1 042	4.9	Italy	26.5	6.6	France (0.4)	Germany (0.4)

(1) Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005; share of EU-27, 2005.

(2) Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

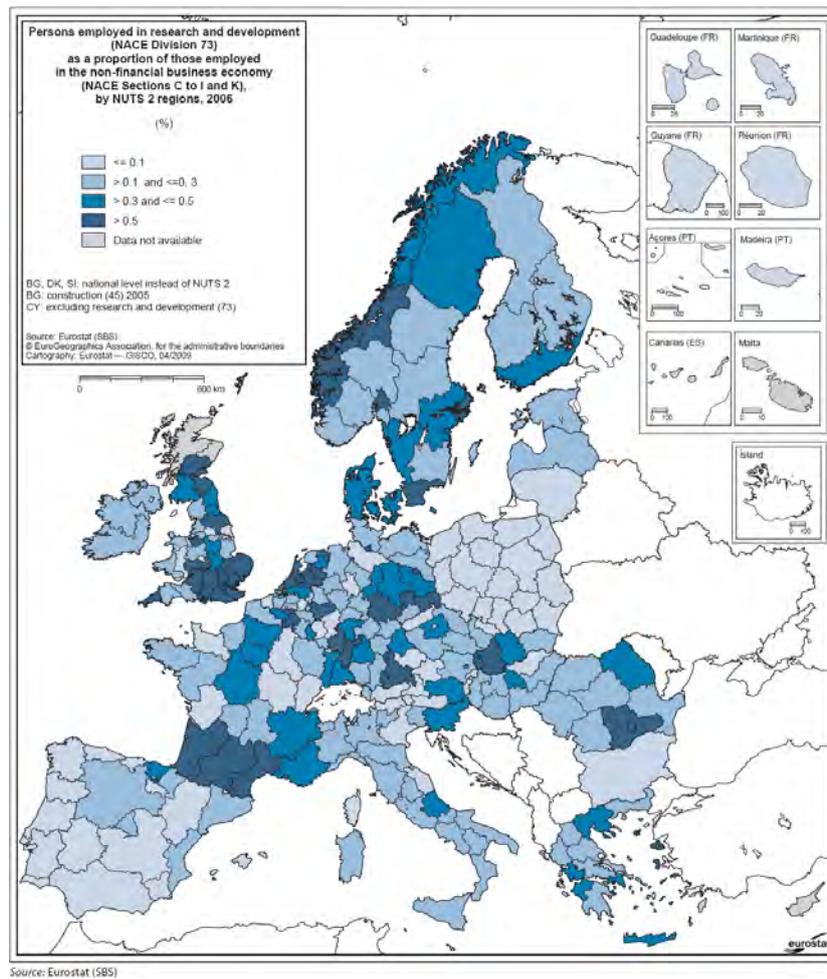
(3) Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

(4) Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Research and development (NACE Division 73). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006

Main statistical findings



Map 1: Research and development (NACE Division 73). Persons employed in research and development (NACE Division 73) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Research and development	Non-financial business economy	Research and development (2)
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	7.0	29.7	11.8
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	10.2	20.7	15.8
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	24.5	17.0	25.3
250 or more persons employed	42.1	58.3	32.6	45.8

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

(2) 1 to 9 persons employed and 10 to 49 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Research and development (NACE Division 73). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

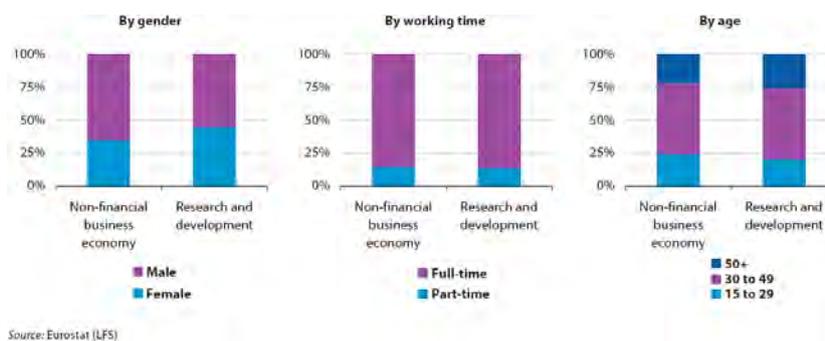


Figure 1: Research and development (NACE Division 73). Employment characteristics, 2007

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.6	0.1	0.2	2.7	1.5	3.1	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	6.2	0.1	6.1	6.4	93.9	0.4	2.4	8.9	16.7	41.9	26.5	0.0	1.2	0.7
Turnover	967	5	188	797	7 530	14	288	608	1 231	7 567	2 174	0	23	21
Production	997	6	190	885	7 426	14	201	721	1 004	7 140	2 412	0	24	19
Purch. of goods & serv.	505	4	113	654	4 204	9	577	529	713	5 610	1 283	0	14	12
Value added	559	2	122	236	5 055	5	-272	189	825	2 912	1 042	0	11	9
Personnel costs	465	1	87	426	4 218	5	95	140	619	2 605	718	0	7	6
Average personnel costs	79.6	4.7	15.3	67.0	47.0	11.4	42.2	21.5	38.7	62.3	50.1	0	5.7	7.8
Gross operating surplus	95	0	36	-190	837	0	-366	48	205	308	324	0	4	3
Gross investment	43	0	30	57	928	1	15	30	103	585	120	0	4	1
Apparent labour prod.	90.8	5.4	20.0	37.0	53.8	11.5	-113.6	21.1	49.4	69.6	39.3	0	8.9	12.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	114.1	114.6	130.4	55.2	114.5	101.0	-264.7	98.5	127.5	111.7	78.5	0	157.5	153.7
Gross operating rate	9.6	7.4	18.9	-23.9	11.1	1.2	-127.4	7.9	16.7	4.1	14.9	0	17.2	16.1
Investment rate	7.6	22.2	24.2	24.2	18.4	12.7	-5.6	16.1	12.5	20.1	11.5	0	33.6	8.3

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	3.0	0	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.9	3.1	0.5
Persons employed	0	6.4	0	33.8	5.3	3.8	1.3	23.1	2.6	4.5	3.2	0	103.1	7.5
Turnover	0	279	0	3 092	333	224	23	346	167	143	357	0	16 439	741
Production	0	215	0	3 052	351	217	22	365	152	150	325	0	18 593	732
Purch. of goods & serv.	0	185	0	1 601	265	117	14	213	85	90	230	0	10 087	485
Value added	0	96	0	1 684	274	95	11	167	78	62	148	0	6 279	527
Personnel costs	0	76	0	1 400	262	49	6	139	65	46	174	0	6 532	505
Average personnel costs	0	17.0	0	42.6	52.1	16.8	6.9	6.1	27.5	10.4	55.5	0	64.3	67.6
Gross operating surplus	0	20	0	284	12	46	5	27	13	17	-25	0	-252	22
Gross investment	0	11	0	142	50	8	2	71	9	11	13	0	1 396	40
Apparent labour prod.	0	15.0	0	49.8	51.3	24.7	8.2	7.2	29.9	14.0	46.1	0	60.9	70.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	0	88.3	0	116.9	98.5	147.6	119.8	118.9	108.9	134.8	83.1	0	94.7	103.6
Gross operating rate	0	7.2	0	9.2	3.6	20.7	19.9	7.9	7.7	11.6	-7.1	0	-1.5	3.0
Investment rate	0	11.2	0	8.4	18.3	8.6	18.6	-42.3	11.1	18.1	8.7	0	22.2	7.6

[1] Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage-adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Research and development (NACE Division 73). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

In 2007, research and development expenditure in the EU-27 amounted to more than EUR 226 billion, compared with EUR 215 billion in 2006 and EUR 170 billion in 2000. Together, Germany (EUR 61 billion), France (EUR 39 billion) and the United Kingdom (EUR 34 billion, 2006) accounted for 60% of total research and development expenditure in the EU-27. The EU-27's research and development intensity in 2007 was 1.83%, practically unchanged compared with the ratios of 1.84% recorded in 2006 and 1.85% in 2000. In 2007 research and development intensity varied among the Member States from 0.45% of GDP in Cyprus to 3.64% in Sweden. Finland (3.47%) was the only other Member State to record research and development intensity over 3%, with Austria (2.56%), Denmark (2.55%) and Germany (2.53%) the next closest to this threshold. The highest relative increases in research and development intensity between 2000 and 2007 were in Cyprus (from 0.24% to 0.45%) and Estonia (from 0.61% to 1.14%).

Structural profile

Approximately 400.0 thousand persons worked in the 40.7 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's research and development sector (NACE Division 73) in 2006, accounting for just 0.3% of the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) workforce. Paid employees accounted for a high proportion (93.0% in 2005) of the persons employed in this sector in the EU-27. Value added reached EUR 400 billion in 2005, around 0.4% of the non-financial business economy total. In terms of employment and value added the research and development sector was the smallest of all structural business statistics sectors.

The United Kingdom and Germany dominated this sector, combining to generate more than half (55.6%) of the value added in the EU-27 and to provide close to half (49.3%) of the employment. France was the only other Member State with a double digit share of the EU-27's value added or employment in this sector. Only in a few Member States¹¹⁶ did this sector's contribution to non-financial business economy value added approach or exceed 0.5% in 2006, notably in the United Kingdom (0.6%), Slovenia and Romania (both 0.5%). The relatively high specialisation of the Netherlands in this sector can be seen from a similar analysis based on employment, as 0.7% of Dutch employment in the non-financial business economy was in the research and development sector in 2005. Continuing this analysis of the relative importance of the research and development sector in terms of its contribution to non-financial business economy employment (see map), there are many regions where this sector's contribution was close to zero. Only in Voreio Aigaio (Greece) did this sector's share of non-financial business economy employment exceed 2%, and in fact there it reached 4.8%. Most of the regions where this sector contributed more than 0.5% of the non-financial business economy employment were in the United Kingdom, Germany or the Netherlands.

Large enterprises dominated the EU-27's research and development sector, accounting for close to three fifths (58.3%) of the value added in 2006, compared with their contribution of just over two fifths (42.1%) for the non-financial business economy as a whole. In relative terms the contribution of **medium-sized enterprises** was even greater, as they generated close to one quarter (24.5%) of the research and development sector's value added in 2006, compared with an average of 17.8% for the non-financial business economy (in 2005).

Employment characteristics

The research and development sector's workforce in the EU-27 was atypical of a services sector, at least in terms of the share of full-time workers: in 2007, some 86.6% of the sector's workforce was employed full-time, slightly above the non-financial business economy average, and 6.9 percentage points above the non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and K) average of 79.7%. An analysis of the workforce in terms of gender shows that in this respect the research and development sector is typical of a services activity, with male employment accounting for 55.4% of the sectoral total, very close to the non-financial services average and 9.5 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average. In several Member States the proportion of men and women in research and development sector's workforce was almost the same: the share of men was at its lowest¹¹⁷ in Bulgaria, just 38.2%.

In terms of age profile, there was a much higher proportion of the research and development sector's workforce that were aged 50 or over (25.6%) than the average for the non-financial business economy (21.9%), and also a slightly higher proportion of persons aged 30 to 49. Consequently only a relatively small proportion of the research and development sector's workforce was made up of younger workers aged less than 30.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The EU-27's research and development sector recorded gross **tangible investment** valued at approximately EUR 3.7 billion in 2005, around 0.4% of the total in the non-financial business economy. In 2006, the two largest Member States in this sector, namely the United Kingdom and Germany, recorded the highest levels of investment, EUR 1.4 billion in the United Kingdom and EUR 0.9 billion in Germany, combining to account for close to three fifths of the total EU-27 investment in this sector.

Personnel costs accounted for a high proportion (40.0%) of **operating expenditure** in the EU-27's research and development sector in 2006. This was approximately two and a half times the average proportion within the non-financial business economy, and the second highest proportion (lower only than for the extraction of oil and gas) among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions. This can to some extent be explained by high average personnel costs, which were EUR 50.0 thousand per employee, compared with a non-financial business economy average of EUR 28.8 thousand per employee: the high average personnel costs reflect the relatively highly qualified nature of the workforce.

In 2005, the apparent **labour productivity** of the EU-27's research and development sector was EUR 55.0

¹¹⁶Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden, not available.

¹¹⁷Lithuania, 2006; Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal, not available.

thousand per person employed, which when compared with the high average personnel costs resulted in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 110.0%. This was the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2005 or 2006. Due to negative value added in this sector in 2006, Ireland recorded a negative wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, while a further seven Member States¹¹⁸ recorded ratios below parity (100%) indicating that average personnel costs outstripped apparent labour productivity, with the lowest ratio (55.2%) in Denmark. None of the Member States recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the research and development sector that was higher than the average ratio for their respective non-financial business economies. Equally, this sector recorded a low [gross operating rate](#), as the [gross operating surplus](#) (value added less personnel costs) represented 8.0% of [turnover](#) in 2005, 2 percentage points below the EU-27 non-financial business economy average. Along with Ireland, several other Member States recorded negative gross operating rates (indicating that value added was less than personnel costs) for the research and development sector, notably Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#).

Context

Research funding in the EU is organised around multi-yearly programmes. The seventh framework programme for research and technological development for the period 2007 to 2013 (FP7) has funding amounting to around EUR 51 billion. FP7 will be implemented through specific programmes corresponding to the main themes of European research policy.

In April 2007, the [European Commission](#) adopted a Green paper titled 'The European Research Area: New Perspectives' ([COM\(2007\) 161](#)). This opens discussions on a number of issues, notably the mobility of researchers, developing research infrastructure and institutions; as well as improvements in the circulation and sharing of knowledge, research programmes, and global research cooperation. It aims to tackle underinvestment and fragmentation. The principles of the overall governance of the [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) are known as the 'Ljubljana Process' stemming from discussions in Ljubljana and Brdo (Slovenia) in April 2008. Five initiatives for the ERA have been foreseen, with several already adopted in 2008; these concern researchers, research infrastructure, knowledge sharing, joint programming, and international science and technology cooperation.

Increased levels of research and development expenditure are seen as one of the means to achieve the goals set out by the [European Council](#) in Lisbon in 2000: in 2002 a target was set that research and development intensity (research and development expenditure relative to GDP) should reach 3% by 2010.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

¹¹⁸Poland, 2005; Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, not available.

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 161](#) of 4 April 2007 - Green paper 'The European Research Area: New Perspectives'

See also

- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [R & D personnel](#)

Notes

Restaurants, bars and catering statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers restaurant, bars and catering, corresponding to NACE Groups 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5, which are part of the [hotel, restaurant and catering services](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the sale of meals and beverages for consumption at:

- restaurants, corresponding to NACE Group 55.3
- bars, corresponding to NACE Group 55.4
- canteens and catering, corresponding to NACE Group 55.5

This article covers the sale of food and beverages to final consumers that may be tourists or local customers. Included, for example, are:

- fast-food stands;
- take away restaurants;
- self-service outlets;
- traditional restaurants;
- pubs;
- bars;
- cafes;
- catering enterprises which generally operate on a business-to-business basis.

It is important to bear in mind that only [enterprises](#) for which the provision of drinks and meals is the principal activity are covered by the statistics presented in this article. Enterprises offering food and drink as a complement to their core business are not included, and in some cases, meals and beverages may represent a significant secondary activity – for example, the sale of food and beverages in cinemas or recreation parks (if these are not operated by separate enterprises).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	29 324	25.2	United Kingdom	1 535.4	22.0	Cyprus	6.1
2	France	18 875	16.2	Spain	986.1	14.1	Spain	3.1
3	Spain	16 399	14.1	Germany	920.1	13.2	Portugal	2.8
4	Germany	13 775	11.8	Italy	836.0	12.0	United Kingdom	2.7
5	Italy	12 939	11.1	France	667.0	9.6	Greece	2.5

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Restaurants, bars and catering (NACE Groups 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

More than 1.4 million enterprises were active in the restaurants, bars and catering sector (NACE Groups 55.3 to 55.5) in the EU-27 in 2006. The labour-intensive nature of restaurants, bars and catering activities was reflected through the 7.0 million persons employed in the EU-27 in 2006, three quarters of the accommodation and food services (NACE Section H) workforce. However, it should be kept in mind that this figure is based on head-counts of persons employed and does not take into account the seasonal or part-time nature of many positions. The restaurants, bars and catering sector had a particularly low share of paid employees, just 79.6%, indicating that approximately one fifth of the persons employed in this sector were working proprietors or unpaid family workers.

Restaurants, bars and catering enterprises generated a total of EUR 298.6 billion of turnover in the EU-27 in 2006, resulting in EUR 116.5 billion of value added; these indicators represented around two thirds of the accommodation and food services total. The United Kingdom had by far the largest restaurants, bars and catering sector within the EU-27, both in terms of value added and employment. Unsurprisingly, given its large share of the EU-27 value added total, the United Kingdom was one of the most specialised Member States¹¹⁹ in these activities. Restaurants, bars and catering generated 2.7% of the total value added in the United Kingdom's non-financial business economy, the fourth highest share among the Member States, slightly less than in Spain and Portugal, although less than half the share in Cyprus (6.1%). The least specialised Member State, by quite a large margin, was Slovakia, where just 0.4% of non-financial business economy value added was generated by restaurants, bars and catering enterprises.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross tangible investment by EU-27 restaurants, bars and catering enterprises amounted to EUR 15.7 billion in 2006, less than half of the total for accommodation and food services. The investment rate in the restaurants, bars and catering sector was 13.5%, some 4.8 percentage points lower than the non-financial business economy average, and less than half the rate recorded for accommodation services.

The apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs of the EU-27's restaurants, bars and catering sector were both extremely low, explained, to a large extent, by a high degree of part-time work. Apparent labour productivity in the restaurants, bars and catering sector was EUR 16.7 thousand per person employed in 2006, while average personnel costs were EUR 14.1 thousand per employee. When compared with the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy (with data available for 2005 or 2006) there were very few with lower values for these two indicators in 2006, only in some of the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing activities and in industrial cleaning. The resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the restaurants, bars and catering sector was 118.5%, considerably below the ratio for accommodation services (146.5%).

Greece, Italy and Hungary all recorded a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio below parity (100%) in the restaurants, bars and catering sector in 2006, indicating that average personnel costs were higher than the apparent labour productivity in these Member States¹²⁰. Only in one Member State, Ireland, was the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio higher in the restaurants, bars and catering sector than in the accommodation services sector.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

¹¹⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

¹²⁰Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

Context

One of the main characteristics of tourism is the high income elasticity of demand, which increases or reduces more easily than for many other products or services. As such, spending on tourism generally decreases proportionally faster than consumers' income during times of economic slowdown. Moreover, political or economic uncertainties tend to lead to a diversion of tourism demand, leading for example to shifts between outbound tourism and domestic tourism, for example when exchange rates change rapidly. Furthermore, a downturn in economic fortunes is also likely to result in reduced business activity; likely to be reflected in fewer business trips and nights spent in hotels, as well as less business lunches and dinners.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Household consumption expenditure - national accounts](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)

Notes

Retail trade and repair statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the retail trade and repair sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 52, which is the retailing and repair of personal and household goods, and comprises the resale without transformation of new and used goods to the general public for personal or household use and consumption. The activities of this sector are treated in more depth in six further articles:

- [Non-specialised in-store retail trade](#) ;
- [Specialised in-store food retail trade](#) ;
- [Specialised in-store non-food retail trade](#) ;
- [Second-hand goods in-store retail trade](#) ;
- [Non-store retail trade](#) ;
- [Repair of personal and household goods](#) .

Note that the retail trade and repair sector does not include the [retail trade of motor vehicles, motorcycles or automotive fuel \(NACE Division 50\)](#), nor the renting and hiring of personal and household goods to the public.



Figure 1: Retail trade (NACE Groups 52.1 to 52.6). Breakdown of turnover, 2006 (%) (1)

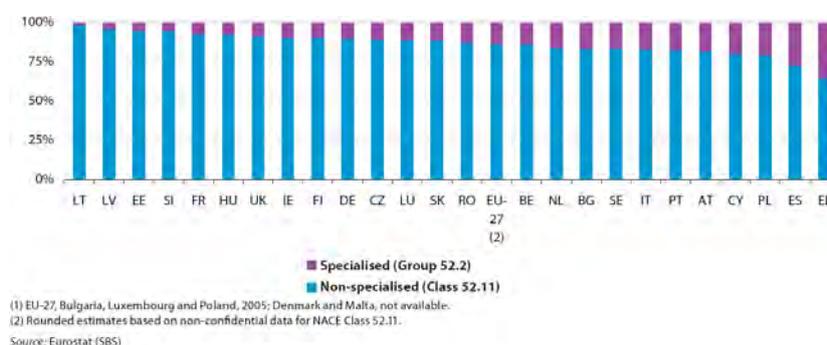


Figure 2: In-store food retailing (NACE Class 52.11 and Group 52.2). Breakdown of turnover, 2006 (%) (1)

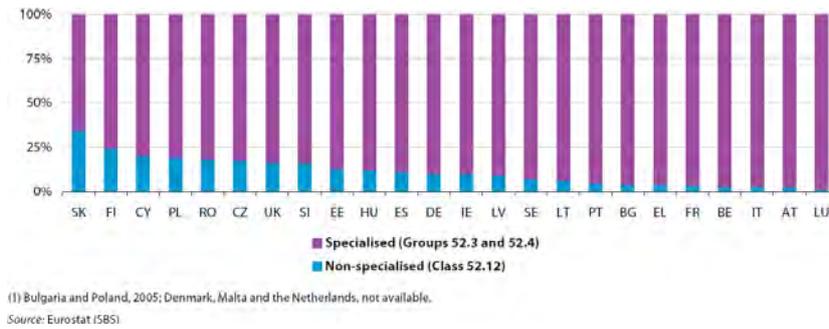


Figure 3: In-store new goods retailing other than food (NACE Class 52.12 and Groups 52.3 and 52.4). Break-down of turnover, 2006 (%) (1)

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Retail trade and repair	3 797.4	100.0	2 271.831	100.0	418 397	100.0	17 472.3	100.0
Non-specialised in-store retailing (1)	588.8	15.5	900 000	42.3	140 000	33.5	6 176.1	35.3
Specialised in-store food retailing (2)	500.5	13.2	130 000	5.7	26 000	6.2	1 450.0	8.3
Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (3)	1 966.6	51.8	:	:	210 878	53.8	8 553.2	49.0
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	65.7	1.7	8 096	0.4	2 029	0.5	120.4	0.7
Retail sale not in stores (2)	540.0	14.2	100 000	4.4	19 000	4.5	920.0	5.3
Repair of personal and household goods	135.7	3.6	11 695	0.5	4 795	1.1	255.3	1.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover, 2005.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(3) Value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

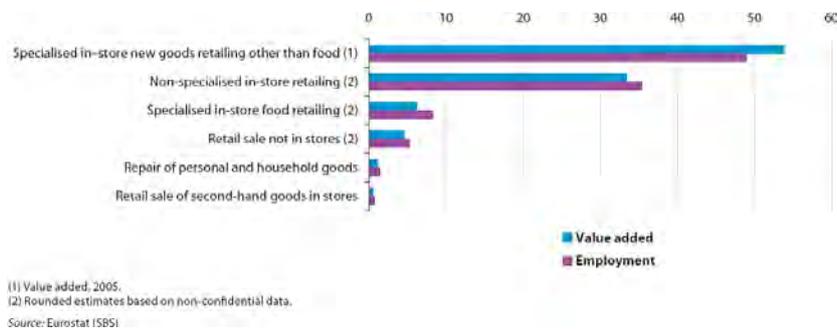
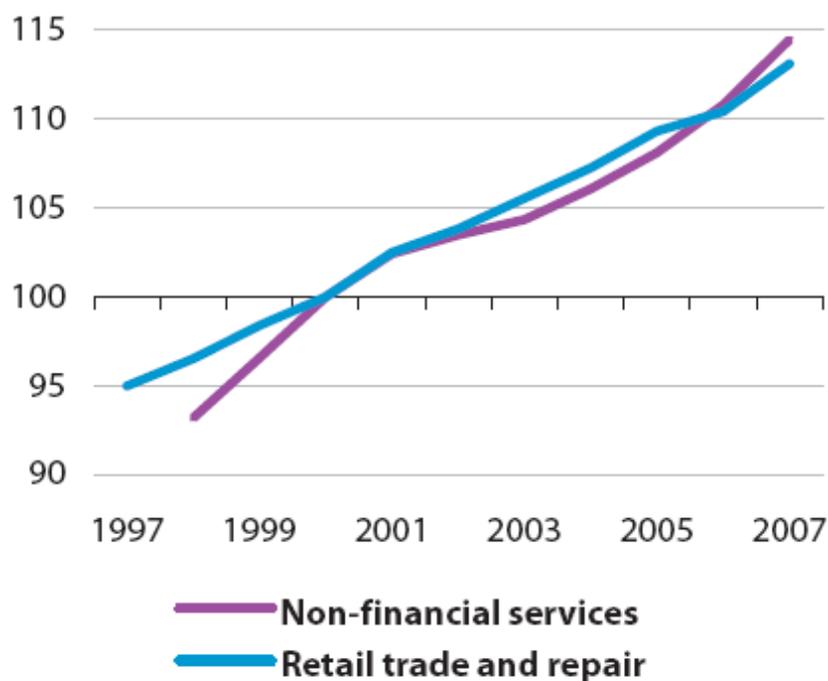


Figure 4: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Share of retail trade and repair, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	United Kingdom	87 116 20.8	United Kingdom	2 952.6 16.9	Greece (12.0)	Greece (20.0)
2	Germany	76 133 18.2	Germany	2 768.3 15.8	Cyprus (10.1)	Ireland (17.3)
3	France	65 855 15.7	Italy	1 846.1 10.6	France (8.3)	United Kingdom (16.6)
4	Italy	43 675 10.4	Spain	1 777.5 10.2	Portugal (8.3)	Latvia (16.2)
5	Spain	42 362 10.1	France	1 776.3 10.2	United Kingdom (8.1)	Poland (16.1)

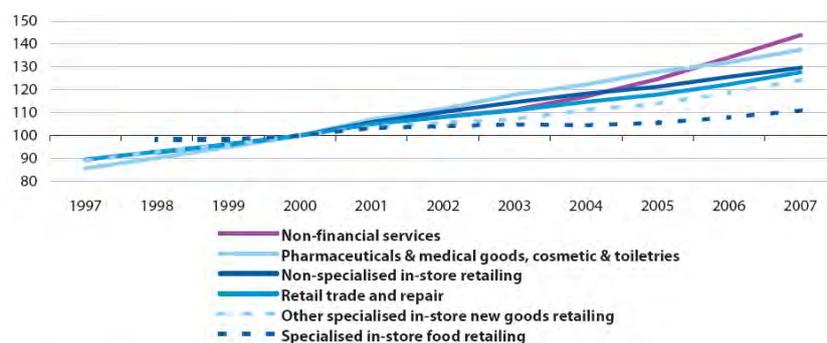
(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 5: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Index of employment, EU-27 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 6: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Retail trade and repair	Non-financial business economy	Retail trade and repair
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	31.5	29.7	42.7
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	16.3	20.7	15.0
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	8.6	17.0	7.4
250 or more persons employed	42.1	43.6	32.6	34.9

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (LFS1)

Figure 7: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Retail trade and repair	260 418	1 853 024	61 300	23.9	18.7	128.1	7.0
Non-specialised in-store retailing (1)	100 000	800 000	28 620	22.7	17.8	127.3	-4.1
Specialised in-store food retailing (2)	13 300	103 000	3 270	17.9	14.3	125.4	10.0
Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (3)	122 500	749 861	26 956	25.4	18.9	134.9	-
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	1 016	6 092	182	16.9	14.6	115.1	12.5
Retail sale not in stores (1)	9 700	90 000	2 000	20.7	21.3	96.9	9.5
Repair of personal and household goods	2 513	6 871	312	18.8	18.6	101.1	19.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; gross operating rate, 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(3) Personnel costs, purchases of goods and services, apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	71.4	91.9	124.1	24.7	293.4	3.9	18.0	196.5	527.7	440.4	692.8	11.3	13.4	38.1
Persons employed	298.7	250.1	360.1	220.3	2 768.3	44.9	188.3	518.7	1 777.5	1 776.3	1 846.1	34.5	104.0	143.5
Turnover	66 185	4 319	26 488	35 833	380 171	3 641	29 478	52 110	206 834	381 994	286 262	4 282	4 715	5 499
Production	20 110	964	7 370	11 732	135 059	932	9 174	14 144	64 197	123 826	131 961	1 191	1 346	1 388
Purch. of goods & serv.	55 761	4 079	23 395	29 631	293 500	1 224	23 520	45 893	168 630	314 546	247 918	3 573	4 234	4 910
Value added	10 428	465	3 753	6 911	76 133	510	6 142	8 353	42 362	65 855	43 675	776	685	756
Personnel costs	6 117	235	2 962	4 772	50 508	304	3 946	4 070	23 916	47 037	22 873	524	363	480
Average personnel costs	27.3	1.4	8.3	21.4	20.7	7.0	22.7	16.3	18.9	28.9	24.5	18.5	3.5	4.4
Gross operating surplus	4 312	232	1 691	2 159	25 626	206	2 196	4 365	18 446	18 818	20 802	252	323	276
Gross investment	2 116	222	789	717	4 763	128	1 927	1 860	6 744	9 106	6 061	169	270	202
Apparent labour prod.	34.9	1.9	10.4	31.5	27.5	11.4	32.6	16.1	23.8	37.1	23.7	22.5	6.6	5.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	127.7	129.2	125.5	134.4	133.1	163.3	144.0	98.8	126.2	128.1	96.4	121.8	185.9	120.7
Gross operating rate	6.5	5.4	6.4	6.0	6.7	5.7	7.4	8.4	8.9	4.9	7.3	5.9	6.8	5.0
Investment rate	22.2	47.7	21.0	10.3	6.3	25.1	31.4	22.3	15.9	13.8	13.9	21.7	39.3	26.7
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	2.9	99.5	-	82.7	43.0	394.2	180.8	133.5	7.2	7.8	22.8	59.0	200.1	28.5
Persons employed	20.2	331.7	-	750.9	328.2	1 221.9	438.4	501.2	52.9	86.0	142.1	282.1	2 952.6	192.1
Turnover	7 036	21 436	-	81 675	46 374	57 438	38 136	18 221	6 712	7 086	29 756	53 467	409 100	37 430
Production	1 982	3 164	-	28 517	16 248	37 885	10 903	5 182	2 002	2 149	9 348	18 233	155 435	12 638
Purch. of goods & serv.	6 321	19 297	-	64 441	37 862	48 697	33 573	16 839	5 650	6 084	25 019	44 568	314 365	30 749
Value added	943	2 384	-	17 236	9 159	7 947	5 900	2 041	1 108	1 036	5 242	9 721	87 116	7 030
Personnel costs	566	1 710	-	10 295	6 747	3 201	3 929	1 125	721	534	3 421	7 484	52 858	5 038
Average personnel costs	30.9	6.4	-	15.7	23.5	4.3	9.4	2.4	14.8	6.3	26.0	31.3	19.1	27.6
Gross operating surplus	178	674	-	7 012	2 413	4 746	1 971	916	387	502	1 984	2 237	34 259	1 992
Gross investment	78	538	-	1 980	1 016	1 392	1 785	1 506	525	382	542	1 033	14 764	711
Apparent labour prod.	46.7	7.2	-	23.0	27.9	6.5	13.5	4.1	21.0	12.0	36.9	34.5	29.5	36.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	151.2	111.9	-	146.2	139.0	150.0	143.5	170.5	141.4	191.6	141.8	110.0	154.2	132.5
Gross operating rate	5.4	3.1	-	8.6	5.2	8.3	5.2	5.0	5.8	7.1	6.7	4.2	8.4	5.3
Investment rate	8.3	22.6	-	11.5	11.1	17.5	30.3	73.8	47.4	36.9	10.3	10.6	16.9	10.1

(1) Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The [enterprise](#) population of the [EU-27](#) 's retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52) sector was around 3.8 million in 2006, close to one fifth (18.8%) of all enterprises in the [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K). These enterprises [employed](#) 17.5 million persons, 13.5% of the non-financial business economy workforce. With a 79.7% share of paid employees in persons employed in 2006, the EU-27 retail trade and repair sector posted the second highest proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers of all the non-financial business economy NACE divisions, just after real estate activities (NACE Division 70).

The retail trade and repair sector's [turnover](#) was valued at EUR 2271.8 billion, from which EUR 418.4 billion [value added](#) was generated, equivalent to 10.2% and 7.4% of the non-financial business economy total. From these shares the main characteristics of the retail trade and repair sector can be derived: there were a very large number of enterprises, having a small average size, producing relatively high turnover but less value added, with a low apparent [labour productivity](#) . The retail trade and repair sector was the second largest of the structural business statistics sectors in terms of its number of enterprises, the size of its workforce, and its turnover – only lower than for business services (see [Business services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) for the first two measures, and only lower than for wholesale trade (see [Wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) in terms of turnover; in value added terms, retail trade and repair was the fourth largest sector.

Based on an analysis at the level of the activities presented in the six sub-sectors of the retail trade and repair sector, specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4) and non-specialised in-store retailing (NACE Group 52.1) were the largest retail activities, using the measures of value added and employment. Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food generated more than half (53.8%, in 2005) of the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector's value added and employed close to half (49.0%) of the sectoral workforce.

With EUR 87.1 billion of value added, the United Kingdom was the largest contributor to the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector in 2006, followed by Germany (EUR 76.1 billion), and these two Member States had the largest workforces in this sector, approaching 3 million persons in each country. As a share of the non-financial business economy value added total, the retail trade and repair sector was the largest in Greece (12.0% of the national total) and Cyprus (10.1%). This sector contributed relatively high proportions to the national non-financial business economy workforce, particularly in Greece where it reached one fifth of the total – it should be noted that the high contributions of the retail trade and repair sector to non-financial business economy employment in many Member States are affected by the importance of part-time employment in this sector (see below).

The specialisation in each region (in some cases the whole country is treated as one region) can be seen from the map which shows the contribution of retail trade and repair employment to the non-financial business economy workforce. Even in the region with the highest share of non-financial business economy employment concentrated in the retail trade and repair sector, 27.1% in Dytiki Ellada (Greece), this share was less than 3.5 times as high as the region with the lowest share, 7.8% in Západné Slovensko (Slovakia); this was a lower range than for any of the other maps shown in the structural business statistics sector articles. The specialisation of Greece in this sector is emphasised by the presence of seven Greek regions among the ten most specialised within the EU.

Annual [short-term statistics](#) show the development of this sector over several years. Between 1998 and 2007 the index of employment for retail trade and repair followed a roughly similar path to that for non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74) as a whole, with slower growth at the beginning and end of this period. As a result, retail trade and repair employment grew by 1.8% per year, on average, between 1998 and 2007, whereas the rate for non-financial services was 2.3% per year.

The EU-27's turnover index for retail trade and repair rose every year between 1997 and 2007, with growth rarely below 3%, reaching a maximum of 5.0% in 2001. Turnover indices are also available for the four largest retail trade NACE groups (Groups 52.1 to 52.4), with a time series starting at least in 1998 for each of these activities. Over the period 1998 to 2007, turnover growth for retail trade and repair in the EU-27 averaged 3.6% per year, with the rate for specialised retailing of food, beverages and tobacco less than half this rate (1.4%), while the retailing of pharmaceuticals, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries was well above (4.8%).

Average turnover per enterprise in the EU-27 varied greatly between the various parts of the retail trade and repair sector in 2006, ranging from EUR 1.5 million (2005) for non-specialised in-store retailing to less than one tenth of this size (EUR 123.2 thousand) for second-hand goods retailing (NACE Group 52.5); unsurprisingly, the repair of personal and household goods (NACE Group 52.7), which is not a retail trade activity, recorded

an even lower average turnover per enterprise (EUR 86.2 thousand).

A size class analysis for the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector for 2006 shows that **small and medium-sized enterprises** (SMEs, enterprises with less than 250 persons employed) generated 56.4% of retail trade and repair value added and 65.1% of the sector's employment. These shares were broadly comparable with the averages recorded for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

However, among SMEs, the contribution of **micro**, small and medium-sized enterprises was distinctly different in the retail trade and repair sector than in the non-financial business economy. Micro enterprises (with less than 10 persons employed) accounted for close to one third of retail trade and repair value added, and over two fifths of employment, well above the non-financial business economy averages. As a result, the contribution of **small enterprises** (with 10 to 49 persons employed) and medium-sized enterprises (with 50 to 249 persons employed) to retail trade and repair value added was below the non-financial business economy average, particularly in the case of **medium-sized enterprises**. As such, the retail trade and repair sector can be characterised as having a dominant micro enterprise subpopulation, alongside a significant subpopulation of large enterprises.

Focus on retail trade turnover Specialised in-store retailing (NACE Groups 52.2 to 52.5) generated just over half (52.4%) of retail trade (NACE Groups 52.1 to 52.6) turnover in 2006 in the EU (based on data for 25 of the Member States¹²¹), while non-specialised in-store retailing (NACE Group 52.1) generated 43.0% of the total. Retailing not in-stores (NACE Group 52.6) accounted for the remainder (4.6%). Germany, where mail order sales were particularly high, topped the rankings for this latter type of retailing, with 8.5% of German retail trade turnover derived outside of stores.

In 12 of the 25 Member States with data available at least half of retail trade turnover was generated by specialised in-store retailers, while non-specialised in-store retailers generated half or more of retail trade turnover in just three Member States – Slovenia, Finland and Lithuania. The highest share for specialised in-store retailers was 66.0% in Greece.

However, underlying the relatively even split between specialised and non-specialised in-store retail turnover are two quite different situations, when food, beverage and tobacco products are separated from all other new products. For food, beverages and tobacco products non-specialised retailers (NACE Class 52.11) were dominant relative to specialised retailers (NACE Group 52.2) in every Member State. In the EU (again based on an average for 25 of the Member States¹²²), only 13.7% of turnover was recorded in specialised food, beverages and tobacco retailers, a share that fell to 5% or less in the Baltic Member States and Slovenia. At the other end of the spectrum, specialised retailers generated relatively high shares of turnover in some of the southern Member States – particularly in Greece and Spain – as well as in Poland and Austria.

In contrast, the in-store retailing of other new products was dominated by specialised retailers. Only in Finland (24.3%) and Slovakia (34.5%) did the share of non-specialised retailers exceed even one fifth of total turnover for new goods other than food, beverages and tobacco, while the average for the EU (based on data for 24 of the Member States¹²³) was 9.3%.

Employment characteristics

According to results from the **Labour force survey**, a high proportion of the EU-27's retail trade and repair workforce were women (62.2%) in 2007. This split between male and female workers was almost a mirror image of the average for the non-financial business economy, where 35.1% of workers were female. The retail trade and repair workforce had the second highest proportion of women in its workforce among all of the NACE divisions that make up the non-financial business economy, only less than for clothing manufacturing activities (NACE Division 18, see **Textile production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1**). The female share of retail trade and repair employment was systematically higher than the average recorded for the non-financial business economy in each of the Member States, rising to over twice as high in Luxembourg, Slovakia and Poland.

There was also a high incidence of part-time work (28.9% of the workforce) in the EU-27's retail trade and

¹²¹EU average; Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Poland, 2005; excluding Malta and the Netherlands.

¹²²EU average; Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Poland, 2005; excluding Denmark and Malta.

¹²³EU average; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; excluding Denmark, Malta and the Netherlands.

repair sector in 2007, just over double the non-financial business economy average (14.3%). The proportion of part-time employment in retail trade and repair activities was the highest among all of the NACE divisions that constitute the non-financial business economy. In relative terms, high part-time employment in this sector was particularly evident in Slovakia, the Nordic Member States, Ireland and the United Kingdom, where the part-time employment rate was at least 2.3 times as high as the national non-financial business economy average.

There was also a particularly high number of young persons employed in the EU-27's retail trade and repair workforce in 2007, as 31.2% of those employed were aged between 15 and 29, compared with the 24.3% average for the non-financial business economy. The retail trade and repair sector reported the second highest share of younger workers among all the NACE divisions of the non-financial business economy¹²⁴, below the share recorded for hotels and restaurants. As a consequence the shares of the two other age groups were below average; persons aged 30 to 49 accounted for less than half the retail trade and repair workforce, making this one of only two non-financial business economy NACE divisions where this was the case.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Typically for a distributive trade activity, the level of **gross investment in tangible goods** was low in the retail trade and repair sector, EUR 61.3 billion in the EU-27 in 2006. This was equivalent to 5.9% of non-financial business economy total investment, and resulted in an investment rate (gross tangible investment as a percentage of value added) of 14.7%, higher than the two other distributive trades sectors, but still 3.7 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average. Among the retail trade and repair NACE groups only non-specialised in-store retailing recorded an **investment rate** above the non-financial business economy average, reaching 20.4%. A small number of Member States recorded an investment rate in the retail trade and repair sector that were above their national non-financial business economy averages, notably Slovenia where the investment rate in this sector reached 47.4%.

Also characteristic of an activity within distributive trades was the low share of **personnel costs** in total operating expenditure: the retail trade and repair sector's personnel costs represented 12.3% of **operating expenditure**, admittedly higher than in motor or wholesale trades, but below the 16.1% non-financial business economy average. The subsector concerning the repair of household goods (NACE Group 52.7) was the main exception for this indicator, as personnel costs amounted to 26.8% of the operating expenditure total. It should be noted that any analysis of personnel costs only reflects the cost of paid employees, and that the proportion of paid employees in the total number of persons employed within the retail trade and repair sector was relatively low. Furthermore, care should be taken when comparing ratios based on simple head counts across Member States or activities because of the high incidence of part-time employment in the retail trade and repair sector. Average personnel costs in the retail trade and repair sector were EUR 18.7 thousand per employee in 2006 and apparent labour productivity was EUR 23.9 thousand per person employed. An analysis of the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** that combines these two ratios reduces the impact of the high rate of part-time employment. This ratio was 128.1% for the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector in 2006, well below the level recorded in the other two distributive trades sectors and also far below the 151.1% average for the non-financial business economy. Two of the subsectors had particularly low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios, namely retailing not in stores (NACE Group 52.6) and the repair of household goods, which registered ratios of 96.9% and 101.1% respectively: in the first of these two subsectors apparent labour productivity was less than average personnel costs (giving a ratio below 100%), while in the second it was only marginally higher. In fact, these two were the two lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios recorded by any NACE groups within the non-financial business economy in 2006.

All of the Member States¹²⁵ recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for their retail trade and repair sector below the average for their non-financial business economy: in the case of Italy a ratio of just 96.4% was recorded, while in Greece the ratio was 98.8%, in both cases indicating that average personnel costs exceeded apparent labour productivity.

Profitability for the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector, here measured by the **gross operating rate**, was 7.0% in 2006, higher than in the two other distributive trades sectors, but still below the average rate for the non-financial business economy (10.8%), influenced as for all distributive activities by the high levels of turnover. Unsurprisingly, as it is not a retail trade activity, the subsector concerning the repair of household goods recorded the highest gross operating rate in 2006, 19.5%.

¹²⁴NACE Division 12, not available.

¹²⁵Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) .

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the [European Commission](#) put forward a proposal for a Directive on consumer rights ([COM\(2008\) 614](#)), to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

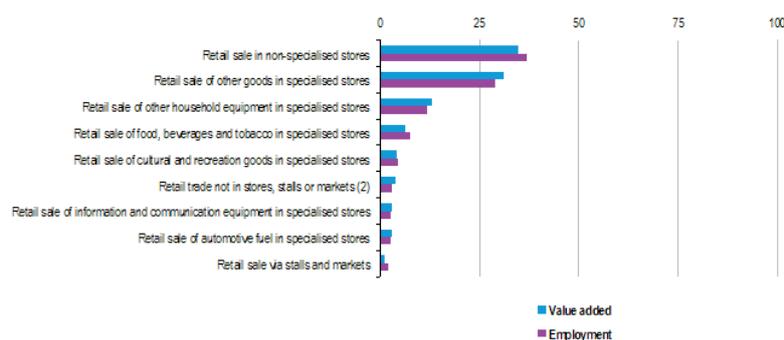
This article presents an overview of statistics for the retail trade sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Division 47. Retailing is typically the final stage of the distribution chain from producers to consumers. Since the development of the internet, there has been an increasing use of web-based commerce. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets towards purchasing remotely.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	3 554
Number of persons employed (1 000)	18 542
Turnover (EUR million)	2 462 402
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	2 017 582
Personnel costs (EUR million)	283 558
Value added (EUR million)	432 013
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	148 455
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	17.1
Number of persons employed (1)	13.8
Value added (1)	7.7
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	23.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	18.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	125.0
Gross operating rate (%)	6.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 47), EU-27, 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Value added, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 47), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)		(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 554.3	18 541.6	2 482 402	432 013	283 558
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	254.2	6 048.0	1 024 237	150 156	107 873
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	475.7	1 420.0	135 000	29 900	14 000
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	71.7	492.6	156 926	11 940	6 705
Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	87.2	466.0	72 000	12 400	6 400
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	485.4	2 210.7	280 642	55 813	38 768
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	210.3	846.6	63 148	18 832	11 764
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	1 144.9	5 345.4	576 182	134 419	84 515
Retail sale via stalls and markets	349.1	388.5	17 100	4 240	1 450
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets (1)	185.6	521.1	100 000	17 000	10 000

(1) Turnover and value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE-Division47), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(EUR 1 000 per head)	(%)	(%)
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23.0	18.6	125.8	6.0
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	22.0	17.1	120.3	4.1
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	19.0	15.1	127.2	9.4
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	24.0	16.1	150.7	3.3
Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	27.0	22.1	121.9	5.5
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	25.0	22.5	113.2	6.1
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	22.0	18.3	119.8	7.3
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	23.0	19.8	127.2	8.7
Retail sale via stalls and markets	11.0	13.4	81.4	16.3
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets (1)	34.0	26.0	125.7	7.0

(1) Wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE-Division47), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	21.7	Cyprus	10.5
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	Germany	21.5	Slovenia	4.2
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	Spain	16.5	Spain	0.9
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	Germany	20.3	Slovenia	0.9
Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	Germany	36.9	Cyprus	0.5
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	Germany	23.2	Cyprus	2.1
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	Germany	19.6	Austria	0.5
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	Germany	20.4	Portugal	3.2
Retail sale via stalls and markets	France	31.8	Poland	0.2
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	Germany	:	Slovakia	0.8

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE-Division47), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	3 554.3	18 541.6	2 462 402	432 013	283 558	56 919
Belgium	74.3	302.7	79 299.2	12 656.1	7 106.8	2 602.5
Bulgaria	104.9	316.1	10 019.8	1 113.3	640.7	459.6
Czech Republic	128.4	358.9	33 464.5	4 332.7	2 594.5	869.3
Denmark (2)	23.1	299.6	43 191.2	7 483.9	5 776.4	659.7
Germany	329.4	3 321.1	460 503.5	93 755.0	59 253.9	6 909.9
Estonia	4.5	45.7	4 354.2	456.2	350.9	79.7
Ireland	21.9	216.2	34 120.1	6 565.7	4 959.5	779.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	498.0	1 749.4	219 519.1	43 419.6	27 058.9	5 020.7
France (3)	378.8	1 630.3	403 506.5	69 267.1	51 613.1	-
Italy	651.0	1 899.7	282 485.1	41 362.4	26 557.1	6 473.3
Cyprus	11.3	37.2	5 427.7	914.1	627.0	151.7
Latvia	13.6	96.3	5 361.4	668.5	514.6	117.3
Lithuania	34.3	136.3	7 421.5	718.6	674.4	154.2
Luxembourg	3.1	22.3	13 628.2	1 136.7	650.4	89.3
Hungary	89.0	326.6	24 412.7	2 394.5	1 984.4	541.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	77.9	769.2	104 170.2	20 210.7	12 742.6	1 776.4
Austria	40.1	340.0	53 088.8	10 372.7	7 654.4	892.3
Poland	319.0	1 286.5	86 757.2	11 341.3	5 658.8	2 421.6
Portugal	153.3	441.5	45 761.0	6 700.0	4 656.9	1 954.9
Romania	121.3	496.8	25 593.7	2 908.0	1 738.6	1 284.5
Slovenia	6.9	55.9	10 550.3	1 348.5	886.7	235.5
Slovakia	9.8	103.7	9 739.6	1 477.9	957.8	745.2
Finland	22.8	163.7	34 632.6	5 741.6	4 147.2	598.5
Sweden	58.5	302.8	56 390.9	9 678.2	7 511.1	942.3
United Kingdom	197.9	3 154.8	354 609.7	68 519.4	43 753.1	10 352.8
Norway	27.0	214.3	45 153.0	7 775.1	6 009.9	355.3
Switzerland	18.8	351.9	75 319.3	18 311.9	12 660.6	2 458.1
Croatia	23.5	149.3	12 443.8	1 936.1	1 284.4	512.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 47), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	23.0	18.6	125.0	6.0	15.3
Belgium	41.8	31.0	134.7	7.0	22.9
Bulgaria	3.5	2.8	128.0	4.7	41.3
Czech Republic	12.1	10.2	118.6	5.2	20.1
Denmark (2)	25.0	20.6	121.3	4.0	12.8
Germany	28.2	19.7	143.4	7.7	7.4
Estonia	10.0	8.5	117.4	1.8	17.4
Ireland	30.5	25.2	121.0	4.8	11.8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	24.9	21.5	115.8	7.5	11.6
France	-	31.7	-	4.4	-
Italy	21.8	26.7	81.6	5.2	15.7
Cyprus	24.6	19.1	128.4	5.3	16.6
Latvia	6.8	5.4	125.9	2.7	17.8
Lithuania	5.3	5.8	91.0	0.6	21.5
Luxembourg	51.0	30.4	167.7	3.6	7.9
Hungary	7.3	7.3	101.0	1.7	22.6
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	25.3	18.2	139.2	7.2	8.8
Austria	30.5	25.4	120.0	5.1	8.6
Poland	8.8	6.3	140.1	6.5	21.4
Portugal	15.2	11.1	136.9	4.5	29.2
Romania	5.9	3.7	158.0	4.6	44.2
Slovenia	24.1	17.0	141.6	4.4	17.5
Slovakia	14.3	9.4	151.5	5.3	50.4
Finland	35.1	27.6	126.9	4.6	10.4
Sweden	32.0	29.6	108.0	3.8	9.7
United Kingdom	21.7	14.8	147.2	7.0	15.1
Norway	36.3	29.1	124.4	3.9	7.7
Switzerland	52.0	-	-	7.5	13.4
Croatia	13.0	9.9	131.6	5.2	26.5

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 47), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Non-specialised in-store retail (Group 47.1)	Specialised in-store retail (Groups 47.2 to 47.7)	Retail not in stores (Groups 47.8 and 47.9)
EU-27	42.0	53.4	:
Belgium	38.2	59.7	2.0
Bulgaria	29.1	69.0	1.9
Czech Republic	39.2	55.5	5.3
Denmark (1)	43.0	55.6	1.4
Germany	43.3	50.4	6.3
Estonia (1)	42.9	54.5	2.6
Ireland	45.8	52.9	1.3
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	37.7	60.0	2.3
France	45.4	49.2	5.3
Italy	39.7	57.2	3.2
Cyprus	40.4	57.4	2.2
Latvia	44.2	50.7	5.1
Lithuania	46.2	49.9	3.8
Luxembourg	18.1	:	:
Hungary	43.0	54.5	2.6
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	32.4	61.4	6.2
Austria	32.6	63.8	3.6
Poland	39.1	55.9	5.0
Portugal	37.3	61.3	1.4
Romania	42.1	55.3	2.6
Slovenia	43.6	54.2	2.2
Slovakia	51.6	43.4	5.0
Finland	53.4	45.2	1.4
Sweden	35.4	59.7	5.0
United Kingdom	49.7	45.5	4.7
Norway	40.9	57.1	2.1
Switzerland	43.3	53.2	:
Croatia	55.2	42.8	1.9

(1) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 5: Analysis of retail trade formats, 2009(%) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating (Class 47.11)	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (Group 47.2)
EU-27	87.2	12.8
Belgium	86.7	13.3
Bulgaria	85.8	14.2
Czech Republic	:	:
Denmark	:	:
Germany	91.3	8.7
Estonia	94.7	5.3
Ireland	91.3	8.7
Greece	:	:
Spain	74.4	25.6
France	90.6	9.4
Italy	85.3	14.7
Cyprus	81.3	18.7
Latvia	96.1	3.9
Lithuania	98.1	1.9
Luxembourg	:	:
Hungary	92.1	7.9
Malta	:	:
Netherlands	85.1	14.9
Austria	83.3	16.7
Poland	72.7	27.3
Portugal	84.5	15.5
Romania	90.0	10.0
Slovenia	95.8	4.2
Slovakia	89.9	10.1
Finland	90.4	9.6
Sweden	82.8	17.2
United Kingdom	91.9	8.1
Norway	89.4	10.6
Croatia	94.6	5.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 6: Analysis of food, beverages and tobacco retailing, 2009(%) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

At the NACE division level the retail trade sector (Division47) was the largest within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) in terms of numbers of enterprises and persons employed and the second largest in terms of turnover and value added, behind wholesale trade (Division46). The EU-27's retail trade sector's turnover was valued at EUR2462.4 billion¹²⁶, from which EUR432.0 billion of value added was generated, equivalent to 11.2% and 7.7% of the totals for the non-financial business economy. There were 3.6 million retail trade enterprises in the EU-27 and they employed 18.5 million persons, equivalent to 17.1% of all enterprises in the non-financial business economy and 13.8% of the non-financial business economy workforce. From these shares the main characteristics of the retail trade sector can be derived: namely, that there were a very large number of enterprises, generally having a small average size, producing a relatively high level of turnover but less value added.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's retail trade sector in 2009 was EUR23 thousand per person employed, well below the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and the distributive trades average of EUR33 thousand per person employed. This was the lowest apparent labour productivity among the three distributive trades NACE divisions and the fifth lowest (again among NACE divisions) within the non-financial business economy. This low apparent labour productivity was accompanied by low average personnel costs, EUR18.6 thousand per employee, again far below the non-financial business economy and distributive trades averages (EUR30.0 thousand and EUR25.0 thousand per employee respectively) and the sixth lowest level for this ratio among any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions.

Apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs are both calculated relative to the level of employment based on a head count of workers; there is a relatively high propensity to employ persons on a part-time basis within retail trade and therefore a simple head count of employment over-states the level of labour input when compared with other sectors where part-time employment is less prevalent. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and thereby reduces the impact of the incidence of part-time work. This indicator shows the extent to which value added covers personnel costs, while adjusting for the ratio of paid employees to the total number of persons employed. Although the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 125.0% for the EU-27's retail trade sector in 2009 remained below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the distributive trades average (133.2%), it was much closer, in relative terms, than was the case for apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) was 6.0% for the EU-27's retail trade sector in 2009. Due to the very high turnover inherent in retail trade this rate was relatively low compared with the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), but it was above the distributive trades' average (5.1%).

Sectoral analysis

Within the EU-27 as a whole, retail sale in non-specialised stores (Group47.1) contributed more than one third (34.8%) of retail trade value added in 2009, while retail trade in specialised stores (Groups47.2 to 47.7) accounted for 60.2% and retail sale not in stores (Groups47.8 and 47.9) the remainder. In employment terms, the shares were broadly similar, with a slightly lower share for retail sale in specialised stores and higher shares for the other two aggregates.

Within retail trade in specialised stores, the largest activity in the EU-27 was the retail sale of other goods in specialised stores (Group47.7) with 31.1% of all retail trade value added in 2009 – as such, this activity accounted for more than half of the value added generated in specialised store retailing; it includes, for example, the retailing of clothing, footwear, jewellery, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, medical products, garden products and second-hand goods. Among the remaining in-store specialised retail activities the largest concerned the retailing of other household equipment (Group47.5), food, beverages and tobacco (Group47.2), and cultural and recreation goods (Group47.6). The two remaining activities for in-store specialised retailing concerned the retail of information and communication (ICT) equipment (Group47.4) and automotive fuel (Group47.3).

¹²⁶A billion is 1000 million.

Retail trade outside of stores was split between retail sale via stalls and markets (Group47.8) which contributed about 1.0% of total retail trade value added and the larger activity of retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets (Group47.9) – which includes, for example, mail-order houses – it contributed 3.8% to total retail trade value added (2008 data).

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's retail trade sector was observed across all of the retail subsectors in 2009, except for retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets which recorded an average of EUR34 thousand of value added per person employed, which was above the distributive trades average. The lowest apparent labour productivity among the nine subsectors was recorded for retail sale via stalls and markets where apparent labour productivity was just EUR11 thousand per person employed, the lowest figure recorded across all of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy; this particularly low ratio may again be influenced by part-time employment, for example, when trading only takes place a few days a week (market days). Among the seven other subsectors, apparent labour productivity ranged from EUR19 thousand per person employed for the retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores to EUR27 thousand per person employed for the retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores. A ranking of the subsectors according to average personnel costs for the EU-27 showed the same subsectors at each extreme, with average personnel costs per employee ranging from EUR13.4 thousand for retail sale via stalls and markets to EUR26.0 thousand for retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets; the latter was again the only retail trade subsector to record a value above the distributive trades average.

As noted above, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio is less influenced by the incidence of part-time employment. Nevertheless, the EU-27 retail sale via stalls and markets subsector still recorded the lowest value by far (81.4%), which was the second lowest among all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy in 2009, higher only than for building completion and finishing (Group43.3). The remaining eight retail trade subsectors recorded EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios above 100% in 2009, ranging from 113.2% for the retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores to 150.7% for the retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores; the latter was the only retail trade subsector where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio exceeded the average ratios for distributive trades and the non-financial business economy.

Whereas the retail sale via stalls and markets subsector recorded the lowest productivity ratios within the EU-27's retail trade sector in 2009, it also recorded the highest gross operating rate (16.3%) and was thereby the only retail trade subsector with a rate above the non-financial business economy average. Most of the remaining retail subsectors recorded gross operating rates above the distributive trade average (5.1%), the exceptions being retail sales in non-specialised stores (4.1%) and the retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores (3.3%).

Country analysis

Retail trade is, by definition, a household-oriented service activity and retail trade enterprises often serve a local market. As such, there is relatively little specialisation in the activity as a whole and so it is unsurprising that the five Member States with the largest populations also contributed the most to EU-27 totals: Germany (21.7% of EU-27 value added), France (16.0%), the United Kingdom (15.9%), Spain (10.1%), Italy (9.6%). In relative terms, the most specialised Member State was Cyprus where 10.5% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009 resulted from retail trade activities. Other Member States that were relatively specialised in retail trade were Portugal and Spain, as the retail trade sector contributed 9.0% of non-financial business economy value added and Latvia where the share was 8.8%. The least specialised Member States, in value added terms, were the Czech Republic and Hungary, where the retail trade share of non-financial business economy value added was 5.6%; in Norway the share was lower still, at 4.8%.

Two Member States recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% for the retail trade sector in 2009, namely Lithuania (91.0%) and Italy (81.6%), while all Member States, except for Slovenia, recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were below their average ratios for the non-financial business economy. The gross operating rate for retail trade was also systematically lower than the average rate for the non-financial business economy in all Member States, ranging from 0.6% in Lithuania to 7.7% in Germany.

Focus on retail trade turnover specialisations

Due to the specific nature of retail trade, namely selling goods without transformation to final consumers, an analysis of turnover is of particular interest.

Specialised in-store retailing (Groups 47.2 to 47.7) generated just over half (53.4%) of retail trade turnover in 2009 in the EU-27, while non-specialised in-store retailing (Group 47.1) generated 42.0% of the total; retailing not in stores (Groups 47.8 and 47.9) accounted for the remainder. While retail trade as a whole is not an activity with strong specialisations between Member States, an analysis of turnover for these three regroupings does indicate a certain specialisation in different retailing formats between Member States. The turnover share in 2009 of specialised in-store retailing was highest in Sweden (59.7%), Belgium (also 59.7%), Spain (60.0%), Portugal (61.3%), the Netherlands (61.4%), Austria (63.8%) and Bulgaria (69.0%) and lowest in Slovakia (43.4%). In contrast, the turnover share of non-specialised retailing was highest in Estonia (48.1%), the United Kingdom (49.7%), Slovakia (51.6%) and Finland (53.4%) and lowest in Luxembourg (18.1%); it was higher still in Croatia (55.2%). Retail trading not in stores was highest in Germany and the Netherlands where it was over 6.0% of retail trade turnover, but it was less just 1.3% in Ireland.

At a more detailed level, it is possible to analyse in-store retailing of food, beverages and tobacco, comparing on one hand specialised retailers of these products and on the other hand non-specialised retailers with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (Class 47.11). For the EU-27 as a whole, a 12.8% share of the combined retail sales of these two activities was undertaken in specialised food, beverages and tobacco retail stores with the remainder in unspecialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating. Among the Member States, the proportion of sales of these products in specialised stores rose to 27.3% in Poland and 25.6% in Spain, while it was as low as 5.3% in Estonia, 4.2% in Slovenia, 3.9% in Latvia and 1.9% in Lithuania.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the retail trade sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division 47. This division includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods mainly to the general public for personal or household consumption or use. The sale is done in shops, department stores, from stalls, mail-order houses, or by door-to-door sales persons, hawkers, consumer cooperatives and so on.

Retail trade is classified first by type of outlet – distinguishing in-store retail trade from retail trade not in stores. Retail trade in stores is divided between non-specialised retail sale (for example, supermarkets or department stores) and specialised retail sale. These are then further subdivided with a distinction for non-specialised in-store retailing between stores with food, beverages or tobacco dominating and others, and a more detailed subdivision of specialised retail trade in stores based on the range of products sold. Retail sale not in stores is subdivided according to different forms of trade rather than the types of products sold. This division also includes retail sales by commission agents and activities of retail auctioning houses.

Handling that is customary in trade does not affect the basic character of the merchandise and may include, for example, sorting, separating, mixing and packaging.

This NACE division is composed of nine groups:

- retail sale in non-specialised stores (Group 47.1);
- retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (Group 47.2);
- retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores (Group 47.3);

- retail sale of ICT equipment in specialised stores (Group47.4);
- retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores (Group47.5);
- retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores (Group47.6);
- retail sale of other goods in specialised stores (Group47.7);
- retail sale via stalls and markets (Group47.8);
- retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets (Group47.9).

The goods sold in this division are limited to goods usually referred to as consumer goods or retail goods. Therefore, goods not normally entering the retail trade sector, such as intermediate goods and industrial machinery are excluded. This division also excludes the sale of farmers' products by farmers (crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, Division01), the combined manufacture and sale of goods which is generally classified as a manufacturing activity (Divisions10 to 32), the retail sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles and their parts and accessories (classified as part of the [motor trades](#) sector, Division45), the sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises and sale of takeaway food (included as part of [food and beverage service activities](#) , Division56), or the renting of personal and household goods to the general public (which is part of the [renting and leasing of goods](#) , Division77).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – trade (sbs_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics – trade (sbs_na_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for trade (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Preliminary results on trade, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_dt_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes – trade (sbs_sc_dt)

Distributive trades broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sc_dt_r2)

Distributive trades broken down by size class of turnover (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sctrn_dt_r2)

Breakdown of turnover by product - trade (dt_cpa)

Breakdown of turnover by product type for wholesale trade (NACE Rev.2 G46) (dt_cpa_n46_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Retail trade \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Distributive trades](#)
 - [Retail trades](#)
 - [Pharmacy services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [My shopping](#)
 - [My rights](#)
 - [unfair commercial practices](#)
 - [product guarantees](#)
 - [help and advice](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Distributive trades](#)

Notes

Road and other land transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers road and other land transport statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 60.2, which is part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- road freight transport;
- urban and suburban passenger transport by bus, coach, tram, trolleybus, underground or elevated railway;
- inter-city land passenger transport (other than railways);
- taxi operations and charters.

This definition includes a diverse number of enterprises, ranging from independent lorry or taxi drivers to large national or metropolitan public transport [enterprises](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Road and other land transport (2)	900.0	370 000	150 000	4 616.0	100.0	100.0
Passenger land transport other than railways (3)	329.8	91 000	50 834	1 863.3	36.7	40.4
Freight transport by road	600.0	280 000	100 000	2 800.0	66.7	59.6

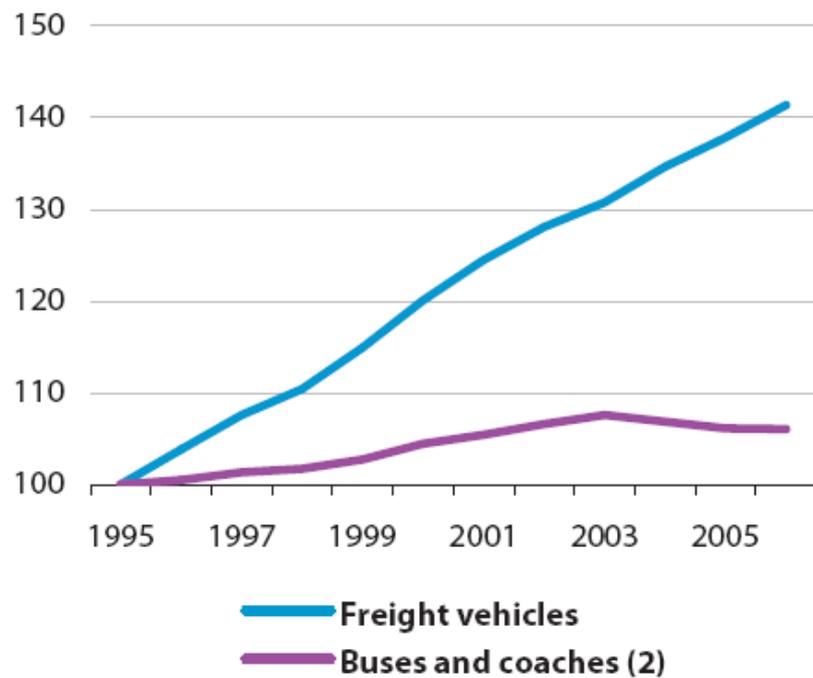
(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Number of persons employed, 2005.
(3) Value added and number of persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Road and other land transport (NACE Group 60.2). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (4)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (2)	(% of EU-27) (3)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	23 181	15.5	Germany	601.9	12.5	Lithuania	5.8
2	France	22 341	14.9	France	568.9	12.1	Latvia	4.7
3	Germany	21 241	14.2	Spain	564.4	12.1	Finland	3.9
4	Spain	19 889	13.3	United Kingdom	519.2	11.4	Luxembourg	3.8
5	Italy	17 779	11.9	Italy	490.2	10.5	Spain	3.7

(1) Bulgaria, Ireland and Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Bulgaria, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(3) 2005; Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia, not available.
(4) Bulgaria, Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Road and other land transport (NACE Group 60.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

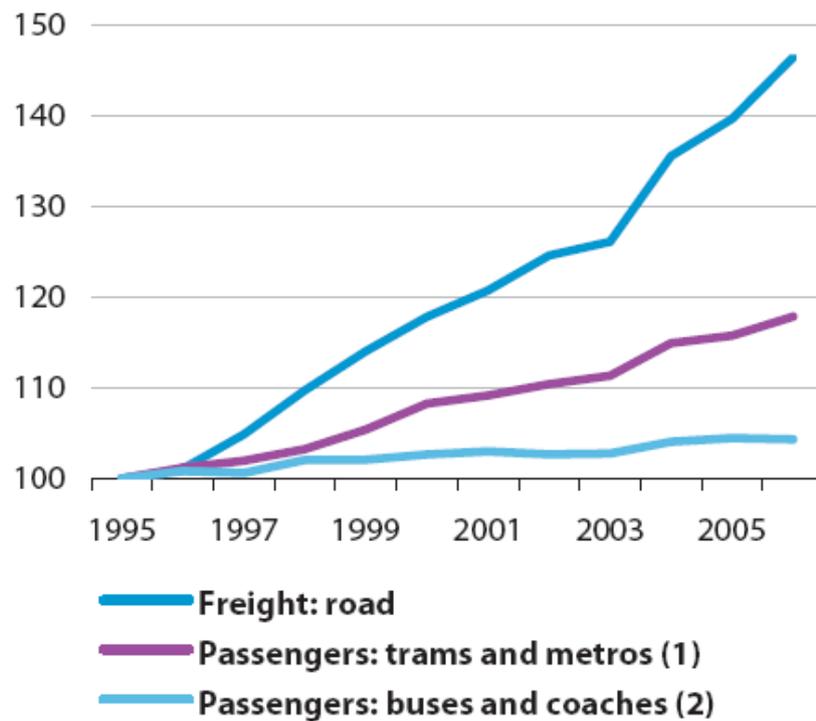


(1) Belgium, stock as of 1 August; the data is not fully comparable between countries; includes various breaks in series for individual countries.

(2) Usually includes trolleybuses.

Source: Eurostat, national statistics, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Figure 1: Road and other land transport. Development of the end of year stock of road vehicles, EU-27 (1995=100) (1)



(1) Portugal, includes only Lisbon and Porto metro.
 (2) Romania and Slovenia, only regular inter-urban transport; excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: Eurostat, ITF, IUPT, national statistics, estimates in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Figure 2: Road and other land transport. Evolution of the volume (passenger/tonne-kilometres) of other land transport, EU-27 (1995=100)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	1 518.7	1 556.3	1 605.9	1 625.4	1 747.3	1 800.3	1 887.6
BE	51.0	53.2	52.9	50.5	47.9	43.8	43.0
BG	6.4	8.0	8.8	9.5	12.0	14.4	13.8
CZ	37.3	39.1	43.7	46.5	46.0	43.4	50.4
DK	24.0	22.2	22.5	23.0	23.1	23.3	21.3
DE	280.7	289.0	285.2	290.7	303.8	310.1	330.0
EE (1)	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.5
IE	12.3	12.3	14.3	15.7	17.1	17.9	17.5
EL	29.0	30.0	31.0	33.0	36.8	32.5	34.0
ES	148.7	161.0	184.5	192.6	220.8	233.2	241.8
FR	204.0	206.9	204.4	203.6	212.2	205.3	211.4
IT (2)	184.7	186.5	192.7	174.1	197.0	211.8	220.4
CY	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2
LV	4.8	5.4	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.4	10.8
LT	7.8	8.3	10.7	11.5	12.3	15.9	18.1
LU	7.6	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.8
HU	19.1	18.5	17.9	18.2	20.6	25.2	30.5
MT	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
NL	79.6	78.5	77.4	79.8	89.7	84.2	83.2
AT	35.1	37.5	38.5	39.6	39.2	37.0	39.2
PL (2)	75.0	77.2	80.3	86.0	102.8	111.8	128.3
PT	38.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	40.8	42.6	44.8
RO	14.3	18.5	25.4	30.9	37.2	51.5	57.3
SI (3)	5.3	7.0	6.6	7.0	9.0	11.0	12.1
SK	14.3	13.8	14.9	16.7	18.5	22.6	22.2
FI	32.0	30.5	32.0	30.9	32.3	31.9	29.7
SE	35.6	34.2	36.7	36.6	36.9	38.6	39.9
UK	165.6	163.3	164.0	167.1	167.8	167.5	172.2

(1) Break in series 2002/2003.

(2) Break in series 2003/2004.

(3) Break in series 2000/2001.

Source: Eurostat, ITF, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Table 3: Road and other land transport. Road freight transport traffic; national and international haulage by vehicles registered in the country (billion tonne-kilometres)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Road and other land transport (2)	100 000	230 000	31 910	30.7	25.0
Passenger land transport other than railways (2)	40 000	50 000	15 542	27.3	26.7
Freight transport by road	60 000	180 000	18 000	35.7	26.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Investment in tangible goods and apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Road and other land transport (NACE Group 60.2). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

An estimated 900.0 thousand enterprises were registered in the EU-27's road and other land transport (NACE Group 60.2) sector which employed about 4.6 million persons in 2005. As such, the road and other land transport sector supplied just over half (52.9%) of the workforce in transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to

63). The proportion of paid employees in the total number of persons employed (which also includes working proprietors and unpaid family workers) was 80.7% in the EU-27 road and other land transport services sector in 2005, the only transport services activity where it was below the [non-financial business economy](#) average. This share was just below four fifths (79.4%) in the road freight transport subsector (NACE Class 60.24).

The EU-27's road and other land transport sector generated [value added](#) of EUR 150 billion in 2006 from [turnover](#) valued at EUR 370 billion. As such, road and other land transport accounted for close to two fifths (37.5%) of all value added generated by transport services in 2006. Within road and other land transport services the largest activity was the road freight transport (NACE Class 60.24) subsector. This subsector accounted for around two thirds of the value added created by the EU-27's road and other land transport sector in 2006 and occupied around three fifths of the workforce; other passenger land transport activities (NACE Classes 60.21 to 60.23) made up the remainder of the sector.

The relative importance of the road freight transport subsector on the one hand and other passenger land transport on the other differed considerably between the Member States¹²⁷: the share of road freight (in value added terms) rose to above 80% of the total in Estonia and Slovenia, while the other passenger land transport subsector generated more than half of sectoral value added in Greece and Cyprus (2005) – it should be noted that Cyprus has no rail network as an alternative form of inland passenger transport, and many residents and tourists therefore use other forms of public transport (notably buses, coaches, minibuses and taxis).

Unsurprisingly, the larger Member States contributed the greatest shares of EU-27 value added in this sector. The United Kingdom, France and Germany each accounted for around 15% of EU-27 value added in 2006. However, an analysis based on relative specialisation highlights the importance of the road and other land transport sector in several other Member States¹²⁸. For example, this activity contributed 5.8% of non-financial business economy value added in Lithuania, and over 3.5% in Latvia, Finland, Luxembourg, Spain, Slovenia and Greece. In contrast, the road and other land transport sector was notably smaller in relative terms in Cyprus (2005), Slovakia and Germany where it accounted for less than 2.0% of the value added created within the non-financial business economy.

Transport of goods and passengers

When analysing statistics on land transport equipment and traffic volumes it is important to bear in mind that this includes own account transport as well as transport services marketed to clients (for hire and reward). The growth in the stock of road transport vehicles (buses, coaches and road freight vehicles) between 1995 and 2006 for the EU-27 shows that road freight vehicles, in particular, experienced very strong growth whereas for buses and coaches the growth was more subdued, with the stock of such vehicles falling in 2004 and 2005, before stabilising in 2006. The volume of passenger transport by trams and metros increased significantly faster since 1995 than for buses and coaches, but both of these were outstripped by the growth in road freight which averaged an increase of 3.5% per year between 1995 and 2006.

Information relating to the development of road freight transport in the Member States is available for a shorter period, between 2000 and 2006. Only Belgium, Denmark, Cyprus and Finland witnessed a fall in road freight transport volumes during this period. The strongest growth was recorded in Romania, where the volume of road haulage increased four-fold, and it more than doubled in Lithuania, Slovenia, Latvia and Bulgaria.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross [tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's road and other land transport sector was around EUR 31.9 billion in 2005, resulting in an [investment rate](#) of 22.5%, lower than the transport services average but above the non-financial business economy average.

An analysis of [operating expenditure](#) shows a significant difference between the two subsectors, with personnel costs accounting for around one quarter of the total for road freight transport, compared to more than two fifths (44.4%) for other passenger land transport.

¹²⁷Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Bulgaria, Ireland and Malta, not available.

¹²⁸Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Bulgaria, Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

The road and other land transport sector is characterised by a relatively low apparent [labour productivity](#) : in 2005, this was EUR 30.7 thousand per person employed in the EU-27, well below the transport services average of EUR 43.6 thousand. Average [personnel costs](#) were also low at EUR 26.1 thousand per employee in the road freight transport subsector in 2006, and EUR 26.7 thousand per employee for the other passenger land transport subsector. Despite the low average personnel costs the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) was also relatively low, 120.1% for the road and other land transport sector in 2005, among the lowest of the transport services activities. Greece (78.9%) and Cyprus (56.5%, 2005) recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100% indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include Eurostat, ITF, IUPT, national statistics, estimates and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own [output](#) , rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#) and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

Over a long period road freight transporters have expanded beyond simple transport services, to provide other supporting activities, notably logistics and warehousing, competing with specialists in these activities as well as wholesalers who have also extended the range of their operations into transport and supporting activities. Road transport has been one of the main areas of growth in the transport services sector as it benefited from increased demand for mobility and flexibility from private individuals and enterprises alike. In May 2007 the European Commission adopted three proposals ([COM\(2007\) 263](#)), ([COM\(2007\) 264](#)) and ([COM\(2007\) 265](#)) aimed at modernising the rules governing road transport operators and access to the road transport market. The proposals aim to reduce distortions of competition and improve transport operators' compliance with the provisions of social legislation and road safety rules.

In July 2008, the European Commission adopted a proposal ([COM\(2008\) 436](#)) to reform the legislation on road charges for heavy goods vehicles, the so-called 'Eurovignette'. The proposal is intended to enable Member States to reduce environmental damage and congestion through more efficient and environmentally-targeted road tolls for lorries.

A [Regulation](#) on public passenger transport services by rail and by road was adopted in October 2007. Its purpose is to define the conditions under which public service operators providing services of general interest may be compensated for costs incurred, and/or may be granted exclusive rights in return for the discharge of public service obligations.

In September 2007 the European Commission published a Green paper on urban transport ([COM\(2007\) 551](#)), to look, among others, at the questions of congestion and pollution linked to urban transport.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport
- [COM\(2007\) 263](#) of 23 May 2007 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing common rules concerning the conditions to be complied with to pursue the occupation of road transport operator
- [COM\(2007\) 264](#) of 23 May 2007 on common rules for the international carriage of passengers by coach and b
- [COM\(2007\) 265](#) of 23 May 2007 on access to the market in the carriage of goods by road within the Community to or from the territory of a Member State or passing across the territory of one or more Member States
- [COM\(2008\) 436](#) of 8 July 2008 on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures
- [Regulation 1370/2007](#) of 23 October 2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road
- [COM\(2007\) 551](#) of 25 September 2007: Green Paper - Towards a new culture for urban mobility

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Car and motorcycle trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Car production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Fuel retail and service station statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [Road freight transport statistics](#)

Notes

Rubber and plastics production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the rubber and plastics sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . This sector covers [NACE Rev 1.1 Subsection DH](#), and its activities are treated in more depth in two further articles:

- [Rubber production](#) , corresponding with NACE Group 25.1;
- [Plastics production](#) , corresponding with NACE Group 25.2.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Rubber and plastic products	649	-	274 621	-	78 375	-	1 749.5	-
Rubber products (1)	7.7	11.9	64 946	23.6	18 000	23.0	368.3	21.1
Plastic products (1)	57.2	88.1	209 676	76.4	60 000	76.6	1 381.2	78.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

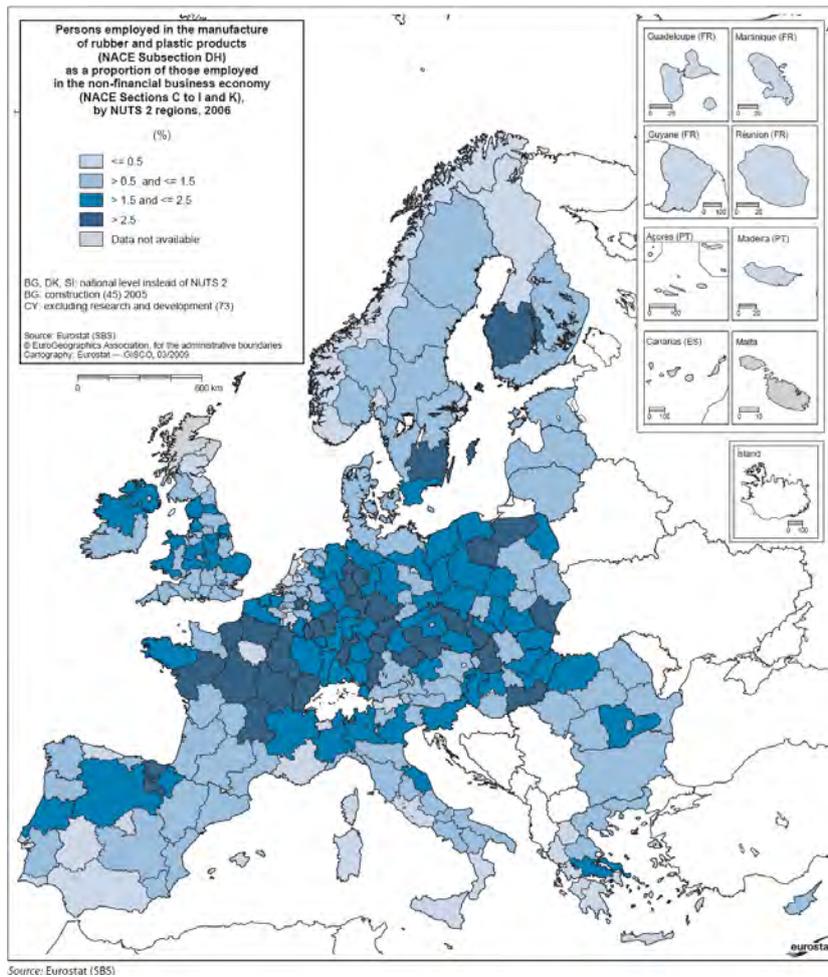
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added	Persons employed
1	Germany	21 489	27.4	Germany	378.7	21.6	Luxembourg (3.2)	Luxembourg (2.9)
2	France	11 428	14.6	France	231.2	13.2	Czech Republic (2.7)	Czech Republic (2.4)
3	United Kingdom	10 932	13.9	United Kingdom	208.2	11.9	Slovenia (2.6)	Slovenia (2.3)
4	Italy	9 650	12.3	Italy	201.0	11.5	Poland (1.9)	Slovakia (2.2)
5	Spain	5 709	7.3	Poland	142.1	8.4	Germany (1.9)	Poland (1.9)

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Persons employed in the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Subsection DH) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006

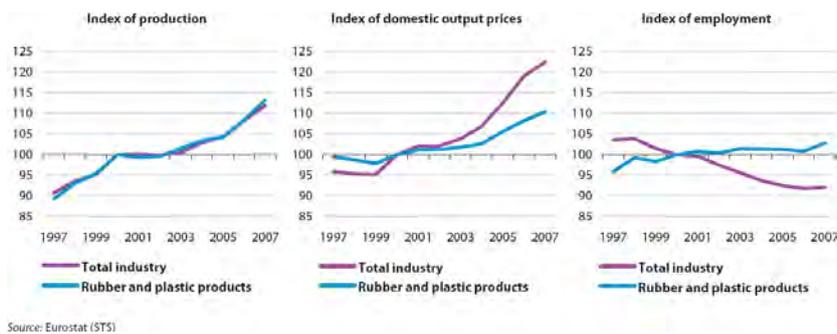


Figure 1: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Rubber and plastic products	Non-financial business economy	Rubber and plastic products
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	4.8	29.7	7.8
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	19.0	20.7	22.0
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	33.6	17.0	34.3
250 or more persons employed	42.1	42.6	32.6	35.9

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)

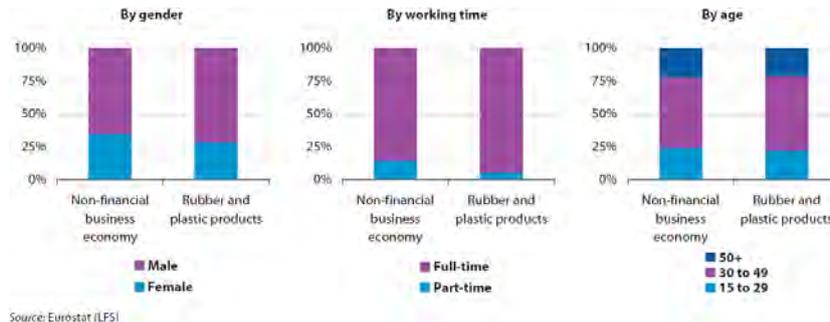


Figure 2: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Rubber and plastic products	52 134	198 148	11 817	44.8	30.9	145.1	9.6
Rubber products	12 250	47 339	2 600	48.9	34.0	143.7	8.9
Plastic products	39 884	150 809	9 000	43.4	30.0	144.7	9.5

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Rubber and plastic products	27 148	24 347	2 801	2.3	1.8
Rubber products	8 164	9 354	-1 190	0.7	0.7
Plastic products	18 984	14 993	3 992	1.6	1.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5: Rubber and plastic products (CPA Division 25). External trade, EU-27, 2007

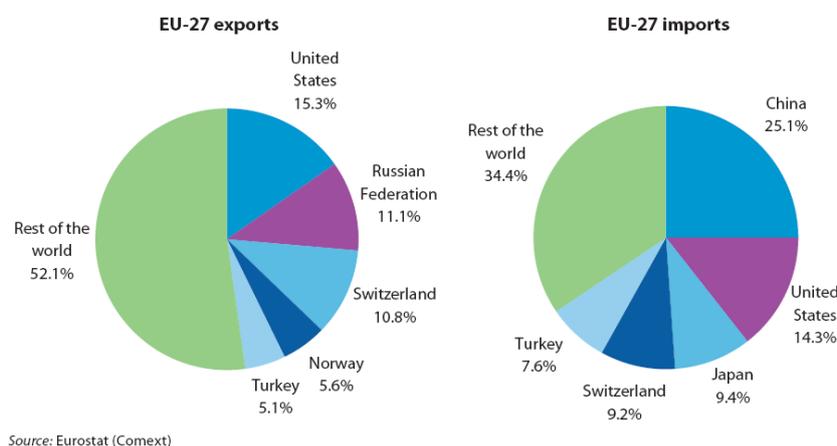


Figure 3: Rubber and plastic products (CPA Division 25). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports/imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.8	1.5	3.0	0.6	6.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	5.7	5.0	12.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Persons employed	27.0	23.8	84.8	20.7	378.7	5.2	10.0	11.7	120.1	231.2	201.0	1.2	4.6	9.5
Turnover	9 145	661	8 134	3 706	69 541	339	1 561	1 475	20 785	42 151	40 910	102	212	636
Production	8 526	611	7 588	3 601	62 693	316	1 530	1 424	18 957	39 126	39 285	91	212	594
Purch. of goods & serv.	7 002	569	6 585	2 245	48 131	267	1 045	1 064	15 457	30 408	31 726	69	179	505
Value added	2 225	124	1 802	1 408	21 489	78	539	480	5 709	11 428	9 650	37	48	154
Personnel costs	1 363	46	892	917	15 035	47	354	265	3 759	8 920	6 114	24	24	60
Average personnel costs	51.7	2.0	10.9	44.6	40.1	9.2	35.6	24.5	31.9	38.6	33.7	20.5	5.3	6.3
Gross operating surplus	862	78	910	492	6 454	30	185	215	1 949	2 508	3 536	13	24	94
Gross investment	249	94	454	234	2 498	25	73	95	894	1 729	1 580	6	27	39
Apparent labour prod.	82.3	5.2	21.1	67.9	56.7	15.0	53.7	40.9	47.5	48.4	48.0	31.0	10.4	16.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	159.4	255.1	194.4	152.5	141.5	163.5	150.8	166.7	149.1	127.9	142.5	151.5	195.4	254.9
Gross operating rate	9.4	11.9	11.2	13.3	9.3	8.9	11.7	14.6	9.4	6.0	8.6	12.4	11.1	14.8
Investment rate	11.2	75.7	25.2	16.6	11.6	32.5	13.5	19.7	15.1	16.4	16.8	56.2	25.5	
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	2.3	-	1.2	0.6	9.1	1.2	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.7	6.9	0.4
Persons employed	6.2	41.1	-	32.6	28.1	142.1	25.8	47.1	13.6	20.9	15.3	28.6	208.2	5.4
Turnover	1 866	3 061	-	6 872	5 476	9 028	2 789	2 033	1 619	1 811	3 039	4 757	31 165	1 212
Production	1 480	2 642	-	6 166	4 913	8 433	2 711	1 866	1 384	1 675	2 857	4 379	29 527	1 068
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 420	2 422	-	4 879	3 853	6 884	2 071	1 712	1 216	1 503	2 127	3 317	20 122	855
Value added	455	705	-	1 987	1 809	2 363	791	402	408	334	1 018	1 531	10 932	372
Personnel costs	326	406	-	1 300	1 159	955	442	191	230	188	618	1 065	7 130	268
Average personnel costs	53.0	10.1	-	40.6	41.6	7.3	17.2	4.1	17.7	9.0	40.7	42.2	35.0	50.6
Gross operating surplus	129	299	-	687	650	1 408	349	211	179	146	401	432	3 802	104
Gross investment	57	192	-	277	258	788	138	338	98	150	160	188	1 025	66
Apparent labour prod.	73.9	17.2	-	60.9	64.3	16.6	30.6	8.5	30.0	16.0	66.5	53.5	52.5	69.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	139.5	170.2	-	150.1	154.8	227.4	177.6	208.9	169.3	177.0	163.4	126.6	150.0	136.9
Gross operating rate	6.9	9.8	-	10.0	11.9	15.6	12.5	10.4	11.0	8.1	13.2	9.1	12.2	8.6
Investment rate	12.5	27.2	-	13.9	14.3	33.3	17.4	14.0	24.1	44.9	15.7	12.3	9.4	17.8

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Division 25). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

There were 64.9 thousand enterprises throughout the EU-27 for whom the manufacture of rubber and plastics (NACE Subsection DH) was their main activity in 2006, and they employed about 1.9 million persons. These enterprises generated a turnover of EUR 274.6 billion in 2006, of which EUR 78.4 billion or about one quarter (28.5%) was added value. As a share of the value added generated by the whole of the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K), the rubber and plastics sector contributed 1.4%.

In terms of enterprise numbers, size of workforce and value added generated, the manufacture of plastic products (NACE Group 25.2) subsector was much larger than the manufacture of rubber products subsector (NACE Group 25.1). The plastic products manufacturing subsector comprised 57.2 thousand enterprises in 2006, with a workforce of about 1.4 million persons, and generated EUR 60.0 billion of value added. This contrasted with a rubber products manufacturing sector of 7.7 thousand enterprises, with a workforce of about 0.4 million persons, which generated EUR 18.0 billion of value added.

The rubber and plastics manufacturing sector in Germany generated just over one quarter (27.4%) of the value added generated within the EU-27 in 2006. In these terms, the German rubber and plastics sector was almost twice the size of that in France (14.6%), which was the second largest producer within the EU. Although the contribution of the rubber and plastics sector to non-financial business economy value added in Germany

was slightly higher than the EU-27

average (1.9% compared with 1.4%), Germany was far from being the most specialised Member State. In these relative terms, Luxembourg was the most specialised country, as rubber and plastics contributed 3.2% of the added value of the non-financial business economy; this was followed closely by the Czech Republic and Slovenia.

These three Member States were also the most specialised in terms of the relative importance of the rubber and plastics workforce and its contribution to the total number of persons employed within the non-financial business economy. At a regional level (the NUTS 2 level of detail shown in the map), the highest proportion (7.8%) of the non-financial business economy workforce engaged in rubber and plastics manufacturing was in Auvergne (France). There were a number of other regions in France, as well as in Germany, the Czech Republic and Poland, together with Luxembourg (that is treated as a single region at the level of detail shown), where there was also relatively strong regional specialisation in rubber and plastics manufacturing.

There was a fairly steady upward development in the [production index](#) of the EU-27's rubber and plastic products manufacturing activity during the ten years through to 2007, albeit it with a couple of years of stagnation in 2001 and 2002. This was an almost exact mirror of the annual development for the whole of the industrial economy (NACE Sections C to E). Over the ten year period considered, the average rate of growth for rubber and plastic products output was 2.4% per year. There was also little difference in the development of [output](#) between rubber products manufacturing on the one hand and plastic products manufacturing on the other, except that the output of rubber products manufacturing fell rather than stagnated in 2001 and 2002.

In a similar vein, there was also little difference in the evolution of domestic output prices for rubber products and plastic products during the same ten year period; the average rate of increase in output prices for rubber and plastic products across the EU-27 was 1.0% per year, reflecting relatively small price declines through until 2000 followed by a gradual upturn in prices until 2007. This overall pattern of price development was similar to that noted for the whole of total industry, although the upturn in prices after 2000 was less strong from rubber and plastics.

However, there was a much greater distinction in terms of [employment](#). The EU-27 rubber and plastics manufacturing sector was the only manufacturing (NACE Section D) subsection in which there was employment growth in the ten years through to 2007, rising at an average rate of 0.7% per year. This contrasted with relatively persistent employment declines (at an average 1.2% per year) for total industry.

Unlike many other industrial sectors, and more in line with the non-financial business economy as a whole, a majority (57.4%) of both the value added generated by the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector in the EU-27 and its workforce (64.1%) came from [small and medium-sized enterprises](#) (those employing less than 250 persons). However, within small and medium-sized enterprises, [micro-enterprises](#) (employing less than 10 people) provided a particularly low proportion of value added (4.8%) and the workforce (7.8%) – the relative difference being made up by [medium-sized enterprises](#) (those employing between 50 and 249 persons). Although the apparent [labour productivity](#) of rubber and plastics manufacturing enterprises rose through the size groups, there were also diminishing productivity gains. This contrasted with industry as a whole, where productivity gains accelerated through the size classes.

The size structure of the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector was somewhat atypical in Germany and France (the two countries with the highest levels of output), as well as the Czech Republic (one of the most specialised Member States) in 2006, as all three of these Member States reported that [large enterprises](#) (employing 250 or more persons) generated a majority of sectoral value added in 2006.

Employment characteristics

A clear majority (71.5%) of the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector's workforce was male; this figure was above the average (64.9%) for the whole of the EU-27 non-financial business economy in 2007. There was also a more notable prevalence of full-time work in the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector (93.9% compared with 85.7% for the non-financial business economy). In contrast, the age structure was fairly similar, albeit with a slightly higher majority (56.5% compared with 53.7%) of workers in the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector aged between 30 and 49 years old.

These employment characteristics for the EU-27 as a whole were also observed in most of the Member States.

The proportion of men in the workforce was as much as 10 to 20 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average in the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Latvia, Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg. However, it was lower than the non-financial business economy average in Hungary and particularly in Estonia, which was the only Member State where women formed a majority (51.3%) of the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector's workforce.

As with many other industrial activities in Denmark and the Netherlands, the proportion of young workers under the age of 30 in the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector was well below (about ten percentage points less) the share of this age group across their respective non-financial business economies. In contrast, there were relatively high proportions of young persons working within rubber and plastics manufacturing in Bulgaria and particularly Poland. Indeed, in the latter, young workers represented a little over a third (36.0%) of the workforce in this sector, the highest proportion among the Member States.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Just under four fifths (79.2%) of operating expenditure in the EU-27's rubber and plastics manufacturing sector went on purchases of goods and services in 2006, a slightly lower proportion than the average (83.9%) across the whole of the non-financial business economy.

Tangible investment was EUR 11.8 billion in 2006, representing 1.1% of total investment across the non-financial business economy of the EU-27. This was a lower share than the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector's contribution to total value added, resulting in an **investment rate** (15.1%) that was lower than the non-financial business economy average (18.4%). Among the Member States, investment rates in the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector were between 10 and 15 percentage points lower than average rates for the respective non-financial business economies of Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Slovenia, Slovakia and Lithuania. In contrast, rates were considerably higher in Poland (33.3% compared with 19.5% in 2005) and, in particular, Bulgaria (84.0% compared with 56.7%).

The average value added generated per person employed in the EU-27's rubber and plastics manufacturing sector was EUR 44.8 thousand in 2006, about EUR 1.3 thousand more than the non-financial business economy average. **Personnel costs** per employee averaged EUR 30.9 thousand in the EU-27 in 2006, which was about EUR 2.1 thousand higher than for the whole of the non-financial business economy. In wage adjusted terms, therefore, the labour productivity of the EU-27's rubber and plastics manufacturing sector (145.1%) was a little lower than the non-financial business economy average (151.1%) in 2006. This was also the case for the wage adjusted productivity ratios of the rubber products subsector (143.7%) and the plastic products subsector (144.7%), between which there was also relatively little difference in apparent labour productivity levels nor average personnel costs.

Among Member States, however, there were stark contrasts between the wage adjusted labour productivity ratios. In this respect, neighbouring Latvia and Lithuania provided the two greatest extremes: on the one hand, the ratio for the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector in Latvia was significantly lower than its non-financial business economy average (195.4% compared with 255.7%); while, in Lithuania, on the other, it was significantly higher (254.9% compared with 177.4%).

The gross operating rate of the EU-27's rubber and plastics manufacturing sector was 9.6% in 2006, slightly lower than the average (10.8%) across the EU-27's non-financial business economy. Again, there was relatively little difference in the corresponding rates between the two subsectors.

External trade

About three quarters (76.9%) of the Member States' total **exports** of rubber and plastic products (CPA Sub-section DH) in 2007 were destined for other Member States, which represented a notably higher share than the average (67.6%) for all industrial goods (CPA Sections C to E).

Exports of rubber and plastic products from the EU-27 to non-member countries (**extra-EU trade**) were valued at EUR 27.1 billion in 2007, whilst imports were valued at EUR 24.3 billion. The resulting net trade surplus of EUR 2.8 billion in 2007 represented a narrowing of the surplus (compared with 2006) after a number of years of the surplus growing. Whereas the EU-27 **trade surplus** for plastic products (CPA Group 25.2) continued to

widen to EUR 4.0 billion in 2007, the [trade deficit](#) for rubber products (CPA Group 25.1) increased considerably to EUR 1.2 billion, driven by a rapid increase (21.0%) in the value of imports when compared with their level in 2006.

The value of EU-27 exports of rubber and plastic products represented 2.3% of all industrial exports in 2007. The principal export markets for the EU-27's rubber and plastic products were the United States, Switzerland and Russia. The position of the United States as the principal export market was partially eroded between 2006 and 2007, however, as a result of a falling level of EU-27 exports to this country at the same time as the value of the total export market for these products grew.

There was relatively little difference in the relative shares of the EU-27's three main export partners for plastic products, whereas for rubber products the United States continued to account for around one fifth of the EU-27's exports in 2007, which was slightly more than twice the proportion accounted for by Russia, the second highest share.

The value of imports of rubber products from China and Japan were similar, together accounting for a little less than one third (31.9%) of all such imports to the EU-27 in 2007, although the year on year growth in the value of imports from China in 2007 was twice as strong as that for Japan (43.6% compared with 17.9%).

Imports of plastic products from China accounted for a little less than one third (30.6%) of EU-27 imports in 2007, which was slightly more than the combined value of imports from the United States and Switzerland (the second and third most important origin of EU-27 imports for plastic products).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Context

Recent legislation within this area has focused on environmental issues, with a key development being the adoption of the revised Waste Framework Directive ([2008/98](#)) of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) in November 2008. This sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the 'polluter pays principle' or the 'waste hierarchy'. With regard to the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector, the Directive obliges Member States to take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, set up separate collections of waste. By 2020, the recycling of waste materials such as plastics, among others, from households should be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight. End-of-waste criteria that provide a high level of environmental protection and an environmental and economic benefit should be laid down for tyres.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/98/EC](#) of 19 November 2008 on waste

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)
- [Waste statistics](#)

Rubber production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers rubber production, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 25.1](#), which is part of the [rubber and plastics](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes;
- the retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres;
- the manufacture of other rubber products.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Rubber products (1)	7.7	64 946	18 000	368.3	100.0	100.0
Rubber tyres & tubes (1)	0.5	34 549	8 355	134.3	46.4	36.5
Retreading & rebuilding of rubber tyres (2)	1.4	1 501	405	12.8	2.3	3.5
Other rubber products	5.8	28 896	9 154	221.2	50.9	60.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of rubber products (NACE Group 25.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in non- financial business economy (%) (3)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou- sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	4 610	25.6	Germany	73.5	19.9	Luxembourg	2.0
2	France	3 469	19.3	France	66.9	18.2	Czech Republic	1.0
3	Italy	2 334	13.0	Italy	45.7	12.4	Slovakia	0.9
4	United Kingdom	1 845	10.3	Spain	29.6	8.0	Slovenia	0.8
5	Spain	1 644	9.1	Poland	29.4	7.9	Poland	0.5

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Malta, not available; the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of rubber products (NACE Group 25.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
New pneumatic rubber tyres for motor cars (including for racing cars)	25.11.11.00	11 294	-	320.4	units	-
New pneumatic rubber tyres for buses or lorries with a load index > 121	25.11.13.57	3 361	-	17.8	units	-
Seals; of vulcanised rubber	25.13.73.23	2 503	-	237.2	kg	-
Rubber-to-metal bonded articles for tractors and motor vehicles	25.13.73.45	2 219	-	281.9	kg	-
Articles of vulcanized solid rubber (including rubber bands, tobacco-pouches, characters for date stamps and the like, stoppers and rings for bottles; excluding hard rubber)	25.13.73.60	2 100	700	439.0	kg	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 2 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 25.13.73.60, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 700 million of the reported value).
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Rubber (CPA Group 25.1). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Rubber products (1)	12 250	47 339	2 600	48.9	34.0
Rubber tyres & tubes	5 465	26 378	1 517	62.2	40.9
Retreading & rebuilding of rubber tyres (2)	291	1 094	51	32.1	24.6
Other rubber products	6 494	19 867	1 064	41.4	30.2

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Investment in tangible goods and apparent labour productivity, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 4: Manufacture of rubber products (NACE Group 25.1). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

According to the [International Rubber Study Group](#), the EU is self-sufficient in synthetic rubber, producing 2.8 million tonnes of synthetic rubber in 2007 (corresponding to 20.5% of world production) but consuming 2.6 million tonnes. In contrast, the EU produces no natural rubber but consumed 1.4 million tonnes.

Structural profile

Rubber products manufacturing was the principal activity of a little over 7.7 thousand [enterprises](#) throughout the [EU-27](#) in 2006. These enterprises employed an estimated 368.0 thousand persons, about one fifth (21.1%) of the rubber and plastics manufacturing workforce. The [turnover](#) generated by the rubber products manufacturing sector was EUR 64.9 billion in 2006, of which EUR 18.0 billion was [value added](#), which corresponded to a little less than one quarter (23.0%) of the value added generated by the combined activities of rubber and plastics manufacturing in the EU-27.

The manufacture of other rubber products (NACE Class 25.13), such as tubes, pipes, hoses, seals and other articles of vulcanised rubber, accounted for one half (50.9%) of the EU-27's added value within rubber products manufacturing in 2006. The value added created by the rubber tyres and tubes manufacturing subsector (NACE Class 25.11) accounted for most of the remainder (46.4%), leaving a very small retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres subsector (NACE Class 25.12).

The rubber products manufacturing sector in Germany was larger than that of any other Member State in terms of the value added generated, contributing one quarter (25.6%) of the EU-27 total in 2006. A further one fifth (19.3%) of EU-27 value added generated in this sector came from activities in France. In terms of the relative contribution of the rubber products manufacturing sector to the value added generated in each Member State's [non-financial business economy](#), by far the most specialised Member State was Luxembourg, where these activities contributed six times the EU-27 average. The Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia were also relatively specialised in the manufacture of rubber products, with these activities contributing between two and a half and three times the EU-27 average.

The EU-27 index of production for rubber products manufacturing followed an upward trend during the period between 1997 and 2007, with average growth of 2.4% per year, despite a contraction in output in 2001. The development of the [output](#) for other rubber products followed closely the evolution for the whole of rubber products. In contrast, the production index of rubber tyres and tubes manufacturing was little different in 2007 from the level of 2000, with much slower growth after the relative trough recorded in 2001; over the ten year period through to 2007, output grew by an average 0.2% per year.

Expenditure and profitability

About one fifth (22.0%) of [tangible investment](#) across all rubber and plastics manufacturing activities in the EU-27 was spent on rubber products manufacturing in 2006. This represented a slightly lower share than the corresponding ratio for value added, resulting in an [investment rate](#) for rubber products manufacturing (14.4%) that was somewhat below the average (15.1%) for rubber and plastics manufacturing.

The operating cost structure of the EU-27's rubber manufacturing sector was very similar to that for rubber and plastics manufacturing as a whole, as about one fifth (20.6%) of operating expenditure was accounted for by personnel costs, leaving the majority spent on purchases of goods and services.

Each person employed in the EU-27's rubber products manufacturing sector generated an average of EUR 48.9 thousand of value added in 2006, which more than covered average personnel costs of EUR 34.0 thousand per employee. The resulting wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of 143.7% was very similar to the average for the whole of the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector.

In Denmark, the average value added generated per worker within the rubber products manufacturing sector in 2006 was insufficient to cover average [personnel costs](#) (being almost 20% less). In Denmark, Bulgaria and Lithuania, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of the rubber products manufacturing sector was between 70 and 100 percentage points lower than the average for rubber and plastics manufacturing as a whole. In contrast, wage adjusted labour productivity was relatively high in the Czech Republic (60 percentage points above the rubber and plastics manufacturing average).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Recent legislation within this area has focused on environmental issues, with a key development being the adoption of the revised [Waste Framework Directive](#) of the [European Parliament](#) and of the [Council](#) in November 2008. This sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the 'polluter pays principle' or the 'waste hierarchy'. With regard to the rubber and plastics manufacturing sector, the Directive obliges Member States to take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, set up separate collections of waste. By 2020, the recycling of waste materials such as plastics, among others, from households should be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight. End-of-waste criteria that provide a high level of environmental protection and an environmental and economic benefit should be laid down for tyres.

Following legislation regarding retreaded tyres and bans on shredded tyres in landfill, more recent legislative proposals have focussed on the impact that tyres can have on better fuel efficiency. A proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council ([COM\(2008\) 316](#)) regarding type-approval requirements for the general safety of motor vehicles was put forward in May 2008, which in part looks to enhance the environmental performance of vehicles by reducing the amount of road noise and vehicle CO2 emissions from tyres. A complementary proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council ([COM\(2008\) 779](#)) on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters was put forward in November 2008, which could enable consumers to readily identify energy-efficient and better performing tyres.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [Directive 2008/98](#) of 19 November 2008 on waste
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 316 final](#) concerning type-approval requirements for the general safety of motor vehicles
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 779 final](#) on labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters

External links

- [The International Rubber Study Group](#)

See also

- [Chemicals - Monitoring REACH with indicators](#)
- [Chemicals management statistics](#)
- [Chemicals manufacturing at regional level](#)
- [Waste statistics](#)

Notes

Scientific research and development services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the scientific research and development services sector in the European Union (EU) , as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division72.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	45
Number of persons employed (1 000)	483
Turnover (EUR million)	49 187
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	34 961
Personnel costs (EUR million)	21 779
Value added (EUR million)	22 218
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	439
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	0.4
Value added (1)	0.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	46.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	48.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	95.6
Gross operating rate (%)	0.9

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, scientific research and development (NACE Division72), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Scientific research and development	44.7	482.9	49 187	22 218	21 779
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	32.4	444.7	47 033	21 200	20 800
Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	12.3	38.2	-	-	-

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, scientific research and development (NACE Division72), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Scientific research and development	Germany	32.1	Denmark	0.6
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	Germany	32.2	Denmark	0.6
Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	Germany	-	Hungary	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in scientific research and development (NACE Division72), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	44.7	482.9	49 187	22 218	21 779	4 000
Belgium	0.3	7.1	1 219.5	667.6	628.6	215.5
Bulgaria	0.2	1.5	58.3	31.1	14.6	3.9
Czech Republic	0.9	7.3	283.7	185.7	137.8	20.8
Denmark (2)	0.4	10.0	2 198.3	775.0	763.3	194.9
Germany	4.4	122.1	8 893.4	7 130.4	5 520.1	1 463.4
Estonia	0.1	0.7	16.5	11.6	13.0	0.9
Ireland	0.3	4.5	779.0	286.3	276.5	40.3
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	1.7	21.4	1 309.7	1 071.2	884.6	180.8
France (3)	3.2	44.9	8 190.6	3 194.2	3 043.4	.
Italy	8.5	24.5	1 986.4	912.3	809.2	161.3
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.1	0.5	16.3	8.5	4.3	0.8
Lithuania	0.1	0.9	27.8	12.3	9.6	0.6
Luxembourg	0.0	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	3.5	7.4	325.5	136.9	98.5	14.8
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	2.5	36.6	3 707.3	1 880.3	1 853.4	210.0
Austria	0.9	8.3	825.0	491.0	440.8	56.3
Poland	1.3	7.0	278.6	158.1	97.7	12.6
Portugal	3.8	4.7	125.8	70.1	26.6	10.6
Romania	0.8	18.1	348.8	214.5	166.1	48.0
Slovenia	0.8	2.8	196.2	90.4	77.0	13.3
Slovakia	0.1	1.5	55.0	30.2	28.2	2.2
Finland (2)	0.4	4.0	480.1	200.4	219.5	19.7
Sweden	3.1	17.6	2 786.9	463.3	1 041.8	91.9
United Kingdom	3.8	110.1	14 200.8	4 032.4	5 164.2	770.7
Norway	0.5	8.6	322.7	323.3	636.8	43.5
Switzerland	0.4	15.1	8 207.4	3 062.5	1 428.4	360.7
Croatia	0.3	6.3	148.1	85.0	54.2	7.6

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, scientific research and development (NACEDivision72), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	46.0	48.2	95.6	0.9	17.0
Belgium	94.1	92.1	102.2	3.2	32.3
Bulgaria	20.4	10.2	199.9	28.3	12.4
Czech Republic	25.4	20.3	125.6	16.9	11.2
Denmark (2)	77.7	76.7	101.3	0.5	25.1
Germany	58.4	46.8	124.8	18.1	20.5
Estonia	15.6	19.1	81.3	-8.6	8.0
Ireland	66.6	64.4	103.4	2.6	13.6
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	50.1	8.8	114.4	14.3	16.9
France	.	67.8	.	1.8	.
Italy	37.3	52.7	70.7	5.2	17.7
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	17.4	9.1	192.3	25.8	10.0
Lithuania	14.3	11.6	123.8	9.7	5.3
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	18.5	20.1	92.0	11.8	10.8
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	52.6	53.5	98.2	0.7	11.2
Austria	57.9	57.8	100.1	4.9	11.7
Poland	22.5	18.3	122.5	21.7	8.0
Portugal	15.0	6.5	229.9	34.5	15.1
Romania	11.9	9.3	128.0	13.8	21.4
Slovenia	31.8	30.7	103.5	6.8	14.7
Slovakia	20.4	19.2	105.9	3.6	7.4
Finland (2)	49.7	55.8	89.1	-4.0	9.8
Sweden	-3.7	67.3	-5.5	-39.7	-140.7
United Kingdom	36.6	47.9	76.4	-8.1	19.1
Norway	72.8	75.0	97.1	-1.6	7.0
Switzerland	203.2	.	.	19.7	12.4
Croatia	13.6	8.9	153.0	20.7	8.9

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, scientific research and development (NACEDivision72), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 45 thousand enterprises operating with scientific research and development services (Division72) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009; note that this includes only enterprises that have the provision of research and development services as their main activity and does not reflect the research and development function of enterprises in other activities. Together these specialist research and development enterprises employed 483 thousand persons, approximately 0.4% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 4.4% of the workforce for professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M). They generated EUR22218 million of value added which was also approximately 0.4% of the non-financial business economy total and 4.3% of the professional, scientific and technical activities

total.

The [apparent labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's scientific research and development services sector in 2009 was EUR46 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) but slightly below the professional, scientific and technical activities average (EUR47 thousand per person employed). [Average personnel costs](#) within the EU-27's scientific research and development services sector were EUR48.2 thousand per employee, reflecting the relatively high level of qualifications held by many persons within the workforce. However, this level of average personnel costs was higher than the apparent labour productivity per person employed. This was the second highest level of average personnel costs among the seven NACE divisions that make up the professional, scientific and technical activities (where the average was EUR40.5 thousand per employee) and around three fifths higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee).

As average personnel costs exceeded apparent labour productivity the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for the EU-27's scientific research and development services sector was below 100% in 2009: standing at 95.6% this sector's wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was the third lowest among all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy, higher only than the ratios observed for the [repair of computers and personal and household goods](#) (Division95) and [air transport](#) (Division51). Equally, the [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) of the EU-27's scientific research and development services sector was very low, at 0.9% in 2009. This was the second lowest rate among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2009, higher only than for air transport.

Sectoral analysis

Scientific research and development services can be split between those services concerning natural sciences and engineering (Group72.1) and those concerning social sciences and humanities (Group72.2). In the EU-27 the research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering subsector was considerably larger, with 72.5% of the scientific research and development services enterprise population and more than 90% of the sectoral workforce and sectoral value added.

Country analysis

The scientific research and development services sector was the only one of the seven sectors within professional, scientific and technical activities where Germany made the largest contribution to EU-27 value added: the German share of almost one third (32.2%) was followed by an 18.1% share for the United Kingdom and a share of 14.4% for France.

Among the Member States, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany and Slovenia were the most specialised in scientific research and development services sector in 2009, as 0.6% of their non-financial business economy value added was generated in the scientific research and development services sector; there was a higher degree of specialisation recorded in Switzerland (1.3%). An analysis of specialisation based on employment shows a similar picture, with the notable difference that Sweden and the United Kingdom were the second and third most specialised Member States behind the Netherlands.

The exceptionally low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27's scientific research and development services sector in 2009 was reflected in low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for most Member States, with six recording rates below 100% – including, a negative rate for Sweden, reflecting its negative value added in this sector. Nevertheless, wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios close to 200% were observed for Latvia and Bulgaria in 2009, while the Portuguese ratio reached 229.9%: these three Member States were the only ones to record wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the scientific research and development services sector that was above their non-financial business economy average.

For the gross operating rate the performance of the Member States in the scientific research and development services sector was even more varied in 2009. Three Member States – Sweden, Estonia and the United Kingdom – recorded negative profitability (using this measure); as did Norway. In contrast, ten Member States recorded a gross operating rate for the scientific research and development services sector that was above their non-financial business economy average; as did Switzerland and Croatia. The highest gross operating rates in

the scientific research and development services sector in 2009, all in excess of 25%, were recorded in Portugal, Bulgaria and Latvia.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the scientific research and development services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division72. This division includes the activities of various types of research and development. Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without particular application or use in view. Applied research is original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge, directed primarily towards a specific, practical aim or objective. Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, directed to producing new materials, products and devices, to installing new processes, systems and services, and to improving substantially those already produced or installed. These can be divided between the different subject areas, for example, biotechnology, natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, agricultural sciences, social sciences and humanities.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (Group72.1);
- research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities (Group72.2).

The information that is presented in this article does not include market research activities, which are classified within NACE as part of the [advertising and market research](#) sector (Division73).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Scientific research and development services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Second-hand goods in-store retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers second-hand goods in-store retail trade, corresponding to NACE Group 52.5, which is part of the [retail trade and repair](#) sector. The retailing of second-hand goods deals by definition with the sale of semi-durable and durable items, and includes shops selling:

- antiques;
- second-hand books;
- second-hand clothes.

This article excludes the [retail sale of second-hand motor vehicles](#).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	733	36.1	United Kingdom	20.0	17.1	Lithuania	0.1
2	France	432	21.3	Poland	19.0	16.6	Latvia	0.1
3	Germany	309	15.2	Germany	14.7	12.2	United Kingdom	0.1
4	Netherlands	125	6.2	France	14.4	11.9	Hungary	0.1
5	Belgium	64	3.2	Netherlands	11.6	9.7	France	0.1

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores (NACE Group 52.5). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Turnover was EUR 8.1 billion in the [EU-27](#)'s sector of second-hand goods retailing in stores (NACE Group 52.5), from which EUR 2.0 billion of **added value** was generated, the smallest level of **output** among the retail trade and repair sub-sectors. For each of these measures the relative weight of second-hand goods retailing in the retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52) total was 0.5% or below. Across the 65.7 thousand **enterprises** with second-hand goods retailing as their main activity, there were 120.4 thousand persons **employed** in the EU-27, therefore equating to 0.7% of the retail trade and repair workforce.

The United Kingdom alone accounted for 32.0% of the EU-27's turnover and 36.1% of value added in second-hand goods retailing in stores, while its share of the EU-27's workforce was just 16.6%. France was the second largest contributor in this sector in output terms, while Poland had the second largest workforce. Unsurprisingly, the United Kingdom was the most specialised Member State¹²⁹ in terms of the contribution of this sector to non-financial business economy value added, although this was still less than 0.1%.

Within the second-hand goods retailing in stores sector the apparent **labour productivity** was exceptionally low in the EU-27 in 2006, just EUR 16.9 thousand per person employed, the fourth lowest level recorded among all of the NACE groups within the [non-financial business economy](#) (with 2005 or 2006 data available). Apparent **personnel costs** were also low, EUR 14.6 thousand per employee, resulting in a **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of just 115.1%, below the retail trade and repair average of 128.1%.

Approximately half of the Member States¹³⁰ recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% for their second-hand goods retailing in stores sector, indicating that average personnel costs were higher than

¹²⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

¹³⁰Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

the apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the [European Commission](#) put forward a [proposal COM\(2008\) 614](#) for a Directive on consumer rights, to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Security and investigation services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

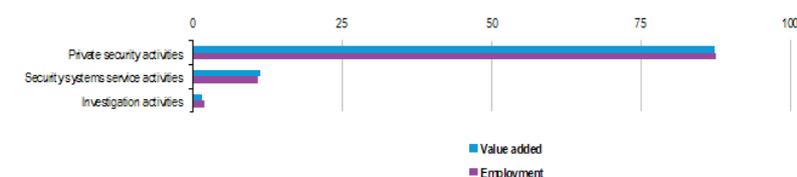
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the security and investigation services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division80](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	50
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 379
Turnover (EUR million)	41 964
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	12 914
Personnel costs (EUR million)	24 931
Value added (EUR million)	29 035
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	4 104
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	1.0
Value added (1)	0.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	21.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	18.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	113.4
Gross operating rate (%)	9.8

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, security and investigation activities (NACE Division80), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of security and investigation activities (NACE Division80), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Security and investigation activities	50.1	1 379.2	41 964	29 035	24 931
Private security activities (1)	35.0	1 206.3	35 294	25 364	22 123
Security systems service activities	8.3	147.9	5 672	3 257	2 542
Investigation activities	.1	25.0	798	414	266

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, security and investigation activities (NACE Division80), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Security and investigation activities	21.0	18.6	113.4	9.8
Private security activities	21.0	18.8	112.1	9.2
Security systems service activities	22.0	17.8	123.7	12.2
Investigation activities	17.0	12.8	129.5	18.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, security and investigation activities (NACEDivision80), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business value added) (2)
Security and investigation activities	United Kingdom	18.0	Estonia	1.2
Private security activities	United Kingdom	19.7	Estonia	1.2
Security systems service activities	France	21.1	Latvia	0.6
Investigation activities	Germany	20.7	Poland	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in security and investigation activities (NACEDivision80), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	50.1	1 379.2	41 964	29 035	24 931	1 054
Belgium	0.7	16.1	1 046.3	702.0	649.0	21.0
Bulgaria	1.2	59.2	304.5	185.0	139.5	13.3
Czech Republic	2.9	48.2	747.2	435.3	339.3	24.9
Denmark (2)	0.4	6.2	462.7	278.9	243.0	27.9
Germany	4.0	155.9	4 493.5	3 312.4	2 896.1	77.4
Estonia	0.1	7.3	119.2	81.4	65.5	2.4
Ireland	0.8	14.6	724.0	510.8	442.9	18.8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2.5	133.5	5 007.5	4 062.0	3 558.5	135.8
France (3)	8.1	156.3	7 578.8	4 958.5	4 728.8	-
Italy	2.7	71.3	3 158.8	2 200.0	1 990.1	73.0
Cyprus	0.0	1.0	22.1	16.6	14.7	0.6
Latvia	0.4	9.8	160.8	76.7	61.5	5.2
Lithuania	0.2	10.1	103.6	76.1	65.3	3.9
Luxembourg	0.0	2.9	122.6	112.3	102.4	1.3
Hungary	9.6	32.7	1 097.5	219.6	153.8	16.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1.7	37.6	1 903.6	1 305.2	1 121.9	28.2
Austria	0.3	12.1	338.8	274.5	241.3	4.5
Poland	2.7	143.4	1 711.3	1 218.4	1 012.0	47.2
Portugal	0.6	43.0	820.0	653.3	598.4	21.0
Romania	1.7	111.3	695.5	441.5	362.3	56.0
Slovenia	0.2	7.5	192.6	118.4	110.5	6.0
Slovakia	0.4	16.2	238.5	169.9	142.0	4.5
Finland	0.6	10.1	462.9	322.5	287.8	8.1
Sweden	0.8	22.7	1 451.8	968.9	748.9	67.2
United Kingdom	6.6	212.3	7 195.0	5 218.5	4 099.4	165.0
Norway	0.3	11.3	749.9	521.5	445.3	25.4
Switzerland	0.3	17.3	913.8	684.0	592.7	17.0
Croatia	0.1	14.3	198.3	151.7	124.5	3.8

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, security and investigation activities (NACEDivision80), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	21.0	18.6	113.4	9.8	3.5
Belgium	43.5	41.8	104.0	5.1	3.0
Bulgaria	3.1	2.4	131.2	14.9	7.2
Czech Republic	9.0	7.8	116.3	12.9	5.7
Denmark (2)	44.8	40.9	109.5	7.8	10.0
Germany	21.2	18.8	113.0	10.2	2.3
Estonia	11.2	9.0	123.9	13.3	2.9
Ireland	35.0	31.4	111.5	9.4	3.7
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	30.3	27.0	112.6	9.9	3.4
France	.	30.3	.	3.0	.
Italy	30.9	29.1	105.9	6.6	3.3
Cyprus	16.3	14.5	112.7	8.5	3.7
Latvia	7.9	6.4	122.8	9.4	6.8
Lithuania	7.5	6.5	116.1	10.4	5.2
Luxembourg	39.4	35.9	109.5	8.1	1.2
Hungary	6.7	6.2	108.8	6.0	7.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	34.4	30.7	112.2	9.6	2.2
Austria	22.6	20.3	111.2	9.8	1.6
Poland	8.5	7.2	117.2	12.1	3.9
Portugal	15.2	14.0	109.0	6.7	3.2
Romania	4.0	3.3	121.4	11.4	12.7
Slovenia	15.8	14.9	106.3	4.1	5.1
Slovakia	10.5	8.8	119.4	11.7	2.6
Finland	31.8	29.2	109.0	7.5	2.5
Sweden	42.6	36.4	117.2	15.2	6.9
United Kingdom	24.6	19.6	125.4	15.6	2.0
Norway	46.1	39.7	116.3	10.2	4.9
Switzerland	38.3	.	.	7.8	2.6
Croatia	10.6	9.0	117.9	13.7	2.5

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, security and investigation activities (NACE Division80), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were around 50 thousand enterprises operating within the security and investigation services (Division80) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. They employed 1.38 million persons, which was equivalent to 1.0% of the total workforce within the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) or slightly more than one in ten (11.5%) of those employed in administrative and support services (Section N). EU-27 security and investigation services enterprises generated EUR29035 million of value added which was 0.5% of the non-financial business economy total or 8.3% of the administrative and support services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's security and investigation services sector in 2009 was EUR21 thousand of value added per person employed, which was almost half the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand) and some EUR8 thousand below the administrative and support services average. As such, the security and investigation services sector recorded the fourth lowest level of apparent labour productivity among all of the NACE divisions that make-up the non-financial business economy.

Alongside this very low level of apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs within the EU-27's security and investigation services sector were also relatively low at EUR18.6 thousand per employee in 2009, some EUR11.4 thousand below the average for the non-financial business economy and EUR2.3 thousand lower than the average for administrative and support services. EU-27 average personnel costs for the security and investigation services sector were the fifth lowest across all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. With both of these indicators being very low they largely cancelled out a large part of the differences when compared to benchmark values such as those for the non-financial business economy. However, with apparent labour productivity being proportionally lower than average personnel costs this resulted in wage-adjusted labour productivity for the EU-27's security and investigation services sector of 113.4%, somewhat inferior to the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) or the administrative and support services average (139.1%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at 9.6% for the EU-27's security and investigation services sector in 2009, which was broadly in line with the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), but lower than the administrative and support services average (15.2%).

Sectoral analysis

Around seven in every ten enterprises within the EU-27's security and investigation services sector were classified as operating within the private security activities (Group80.1) subsector, while around one in six were in the security systems service activities subsector (Group80.2), leaving the residual engaged in investigation activities (Group80.3).

In terms of output and persons employed, the relative importance of private security activities was more pronounced, as this subsector accounted for 87.4% of sectoral value added and for 87.5% of the sectoral workforce. The majority of the remainder was accounted for by the security systems service activities subsector, with an 11.2% share of added value and a 10.7% share of the workforce. Investigation activities accounted for less than 2% of sectoral value added or employment.

The low apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the security and investigation services sector was a pattern repeated across all three subsectors, as this ratio ranged from a high of EUR22 thousand of added value per person employed for the EU-27's security systems service activities subsector to a low of EUR17 thousand per person employed for investigation activities; the latter was the fifth lowest level of apparent productivity among any of the NACE groups that constitute the non-financial business economy.

Average personnel costs mirrored the pattern for apparent labour productivity insofar as they were consistently well below the non-financial business economy average for all three security and investigation services subsectors, while the lowest level of EU-27 average personnel costs was recorded for investigation activities (EUR12.8 thousand per employee in 2009); this latter figure was the second lowest level of average personnel costs per employee for any of the NACE groups that make-up the non-financial business economy.

All three security and investigation services subsectors also reported EU-27 wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in 2009 that were below the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%. These ranged from 129.5% for investigation activities down to 112.1% for the largest subsector, private security activities.

There were wider differences between the three subsectors in relation to their gross operating rates. This lowest operating profitability rate (using this measure) was recorded for the EU-27's private security activities subsector, at 9.2% in 2009. This was also the only subsector where the gross operating rate was below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%). In contrast, operating profitability rose to 12.2% for security systems service activities and peaked at 18.6% (almost double the non-financial business economy average) for investigation activities.

Country analysis

The United Kingdom accounted for an 18.0% share of EU-27 value added within the security and investigation services sector in 2009. The United Kingdom also recorded the highest share of EU-27 added value for the private security activities subsector (19.7%), while France had the biggest share of the security systems service activities subsector (21.1%) and Germany for the investigation activities subsector (20.7%).

In relative terms, the value added generated by the security and investigation services sector in 2009 accounted for 1.2% of non-financial business economy added value in Estonia, the highest share among those Member States for which data are available; Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania all reported shares of at least 1.0%. At the other end of the range, the least specialised Member States in relation to the security and investigation services sector included Denmark, Cyprus and Austria, where this activity generated no more than 0.2% of value added within the whole of the non-financial business economy.

The United Kingdom was also the leading employer within the security and investigation services sector, as its workforce of 212.3 thousand persons was equivalent to almost one in six (15.4%) of the EU-27 total in 2009, followed by France (note that the data relate to employees and not persons employed), Germany and Poland; these three Member States each had a workforce of more than 140 thousand persons.

All of the Member States for which data are available in 2009 reported wage-adjusted labour productivity

ratios for security and investigation services that were above 100%. However, none of the Member States recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the security and investigation services sector that were higher than their respective non-financial business economy averages. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in Bulgaria (131.2%), the United Kingdom, Estonia and Latvia – the latter three countries all had ratios between 125.4% and 122.8%.

For the gross operating rate there was a wider range of values, with just under half of the Member States for which data are available reporting that they had a higher profitability rate for security and investigation services than they did for their respective non-financial business economies. This was most evident in Sweden where the gross operating rate for security and investigation services reached 15.2%, some 6.6 percentage points higher than the Swedish non-financial business economy average. The United Kingdom reported a higher gross operating rate (15.6%) but this figure was just 2.6 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, the lowest gross operating rate was recorded in France (3.0%), compared with a non-financial business economy average of 6.4%.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the security and investigation services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division80. It includes security-related services such as private security services, security systems services and investigation activities. Private security activities include the provision of guard and patrol services, protected pick-up, transit and delivery of valuable items (including money), bodyguard services and fingerprinting services. Security systems service activities include monitoring of electronic security alarm systems (such as burglar and fire alarms) including their installation and maintenance. Also included are installing, repairing, rebuilding, and adjusting mechanical or electronic locking devices, safes and security vaults in connection with later monitoring and remote monitoring. Investigation activities include investigation and detective services regardless of the type of client or purpose of investigation.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- private security activities (Group80.1);
- security systems service activities (Group80.2);
- investigation activities (Group80.3).

Public order and safety activities, which form part of public administration and defence; compulsory social security (Division84) are excluded, as are the installation or sale of security systems without later monitoring – which form part of [specialised construction activities](#) (Division43) and [retail trade](#) (Division47). Also excluded are services of security consultants, which form part of [other professional, scientific and technical activities](#) (Division74).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Security and investigation services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Administrative and support service activities](#)

Security, cleaning, translation services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents the [European Union structural business statistics](#) for NACE Group 74.6 to 74.8, 'other business services', which include:

- security services, such as the transport of valuables and security guard/watchman activities (74.6);
- industrial cleaning, including interior and exterior cleaning of buildings of all types as well as cleaning of public means of transport (74.7);
- miscellaneous business activities, including professional business services such as: photographic, secretarial and translation activities, and operational business services such as packaging services (74.8).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Other business services	1 000.7	326 368	168 075	6 872.9	100.0	100.0
Investigation and security activities	53.6	37 967	26 730	1 251.1	15.9	18.2
Industrial cleaning	171.7	66 597	46 740	3 058.7	27.8	44.5
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	784.4	221 803.9	94 604.6	2 563.1	56.3	37.3

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Other business services (NACE Groups 74.6, 74.7 and 74.8) 2006 (%) - Structural profile, EU-27



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Other business services (NACE Groups 74.6, 74.7 and 74.8), Relative weight within other business services, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	43 544	25.9	Germany	1 373.5	20.0	Luxembourg	5.5
2	Germany	31 134	18.5	United Kingdom	1 169.8	17.0	United Kingdom	4.1
3	France	23 983	14.3	Spain	881.0	12.8	Greece	3.2
4	Italy	18 848	11.2	Italy	785.6	11.4	Spain	3.1
5	Spain	16 749	10.0	France	711.7	10.4	France	3.0

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Other business services (NACE Groups 74.6, 74.7 and 74.8) - Structural profile ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Other business services	116 582	160 111	11 800	24.5	19.3
Investigation & security activities	22 726	11 219	930	21.4	18.9
Industrial cleaning	39 125	19 282	1 749	15.3	13.6
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	54 731	129 610	9 122	36.9	27.9

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Other business services (NACE Groups 74.6, 74.7 and 74.8) - Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	12.9	2.9	22.4	7.9	51.8	1.2	4.4	6.2	31.7	57.8	91.0	0.2	1.3	1.5
Persons employed	56.0	16.6	55.5	52.2	416.0	5.7	34.8	20.7	218.2	366.4	368.5	1.9	6.7	7.5
Turnover	9 675	356	4 041	8 705	61 582	213	15 398	1 926	21 146	53 545	38 518	120	284	292
Production	9 266	339	3 426	7 391	51 558	185	8 766	1 725	17 180	49 792	37 631	113	267	230
Purch. of goods & serv.	5 665	211	2 482	4 756	31 576	109	11 585	1 108	11 801	28 212	21 221	45	163	202
Value added	4 061	158	1 658	4 175	31 573	102	3 875	861	9 754	25 516	17 551	76	128	102
Personnel costs	2 946	97	985	3 193	21 689	82	1 767	486	7 303	21 732	10 737	54	74	57
Average personnel costs	67.2	6.9	22.6	66.2	58.3	15.9	55.6	31.4	37.6	60.0	41.4	29.4	11.1	8.5
Gross operating surplus	1 116	61	673	983	9 884	20	2 108	375	2 451	3 784	6 815	22	54	44
Gross investment	630	27	133	297	2 414	14	994	163	656	1 258	1 392	6	14	14
Apparent labour prod.	72.5	9.5	29.9	80.0	75.9	17.9	111.3	41.6	44.7	69.6	47.6	40.8	18.9	13.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	107.9	138.1	132.1	120.9	130.2	112.7	200.2	132.6	118.7	116.0	115.0	139.0	170.0	159.6
Gross operating rate	11.5	17.2	16.7	11.3	16.1	9.5	13.7	19.5	11.6	7.1	17.7	18.4	19.0	15.2
Investment rate	15.5	16.8	8.0	7.1	7.6	13.7	25.7	18.9	6.7	4.9	7.9	10.6	14.1	
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	1.1	23.3	:	21.0	13.4	28.3	13.0	11.8	2.6	1.6	5.1	32.2	103.5	9.3
Persons employed	5.9	58.3	:	140.5	49.7	80.0	37.2	49.7	9.4	15.3	41.7	105.8	560.5	38.1
Turnover	3 904	3 480	:	18 400	6 559	3 982	3 129	1 577	797	882	5 615	16 149	88 858	6 828
Production	3 427	1 769	:	17 637	5 108	2 963	2 785	1 166	611	757	5 439	14 019	82 324	6 429
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 513	2 540	:	9 336	3 649	2 480	2 087	1 004	472	480	2 928	9 455	35 494	3 377
Value added	390	928	:	9 108	3 053	1 471	1 202	579	319	402	2 892	7 044	53 073	3 475
Personnel costs	379	628	:	6 640	2 057	690	842	337	227	245	2 229	5 995	31 971	2 778
Average personnel costs	68.3	14.3	:	54.0	53.9	14.3	23.5	7.1	28.6	16.4	54.8	65.3	62.3	77.8
Gross operating surplus	11	300	:	2 468	996	781	360	242	92	157	662	1 049	21 102	697
Gross investment	13	113	:	378	215	123	194	282	33	30	148	372	3 433	225
Apparent labour prod.	66.6	15.9	:	64.8	61.4	18.4	32.3	11.6	34.0	26.3	69.3	66.6	94.7	91.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	97.5	111.3	:	120.2	113.9	128.7	137.5	163.4	118.7	159.8	126.5	101.9	151.9	117.1
Gross operating rate	0.3	8.6	:	13.4	15.2	19.6	11.5	15.4	11.5	17.8	11.8	6.5	23.7	10.2
Investment rate	3.3	12.2	:	4.2	7.0	8.3	16.2	48.7	10.2	7.6	5.1	5.3	6.5	6.5

(1) Cyprus, investment rate, 2005; Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Computer and related activities (NACE Division 72), 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	79.3	21.5	182.0	37.2	363.1	7.0	20.6	127.2	407.3	425.9	750.8	2.6	9.1	11.5
Persons employed	431.3	130.4	374.5	264.8	3 440.1	43.4	149.0	292.0	1 999.4	2 529.6	2 061.9	12.8	45.7	58.8
Turnover	50 053	1 719	14 136	26 550	219 086	1 114	16 993	18 418	102 143	266 181	134 134	710	1 359	1 355
Production	49 807	1 654	13 689	25 594	196 294	1 098	12 181	17 934	77 443	256 040	135 646	703	1 370	1 365
Purch. of goods & serv.	29 407	1 231	9 884	16 043	104 128	544	8 223	11 787	51 324	149 990	68 805	224	866	857
Value added	20 540	521	5 315	11 584	123 423	565	8 768	6 784	53 203	124 106	66 363	473	534	587
Personnel costs	14 827	284	2 959	8 386	77 719	383	4 967	3 600	35 383	100 384	30 410	286	254	343
Average personnel costs	42.6	2.6	12.0	34.5	25.8	9.4	38.2	22.0	21.5	42.0	24.7	26.8	6.0	6.7
Gross operating surplus	5 713	237	2 356	3 198	45 704	181	3 801	3 184	17 820	23 723	35 953	181	281	244
Gross investment	2 542	205	442	973	7 552	92	460	702	4 876	13 707	3 920	26	179	123
Apparent labour prod.	47.6	4.0	14.2	43.7	35.9	13.0	58.8	23.2	26.6	49.1	32.2	36.8	11.7	10.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	111.7	155.8	117.8	126.6	138.9	137.7	154.2	105.7	123.7	116.8	130.3	137.5	195.4	148.5
Gross operating rate	11.4	13.8	16.7	12.0	20.9	16.3	22.4	17.3	17.4	8.9	26.8	25.4	20.7	18.0
Investment rate	12.4	39.3	8.3	8.4	6.1	16.3	5.2	10.3	9.2	11.0	5.9	5.5	33.5	21.0
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	5.3	136.3	:	117.8	53.8	204.9	174.9	58.0	17.6	8.6	33.7	142.1	416.5	44.6
Persons employed	42.0	338.5	:	1 311.6	306.5	673.6	491.6	306.5	56.6	73.5	149.9	372.3	3 408.6	174.5
Turnover	4 390	12 016	:	82 404	25 924	17 518	15 924	6 329	4 161	2 905	12 687	34 732	316 302	22 384
Production	3 983	7 109	:	81 979	21 394	16 425	15 367	5 729	2 989	2 673	12 068	34 632	315 727	22 266
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 639	8 471	:	40 264	14 217	11 398	9 592	4 002	2 863	1 725	6 191	18 313	125 991	11 079
Value added	2 774	3 440	:	37 198	13 315	7 167	6 932	2 330	1 269	1 125	6 759	17 030	187 942	11 542
Personnel costs	1 668	2 305	:	27 283	9 172	2 848	5 013	982	845	618	5 009	13 403	108 369	8 230
Average personnel costs	42.5	9.9	:	22.4	35.3	6.4	10.6	3.3	18.2	8.6	36.3	43.2	34.6	52.1
Gross operating surplus	1 106	1 135	:	9 915	4 143	4 319	1 919	1 348	424	507	1 750	3 627	79 573	3 312
Gross investment	36	326	:	2 602	1 203	515	1 406	859	273	378	361	1 336	7 925	1 154
Apparent labour prod.	66.0	10.2	:	28.4	43.4	10.6	14.1	7.6	22.4	15.3	45.1	45.7	55.1	66.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	155.5	102.3	:	126.6	123.1	167.1	132.7	230.2	123.0	178.1	124.1	105.9	159.4	127.0
Gross operating rate	25.2	9.4	:	12.0	16.0	24.7	12.1	21.3	10.2	17.5	13.8	10.4	25.2	14.8
Investment rate	1.3	9.5	:	7.0	9.0	7.2	20.3	36.9	21.5	33.6	5.3	7.8	4.2	10.0

(1) Cyprus, investment rate, 2005; Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Other business activities (NACE Division 74), 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The other business services sector (NACE Groups 74.6 to 74.8) created EUR 168.1 billion of **value added** in the EU in 2006 from total **turnover** of EUR 326.4 billion. These values represented 18.8% of the business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74) value added and 18.5% of its turnover. This output was generated by just over 1.0 million **enterprises** employing 6.9 million persons, approximately one quarter (23.1%) and three tenths (31.0%) of the business services totals respectively. Among the three subsectors (NACE groups) covered by the other business services sector, miscellaneous business activities (NACE Group 74.8) was the largest in turnover and value added terms accounting for more than half of the sectoral total. However, industrial cleaning (NACE Group 74.7) had the largest workforce of the three subsectors covered, employing 3.1 million persons.

More than one quarter of the EU's value added in the other business services sector came from the United Kingdom (25.9%), which was also the second most specialised Member State in terms of this sector's share of **non-financial business economy** (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added after Luxembourg. Germany had the largest workforce in other business services. At a more detailed level, the United Kingdom was the largest Member State (in value added terms) in two of the subsectors, but was only fourth largest in industrial cleaning, where Germany, France and Italy were larger.

Expenditure and productivity

An analysis of expenditure and **productivity** within the EU's other business services sector shows very different situations between the investigation and security activities and industrial cleaning subsectors on one hand, and the miscellaneous business activities subsector on the other hand. Investment by the EU's miscellaneous business activities subsector was valued at EUR 9.1 billion in 2006, leading to an investment rate of 9.6%, far above the 3.5% rate for investigation and security activities and 3.7% rate for industrial cleaning.

An analysis of operating expenditure showed an equally remarkable difference, with **personnel costs** accounting for 67.0% of operating expenditure for the investigation and security activities subsector and the industrial cleaning subsector, while these costs represented less than half this share, just 29.7%, for the miscellaneous business activities subsector.

The EU's miscellaneous business activities subsector recorded the highest apparent **labour productivity** and average personnel costs of the three subsectors in 2006, as well as the highest wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (132.4%). The apparent labour productivity ratio and the average personnel costs for the industrial cleaning subsector were particularly low, respectively the second and fourth lowest levels of these two ratios among all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy in 2005 or 2006, reflecting the high incidence of part-time work in this subsector. The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio is less influenced by the incidence of part-time work, and this ratio was 112.4% for industrial cleaning and 113.0% for investigation and security activities, both among the five lowest ratios within the non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2005 or 2006.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other possible data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)** and the **Labour force survey (LFS)**. In addition, use has also been made of specialist sources for particular areas, notably transport, energy, **research and development**, environment, tourism and **Information society statistics**.

Context

The freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment are central principles to the [internal market](#) for services and are set out in the [EC Treaty](#) . They guarantee EU enterprises the freedom to establish themselves in other Member States, and the freedom to provide services on the territory of another EU Member State. The [Directive on services in the internal market](#) aims to achieve a genuine internal market in services, removing legal and administrative barriers to the development of services activities between Member States. The Directive was to be implemented by Member States by the end of 2009 at the latest. As well as covering most business services (with the notable exception of services of temporary work agencies), the Directive applies to a wide variety of services including industrial and construction activities, as well as [distributive trades](#) , [hotels](#) and restaurants, travel agents, real estate and renting services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Directive 2006/123/EC](#) of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Single Market - Business-related Services](#)

See also

- [Advertising services statistics](#)
- [Architectural, engineering and technical services statistics](#)
- [Computer and information services statistics](#)
- [Legal, accounting, market research and consultancy services statistics](#)
- [Recruitment and personnel selection services statistics](#)

Services to buildings and landscape activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

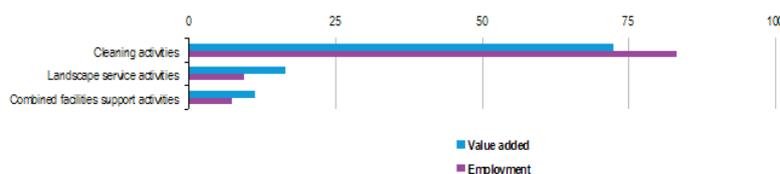
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the services to buildings and landscape activities sector in the European Union (EU) , as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division81.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	339
Number of persons employed (1 000)	4 065
Turnover (EUR million)	118 371
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	45 566
Personnel costs (EUR million)	57 534
Value added (EUR million)	73 002
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	15 468
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	1.6
Number of persons employed (1)	3.0
Value added (1)	1.3
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	18.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	15.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	115.8
Gross operating rate (%)	13.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Services to buildings and landscape activities	339.0	4 064.8	118 371	73 002	57 534
Combined facilities support activities	27.1	300.0	17 946	8 176	6 511
Cleaning activities	169.4	3 361.0	76 380	52 894	43 920
Landscape service activities	122.6	383.8	24 045	11 943	7 103

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Services to buildings and landscape activities	18.0	15.5	115.8	13.1
Combined facilities support activities	27.0	23.8	115.6	9.3
Cleaning activities	16.0	14.0	111.8	11.7
Landscape service activities	31.0	24.2	128.4	20.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Services to buildings and landscape activities	Germany	22.2	Finland	2.0
Combined facilities support activities	United Kingdom	39.0	Finland	0.5
Cleaning activities	Germany	20.1	Spain	1.5
Landscape service activities	Germany	31.4	Germany	0.3

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	339.0	4 064.8	119 371	73 002	57 534	3 709
Belgium	13.3	72.1	4 066.8	2 192.4	1 478.5	362.0
Bulgaria	1.3	10.9	92.7	41.0	24.1	6.7
Czech Republic	12.1	41.8	1 091.4	516.6	306.2	47.1
Denmark (2)	8.4	80.9	2 889.1	1 794.0	1 424.0	91.0
Germany	55.9	1 022.8	24 023.3	16 219.1	11 499.8	890.9
Estonia	0.6	8.1	115.5	57.7	45.5	5.8
Ireland	3.3	29.8	938.3	589.6	476.0	25.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	38.8	566.4	11 614.3	9 034.9	8 055.3	281.8
France (3)	48.6	425.1	16 961.6	10 588.2	9 294.9	-
Italy	39.9	466.6	14 950.7	8 588.8	7 179.2	419.5
Cyprus	0.3	1.0	22.0	14.4	11.3	1.0
Latvia	0.7	7.3	145.1	86.1	47.1	28.2
Lithuania	0.8	18.0	219.8	134.0	106.3	13.0
Luxembourg	0.3	9.4	311.1	226.5	187.1	2.4
Hungary	8.1	45.3	932.8	316.2	224.6	13.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	14.1	177.7	7 119.9	4 024.4	3 066.2	233.7
Austria	4.9	66.5	2 708.1	1 702.7	1 345.0	71.8
Poland	18.3	107.1	1 607.1	961.9	560.6	129.0
Portugal	4.4	75.3	896.1	589.6	511.7	41.3
Romania	3.4	31.2	316.6	152.2	88.6	23.6
Slovenia	1.9	9.0	198.4	109.9	92.0	13.2
Slovakia	0.5	10.0	205.1	104.3	72.7	26.0
Finland	7.4	50.4	2 575.0	1 599.1	1 201.5	121.2
Sweden	12.9	71.6	3 575.0	2 950.9	1 750.4	132.6
United Kingdom	31.7	570.5	19 320.5	10 701.0	8 055.6	581.2
Norway	5.0	31.5	1 881.9	1 168.6	956.8	45.9
Switzerland	3.8	87.3	3 761.7	2 446.4	2 043.9	89.0
Croatia	1.3	11.4	187.9	119.3	93.6	4.9

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	18.0	15.5	115.8	13.1	5.1
Belgium	30.4	24.7	123.0	17.5	16.5
Bulgaria	3.8	2.4	156.4	18.3	16.3
Czech Republic	12.3	9.8	126.2	19.3	9.1
Denmark (2)	29.5	26.3	111.9	12.8	5.1
Germany	15.9	12.0	132.4	19.6	5.5
Estonia	7.1	5.7	125.0	10.6	10.1
Ireland	20.1	17.8	112.7	13.2	4.2
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	16.0	15.2	105.2	8.4	3.2
France	.	21.9	.	7.5	.
Italy	18.4	17.3	106.3	9.4	4.9
Cyprus	14.3	11.7	121.9	13.9	6.6
Latvia	11.7	6.6	178.5	26.9	33.9
Lithuania	7.5	6.0	124.2	12.6	9.7
Luxembourg	24.3	20.0	121.4	13.3	1.1
Hungary	7.0	5.9	117.8	9.8	4.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	22.7	19.1	118.8	13.5	5.8
Austria	24.5	20.7	118.2	13.2	4.2
Poland	9.0	6.6	137.1	25.0	13.4
Portugal	7.8	6.8	114.7	8.7	7.0
Romania	4.9	2.9	168.2	20.1	15.5
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	100.2	9.1	12.0
Slovakia	10.5	7.4	141.6	15.4	25.0
Finland	31.7	26.5	119.6	15.4	7.6
Sweden	29.2	29.9	97.5	9.5	6.3
United Kingdom	18.8	14.7	127.5	13.3	5.4
Norway	37.1	33.2	112.0	11.2	3.9
Switzerland	28.0	.	.	10.7	3.6
Croatia	10.4	9.1	115.0	13.7	4.1

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, services to buildings and landscape activities (NACE Division81), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Some 339 thousand enterprises operated within the services to buildings and landscape activities (Division81) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 4.06 million persons, equivalent to 3.0% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) or just over one third (33.7%) of the administrative and support services (Section N) workforce. These enterprises generated EUR73002 million of value added which was 1.3% of the non-financial business economy total and just over one fifth (20.9%) of the administrative and support services total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector in 2009 was EUR18 thousand of value added per person employed, less than half the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand) and some EUR11 thousand below the administrative and support services average. As such, the services to buildings and landscape activities sector recorded the third lowest level of apparent labour productivity among any of the NACE divisions (for which data are available) in the non-financial business economy.

This very low level of apparent labour productivity was mirrored in the average personnel costs for the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector, which stood at EUR15.5 thousand per employee in 2009, almost half the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand per employee) and well below the administrative and support services average (EUR20.9 thousand).

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. With very low productivity and average personnel costs, the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector had a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio – 115.8% in 2009 – which was below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the administrative and support services average (139.1%).

The gross operating rate (which presents the relationship between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at 13.1% for the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector in 2009, which was about one third higher than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), but below the administrative and support services average (15.2%).

Sectoral analysis

More than half (55.9%) of all the enterprises within the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector in 2009 were engaged in cleaning activities (Group81.2), while in excess of one third (36.2%) operated with landscape services (Group81.3) as their principal activity, leaving combined facilities support activities (Group81.1) as the activity of the remaining 8.0% of enterprises within this sector.

In output terms, the relative importance of cleaning activities in the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector rose to almost three quarters (72.4%) of sectoral value added in 2009, while the remaining added value was split between landscape service activities (16.4%) and combined facilities support activities (11.2%). There was an even greater shift towards cleaning activities when analysing the breakdown of employment within the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector in 2009. Some 83.2% of the workforce was employed within the cleaning activities subsector – emphasising the relative importance of labour input to this activity and also possibly reflecting high rates of part-time employment; there were 3.38 million persons employed within the EU-27's cleaning activities workforce in 2009. The relative share of the landscape service activities subsector was 9.4%, considerably lower than for its sectoral share of enterprises or value added, confirming the small average employment size of enterprises (an average of 3.1 persons employed per enterprise) in this subsector relative to the two other subsectors. The remaining 7.4% of the services to buildings and landscape activities sector's workforce were employed within combined facilities support activities.

All three of the subsectors within the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities sector recorded relatively low levels of apparent labour productivity in 2009, below the average for the non-financial business economy (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed) and – with the exception of landscape service activities (EUR31 thousand per person employed) – below the average for administrative and support service activities (EUR29 thousand per person employed). EU-27 apparent labour productivity for the cleaning activities subsector was particularly low (EUR16 thousand per person employed). Indeed, this was the joint third lowest level of apparent labour productivity – alongside the manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel (Group14.1) – among all of the NACE groups that make-up the non-financial business economy, higher only than for beverage serving activities (Group56.3) and retail sales via stalls and markets (Group47.8).

Alongside relatively low levels of apparent labour productivity, the three services to buildings and landscape subsectors also had relatively low average personnel costs that were below the EU-27 non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs per employee peaked at EUR24.2 thousand for the landscape service activities subsector in 2009, some EUR0.6 thousand per employee higher than for combined facilities support activities. The largest subsector – cleaning activities – recorded the lowest average personnel costs, at EUR14.0 thousand per employee; the fifth lowest value among any of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy.

As EU-27 average personnel costs were proportionally not as low as apparent labour productivity in 2009, the resulting wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for these three subsectors were all below the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (128.4%) was recorded for landscape service activities, while the ratios for combined facilities support activities (115.6%) and cleaning activities (111.8%) were somewhat lower.

The pattern of relatively low productivity ratios was reversed when analysing gross operating profitability, as gross operating rates were higher than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) for two of the three subsectors within the services to buildings and landscape activities sector. The EU-27 gross operating rate for cleaning activities was 11.7%, although operating profitability (using this measure) rose considerably higher for landscape service activities (20.1%). The only exception was combined facilities support activities, where the gross operating rate was slightly (0.4 percentage points) below the non-financial business economy average.

Country analysis

Germany had the highest share (22.2%) of EU-27 value added within the services to buildings and landscape activities sector in 2009, with added value of EUR16219 million. This was considerably higher than the shares recorded by the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Italy – although all four of these Member States also registered double-digit shares of EU-27 value added. Germany had the highest share of value added for both the cleaning activities subsector (20.1%) and the landscape service activities subsector (31.4%), although the

added value generated in the United Kingdom's combined facilities support activities subsector (39.0% of the EU-27 total) was higher than in Germany.

The German services to buildings and landscape activities workforce of just over a million persons was the largest in the EU-27, accounting for in excess of one quarter (25.2%) of the sectoral total in 2009. Around three quarters (75.1%) of the EU-27's services to buildings and landscape activities workforce worked in one of five Member States – Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy and France (note that the data for the latter are in terms of employees and not persons employed).

In value added terms, Finland and Spain were the most specialised Member States in the services to buildings and landscape activities sector in 2009, as this sector generated 2.0% and 1.9% respectively of non-financial business economy value added. Finland was particularly specialised in the combined facilities support activities subsector, while Spain was the most specialised Member State for cleaning activities, and Germany for landscape service activities.

All but one of the Member States reported relatively low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for services to buildings and landscape activities in 2009. Latvia (178.5%) was the only country where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for this sector was above the national non-financial business economy average; it also recorded the highest ratio. At the other end of the range, Sweden was the only Member State to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for services to buildings and landscape activities that was below 100%.

There were relatively high levels of operating profitability for services to buildings and landscape activities, as demonstrated by the fact that only three Member States – Ireland, Portugal and Spain – reported that their gross operating rates in this sector were below national averages for the whole of the non-financial business economy. In contrast, the gross operating rate (26.9%) for Latvian services to buildings and landscape activities was the highest among the Member States and was some 2.8 times as high as the national non-financial business economy average (the biggest relative difference among the Member States).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the services to buildings and landscape activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division81.

This division includes the provision of a combination of support services within a client's facilities, a variety of cleaning activities as well as landscape activities. Combined facilities support activities involve the provision of a combination of support services within a client's facilities. These include general interior cleaning, maintenance, rubbish disposal, guard and security, mail routing, reception, laundry and related services to support operations within facilities. These support activities are performed by operating staff, which is not involved with or responsible for the core business or activities of the client.

Cleaning activities include the cleaning of all types of buildings, exterior cleaning of buildings, specialised cleaning activities for buildings or other specialised cleaning activities, cleaning of industrial machinery, cleaning of the inside of road and sea tankers, disinfecting and extermination activities for buildings and industrial machinery, bottle cleaning, street sweeping, snow and ice removal.

Landscape service activities include planting, care and maintenance of parks and gardens for private and public housing, industrial and commercial buildings, schools, hospitals, administrative buildings, church buildings and so on, as well as municipal grounds such as cemeteries. Also included is greenery for transport infrastructure, sports and playgrounds, around ponds, swimming pools and watercourses, and protective plants – for example against noise, wind or erosion.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- combined facilities support activities (Group81.1);
- cleaning activities (Group81.2);
- landscape service activities (Group81.3).

Excluded from combined facilities support activities is the provision of a single (only one) support service, as well as the provision of management and operating staff for the complete operation of a client's establishment (such as a hotel or restaurant). Excluded from cleaning activities are steam cleaning and blasting and similar activities for building exteriors (which are part of [specialised construction activities](#) , Division43) and automobile cleaning and car wash (part of [motor trades](#) , Division45). Excluded from landscape service activities are [construction activities](#) for landscaping purposes which are included within SectionF and landscape design and architecture activities (part of [architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis](#) , Division71).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Services to buildings and landscape activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Administrative and support service activities](#)

Sewerage statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the sewerage sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division 37](#). Sewerage and [water supply](#) are strongly related, with many enterprises offering both water supply and wastewater services, where sometimes the fees paid by users for water supply include the service of treating the resulting wastewater.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	9 670
Number of persons employed	139 600
Turnover (EUR million)	21 354
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	9 019
Personnel costs (EUR million)	4 518
Value added (EUR million)	12 646
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	8 128
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.1
Value added (1)	0.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	91.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	33.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	269.0
Gross operating rate (%)	38.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, sewerage (NACE Division 37), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added		Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
				(EUR million)			
EU-27	9 670	139 600	21 354	12 646	4 518	..	
Belgium	285	2 906	729.3	352.6	147.1	233.5	
Bulgaria	64	264	5.1	1.9	3.4	1.0	
Czech Republic	379	1 516	98.2	36.8	19.3	26.7	
Denmark (1)	148	2 662	492.6	269.0	97.4	232.2	
Germany	1 311	38 725	9 733.1	..	1 911.0	2 594.1	
Estonia	20	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	49	604	190.3	54.3	33.7	2.6	
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	486	4 875	558.7	237.4	154.3	61.1	
France (2)	837	11 547	1 718.0	673.4	513.1	..	
Italy	1 324	10 361	1 617.0	608.9	352.7	152.6	
Cyprus	63	376	69.4	44.4	13.8	102.5	
Latvia	51	1 477	33.4	27.6	12.5	51.5	
Lithuania	38	650	12.5	7.3	4.8	2.9	
Luxembourg	5	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	477	3 274	196.6	97.9	38.6	30.8	
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	130	4 330	663.6	243.9	165.8	144.9	
Austria	666	2 594	610.1	356.4	190.3	111.8	
Poland	1 771	33 093	1 251.4	880.4	357.6	831.2	
Portugal	77	1 541	169.5	102.4	41.8	210.0	
Romania	173	962	46.2	14.4	6.9	2.2	
Slovenia	31	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	26	273	15.1	5.8	3.5	4.1	
Finland	136	435	79.6	42.2	17.3	55.8	
Sweden	149	1 714	269.2	112.1	67.8	196.8	
United Kingdom	942	14 817	2 748.4	2 103.9	422.4	..	
Norway	146	842	125.7	62.7	41.5	20.2	
Switzerland	173	2 427	467.6	219.4	154.5	65.5	
Croatia	49	..	..	..	..	..

(1) 2008.

(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Key indicators, sewerage (NACE Division 37), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27	91.0	33.7	269.0	38.1	..
Belgium	135.1	54.6	247.3	33.7	59.5
Bulgaria	7.3	15.5	47.2	-29.2	53.8
Czech Republic	24.3	15.4	157.7	17.8	72.6
Denmark (1)	101.1	37.2	271.9	34.8	86.3
Germany	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	79.4	50.1	158.7	10.8	4.7
Greece	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	48.7	33.1	147.4	14.9	25.7
France	..	44.4	..	9.3	..
Italy	58.8	41.5	141.7	15.8	25.1
Cyprus	118.1	41.5	284.7	44.0	230.9
Latvia	18.7	8.5	219.8	45.3	186.5
Lithuania	11.2	7.5	150.5	19.8	40.3
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	29.9	12.9	231.5	30.2	31.5
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	56.1	43.4	129.1	8.6	59.6
Austria	139.0	41.1	338.3	42.0	31.4
Poland	26.6	11.4	234.4	41.8	94.4
Portugal	66.4	27.5	241.5	35.7	205.1
Romania	15.0	7.4	202.8	16.3	15.0
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	21.2	12.8	166.0	15.2	71.0
Finland	97.1	43.3	224.0	31.3	132.1
Sweden	65.4	43.0	152.1	16.5	175.5
United Kingdom	142.0	29.3	484.1	61.2	..
Norway	74.5	51.1	145.7	16.9	32.2
Switzerland	90.4	..	..	13.9	29.8
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..

(1) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Key indicators, sewerage (NACE Division 37), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 9670 enterprises operating with sewerage (Division37) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 139.6 thousand persons and generated EUR12646 million of value added. This relatively small sector employed 0.1% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) and contributed 0.2% of its total value added. Its share within water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (Section E) was 11.0% in employment terms and 16.1% in value added terms.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's sewerage sector in 2009 was EUR91 thousand per person employed, more than double the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and also well above the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (EUR62 thousand per person employed). Despite this high apparent labour productivity, average personnel costs within the EU-27's sewerage sector were only slightly elevated, at EUR33.7 thousand per employee compared with a EUR30.0 thousand per employee average for the non-financial business economy and a EUR31.5 thousand per employee average for water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. As a result, the sewerage sector posted a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 269.0%, which was the sixth highest for any NACE division within the EU-27's non-financial business economy in 2009, and far above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (196.8%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) stood at 38.1% for the EU-27's sewerage sector in 2009, nearly four times as high as the average for the non-financial business economy (9.7%) and close to double the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (20.9%). This was the second highest level of profitability (according to this measure) among the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy, lower only than that recorded for real estate activities (Division 68). It should be noted that this measure does not take account of depreciation or financial expenditure, which are typically higher in capital-intensive activities such as sewerage.

Country analysis

In employment terms, Germany recorded the highest share (27.7%) of the EU-27 workforce within the sewerage sector in 2009, slightly ahead of Poland (23.7%). The relative importance of the sewerage sector was highest in Poland, as it employed 0.4% of the Polish non-financial business economy workforce in 2009, around four

times the average for the EU-27. The next most specialised Member States (in employment terms) were Latvia (0.3% of non-financial business economy employment), Germany and Cyprus (both 0.2%). Generally the same Member States were also the most specialised in value added terms, although data is not available for Germany.

The high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27 in the sewerage sector in 2009 was pulled up by a very high ratio (484.1%) for the United Kingdom and also by Austria, Cyprus and Denmark, where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the sewerage sector were more than 100 percentage points higher than national averages for the whole of the non-financial business economy.

A similar situation was observed for the gross operating rate, as the United Kingdom recorded a rate of 61.2% which was the highest gross operating rate recorded in the United Kingdom in 2009 among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions; Latvia's gross operating rate of 45.3% was also the highest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions in Latvia. Most Member States recorded gross operating rates for the sewerage sector that were above their non-financial business economy averages, the exceptions (among Member States with data available) were Ireland, the Netherlands and most notably Bulgaria where a negative rate was observed.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the sewerage sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division37. This division includes the operation of sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities, the collecting and transporting of human or industrial wastewater from one or several users (as well as the collection of rain water) by means of sewerage networks, collectors, tanks and other means of transport (sewage vehicles and so on). Also included are the emptying and cleaning of cesspools and septic tanks, sinks and pits from sewage; the servicing of chemical toilets, treatment of wastewater by means of physical, chemical and biological processes like dilution, screening, filtering, sedimentation and so on, maintenance and the cleaning of sewers and drains.

This division contains one group and one class only and so there is no analysis of subsectors in this article.

The decontamination of surface water and groundwater at the place of pollution (part of [remediation and other waste management services](#) , Division39) is excluded.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Sewerage - NACE Rev. 2 \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: sewage](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities](#)

Shipbuilding statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers shipbuilding, corresponding to NACE Group 35.1, which is part of the [transport equipment](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the building and repairing of ships and boats.

Note that, unlike for motor vehicles, this activity does not include the manufacture of parts or (marine) engines.

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Italy	2 036	18.1	Italy	43.0	14.3	Romania	0.7
2	France	1 976	17.6	France	36.5	12.2	Lithuania	0.6
3	Germany	1 663	14.8	Poland	34.7	12.0	Finland	0.6
4	United Kingdom	1 607	14.3	United Kingdom	32.7	10.9	Estonia	0.5
5	Spain	979	8.7	Romania	30.7	10.2	Bulgaria	0.5

(1) Malta and Slovakia, not available; Estonia, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia, not available; Bulgaria, Estonia, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Building and repairing of ships and boats (NACE Group 35.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (thousand)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Bulk carriers, general cargo ships, container ships, ro-ro vessels, car carriers, gas carriers, etc., and other vessels for the transport of both persons and goods, sea-going	35.11.24.70	4 570	-	3 497	GT	-
Cruise ships, excursion boats for people, ferry boats, sea-going	35.11.21.30	4 225	-	841	GT	-
Sea-going motorboats for pleasure or sports (excluding outboard motorboats)	35.12.13.30	3 300	100	28	units	7
Sea-going sailboats for pleasure or sports	35.12.11.30	1 980	-	13	units	-
Rigid boats > 100 kg in weight and 7.5 m in length (including outboard motorboats, rowing boats and canoes)	35.12.13.97	1 408	-	9	units	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 35.12.13.30, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 100 million of the reported value).
Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Ships and boats (CPA Group 35.1). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

In 2006, there were 20.8 thousand [enterprises](#) in the [Transport and storage statistics](#)'s sector for the building and repairing of ships and boats (NACE Group 35.1). These enterprises generated EUR 11.2 billion of [value added](#) and employed an estimated 300.0 thousand persons. This sector contributed 5.8% of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM) value added, and 9.5% of the transport equipment workforce. The building and repairing of ships (NACE Class 35.11) was the largest subsector, with EUR 8.0 billion of value added and a workforce of an estimated 230.0 thousand persons, with the building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats (NACE Class 35.12) making up the rest of the sector.

Italy and France were the largest producers (in value added terms) in this sector within the Transport and storage statistics. In terms of [employment](#) the importance of this sector in Romania and Poland can be observed, as over 30.0 thousand persons worked in this sector in each of these countries, more than one tenth of the Transport and storage statistics total. Those Member States with a coastline tended to report relatively high value added specialisation in this sector, notably in the [Baltic Member States](#), Romania, Bulgaria, Finland and Greece. In fact, in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Finland more than half of transport equipment value added

was generated in this sector.

Output from the building and repairing of ships and boats declined in the Transport and storage statistics most years between 1997 and 2004, with an average contraction of 2.3% per year. During this period annual growth was only recorded in 2001. From 2004 onwards output expanded, only slightly in 2005, but more strongly in 2006 and 2007.

Expenditure and productivity

Gross **tangible investment** in the transport and storage statistics's sector for the building and repairing of ships and boats was EUR 1.1 billion in 2005, resulting in an **investment rate** of 11.0%. Personnel costs accounted for 21.9% of **operating expenditure** in this sector in 2006, above the transport equipment manufacturing average (15.9%). Among the transport equipment manufacturing subsectors the [[Transport and storage statistics's building and repairing of ships and boats sector recorded the lowest average **personnel costs** (EUR 30.2 thousand per employee), apparent **labour productivity** (EUR 37.4 thousand per person employed) and **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** (124.1%). Romania (95.6%) and Denmark (57.8%) both recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below parity in this sector, indicating that value added per person employed was lower than average personnel costs, while Ireland recorded a very large, negative ratio as Irish value added in this sector was negative.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)** , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the **PRODCOM** statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is central to economic development, as it provides the means for transporting both individuals and goods. Demand for transport equipment has risen as the volume of goods transported and the distance travelled by passengers have expanded greatly – see the article on **transport and storage statistics** for information on transport flows.

The issue of sustainable development is likely to play an important role in future product developments, as transport equipment manufacturers try to meet demands for more environmentally friendly transport solutions, for example, engines with lower fuel consumption or emissions.

Most transport equipment manufacturing activities are structured on the basis of complex pyramidal relationships between major manufacturers and several tiers of component suppliers, ranging from systems suppliers down to very small, specialised manufacturers that may provide a single component for a vehicle. It is common to find clusters of enterprises concentrated in regions around the leading producers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Coastal region statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Maritime ports freight and passenger statistics](#)
- [Maritime transport of goods - quarterly data](#)

Specialised construction activities statistics - NACE Rev. 2

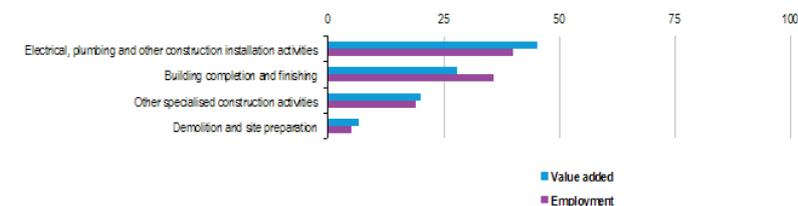
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for specialised construction activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division43](#). As well as work on new structures, renovation, repair and maintenance markets are also important for enterprises in this sector, for example, for enterprises involved with installation, completion and finishing activities.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	2 200
Number of persons employed (1 000)	8 695
Turnover (EUR million)	691 829
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	421 603
Personnel costs (EUR million)	189 824
Value added (EUR million)	268 404
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	78 580
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	10.6
Number of persons employed (1)	6.5
Value added (1)	4.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	31.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	31.3
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	98.5
Gross operating rate (%)	11.4

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, specialised construction activities (NACE Division43), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of specialised construction activities (NACE Division43), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Specialised construction activities	2 199.8	8 955.3	691 829	269 404	189 824
Demolition and site preparation	121.2	447.2	50 813	19 035	11 526
Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	755.7	3 473.5	314 956	121 512	87 986
Building completion and finishing	987.2	3 115.9	185 906	74 743	50 857
Other specialised construction activities	335.7	1 658.7	140 154	54 114	39 456

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, specialised construction activities (NACE Division 43), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Specialised construction activities	31.0	31.3	98.5	11.4
Demolition and site preparation	40.0	33.0	122.2	12.8
Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	35.0	31.5	111.2	10.6
Building completion and finishing	24.0	30.2	79.4	12.9
Other specialised construction activities	33.0	32.1	101.7	10.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, specialised construction activities (NACE Division 43), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Specialised construction activities	France	23.5	France	7.7
Demolition and site preparation	France	23.8	Finland	1.3
Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	France	17.8	Luxembourg	3.3
Building completion and finishing	France	25.9	France	2.4
Other specialised construction activities	France	32.7	France	2.2

(1) Denmark, 2008: the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in specialised construction activities (NACE Division 43), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27	2 199.8	8 955.3	691 829	269 404	189 824	
Belgium	63.9	194.4	26 060.0	8 152.1	4 933.3	1 856.2
Bulgaria	12.1	69.5	2 547.6	521.8	243.5	123.5
Czech Republic	112.9	198.4	9 723.2	2 515.1	1 158.4	418.2
Denmark (1)	30.1	170.1	18 734.4	7 806.7	5 973.0	612.1
Germany	212.0	1 175.8	103 350.8	41 301.7	32 175.3	2 569.8
Estonia	3.6	17.3	700.2	209.6	174.0	20.8
Ireland	33.9	41.7	7 943.0	2 544.1	2 471.2	106.2
Greece	67.1	117.6	4 381.5	1 725.8	708.4	103.7
Spain	194.8	815.9	64 812.5	26 251.6	20 021.5	2 263.3
France (2)	365.9	1 197.3	164 205.4	63 003.8	50 449.8	
Italy	440.2	1 174.0	85 721.2	32 953.6	20 034.7	3 063.1
Cyprus	4.1	13.5	830.6	401.7	269.9	25.5
Latvia	4.2	25.5	878.2	205.4	130.7	29.7
Lithuania	6.6	33.4	747.6	225.0	210.6	25.4
Luxembourg	1.9	23.0	2 513.9	1 053.5	838.4	37.2
Hungary	48.9	120.0	4 242.1	1 063.5	625.4	91.2
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	65.0	281.8	38 621.1	14 618.3	9 794.9	1 073.9
Austria	25.1	176.4	19 362.8	8 014.5	5 356.2	472.5
Poland	152.2	424.1	14 699.6	4 991.5	2 024.0	507.0
Portugal	49.5	152.9	7 543.3	2 940.6	1 870.0	354.6
Romania	25.1	150.0	4 437.4	1 228.8	636.0	310.5
Slovenia	15.1	45.0	2 517.9	794.6	534.0	117.0
Slovakia	3.1	30.9	1 668.4	468.4	324.5	46.5
Finland	23.5	89.4	10 338.0	4 248.8	2 866.3	546.2
Sweden	62.4	203.7	21 369.4	8 661.9	6 469.7	786.9
United Kingdom	170.8	837.7	77 252.3	34 485.3	20 150.1	1 278.5
Norway	28.6	111.9	15 886.8	6 578.3	4 987.2	463.0
Switzerland	16.7	205.7	24 052.9	11 950.0	9 668.7	614.2
Croatia	15.9	62.9	2 178.9	788.0	457.5	57.5

(1) 2008.
(2) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, specialised construction activities (NACE Division 43), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	31.0	31.3	98.5	11.4	9.0
Belgium	44.2	39.9	110.8	12.3	22.8
Bulgaria	7.5	4.0	187.9	10.9	23.7
Czech Republic	12.7	11.9	106.7	14.0	16.6
Denmark (2)	45.9	40.3	113.8	9.8	7.8
Germany	35.1	33.2	105.9	8.8	6.2
Estonia	12.1	10.6	114.5	5.1	9.9
Ireland	61.0	63.8	95.6	0.9	4.2
Greece	14.7	16.1	91.4	23.2	6.0
Spain	32.2	32.5	99.0	9.6	8.6
France	.	42.1	.	7.6	.
Italy	27.8	30.8	90.4	14.7	9.5
Cyprus	29.8	23.6	126.1	12.9	6.3
Latvia	8.1	5.3	153.6	8.5	14.5
Lithuania	6.7	6.7	101.1	1.9	11.3
Luxembourg	45.8	36.8	124.2	8.6	3.5
Hungary	8.9	7.0	125.9	10.3	8.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	51.9	45.9	113.1	12.5	7.3
Austria	45.4	34.1	133.3	13.7	5.9
Poland	11.8	7.8	151.3	20.2	10.2
Portugal	17.3	13.1	132.2	10.2	13.4
Romania	8.3	4.4	189.5	13.6	25.1
Slovenia	17.7	15.8	111.8	10.4	14.7
Slovakia	15.2	10.6	142.9	8.6	9.9
Finland	47.5	38.2	124.5	13.4	12.9
Sweden	42.5	39.2	108.6	10.3	9.1
United Kingdom	41.2	28.5	144.6	18.6	3.7
Norway	58.8	51.1	115.1	10.0	7.0
Switzerland	58.1	.	.	9.5	5.1
Croatia	12.5	9.1	137.4	15.2	7.3

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_con_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, specialised construction activities (NACE Division 43), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_con_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

In terms of a simple count of the number of enterprises, the specialised construction activities sector (Division 43) was by far the largest of the three NACE divisions within **construction** (Section F) in the EU-27 in 2009. In total there were 2.2 million enterprises active in this sector, equivalent to 69.3% of all construction enterprises and more than one in ten (10.6%) enterprises in the whole of the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95). These enterprises employed 8.7 million persons, equivalent to 6.5% of the non-financial business economy workforce and 59.2% of the construction workforce. They generated EUR 268 404 million of value added which was approximately 4.8% of the non-financial business economy total and 52.4% of the construction total. These figures suggest that the specialised construction activities sector is composed of a very large number of relatively small enterprises.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's specialised construction activities sector in 2009 was EUR 31 thousand per person employed. This was the lowest apparent labour productivity among the three construction NACE divisions and was around 25% lower than the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed). Despite this low level of apparent labour productivity, **average personnel costs** within the EU-27's specialised construction activities sector were, at EUR 31.3 thousand per employee, above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee) and the construction average (EUR 30.6 thousand per employee). Low apparent labour productivity and high average personnel costs resulted in a low **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** – an indicator that is derived by combining the two previous measures. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's specialised construction activities sector in 2009 was just 98.5%, indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity, a situation repeated in only three other NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy in 2009.

Often a low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio is accompanied by a low **gross operating rate** (the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and **turnover**), but this was not the case for the EU-27's specialised construction activities sector where the gross operating rate was 11.4%, which was above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and the construction average (10.6%). This combination of a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below 100% and a high gross operating rate is unusual – it also occurs for the **computer and personal and household goods repair activity** (Division 95). The relatively high gross operating surplus for the specialised construction activities sector occurs because of a combination of elements: there are many working proprietors and/or unpaid family workers in this sector, and so the share of paid employees in the total number of persons employed is low (69.7% compared with a construction average of 75.9%); this leads to a relatively low level of total (rather than average) personnel costs, which in turn results in a relatively high gross operating

surplus. Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that the large number of working proprietors and unpaid family workers need to be recompensed from the gross operating surplus, which should also cover depreciation and financial expenditure.

Sectoral analysis

Within the EU-27 the two largest specialised construction subsectors were electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities (Group43.2, hereafter referred to as the construction installation subsector) and building completion and finishing (Group43.3). Together they contributed around three quarters of sectoral value added and employment in the EU-27 in 2009 – see Figure 1. The third largest subsector was other specialised construction activities (Group43.9) which contributed around one fifth of sectoral employment and value added, between three and four times the size of the smallest subsector, namely the demolition and site preparation subsector (Group43.1).

The productivity of the four subsectors varied from EUR24 thousand of value added per person employed for the EU-27's building completion and finishing subsector to EUR40 thousand per person employed for demolition and site preparation. The range in average personnel costs was much narrower, although the highest and lowest values were recorded in the same subsectors: from a low of EUR30.2 thousand per employee for building completion and finishing rising to EUR33.0 thousand per employee for demolition and site preparation.

The low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's specialised construction activities sector as a whole was pulled downwards by the building completion and finishing subsector, as the ratio for this activity was just 79.4%; this was not only the lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the EU-27's construction NACE groups in 2009, but also the lowest among all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was also below the construction average of 113.9% for the other specialised construction activities subsector and for the construction installation subsector, while it peaked at 122.5% for demolition and site preparation, which was nevertheless below the non-financial business economy average.

In contrast to the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, the gross operating rate for these four subsectors within the EU-27 was within a narrow range: for the other specialised construction activities and construction installation subsectors the gross operating rate was close to the construction average (10.6%); for the two remaining subsectors it reached close to 13%.

Country analysis

In value added terms, France had the largest specialised construction activities sector among the Member States in 2009 and recorded the highest level of value added among the Member States across each of the four subsectors. France's share of EU-27 value added averaged 23.5% for the whole of the specialised construction activities sector, and rose as high as 32.7% for the other specialised construction activities subsector.

The relative importance of specialised construction activities was also highest in France, as this sector contributed 7.7% to non-financial business economy value added in 2009, ahead of Luxembourg (7.0%) and Denmark (6.5%). The Member States that were least specialised in the specialised construction activities sector in 2009 were Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovakia, where this sector contributed less than 3.0% of non-financial business economy value added.

The very low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio recorded for the EU-27's specialised construction activities sector in 2009 was a reflection of particularly low ratios in several Member States: two of the largest Member States, Italy and Spain, recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios below 100%, as did Greece and Ireland. Only one Member State (among those with data available) recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the specialised construction activities sector that was around the same level as its national average for the whole of the non-financial business economy, namely Bulgaria.

Despite recording the second lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the Member States, Greece registered a gross operating rate of 23.2% for specialised construction activities in 2009; this was more than double the EU-27 average and the highest ratio among the Member States. In contrast, Ireland recorded the

third lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (below 100%), but its gross operating rate was just 0.9%, the lowest among the Member States.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the specialised construction activities sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division43. This division includes specialised construction activities, also referred to as special trades, in other words, the construction of parts of buildings and civil engineering works or preparation therefore. These activities are usually specialised in one aspect common to different structures, requiring specialised skills. Specialised construction activities are mostly carried out under subcontract, but especially in repair construction it is done directly for the owner of the property. Building finishing and building completion activities are usually performed at the site of the construction, although parts of the job may be carried out in a special (work)shop.

Demolition and site preparation includes activities of preparing a site for subsequent construction activities, including the demolition/wrecking and removal of previously existing structures, earth moving, excavation, landfill, levelling and grading of construction sites, trench digging, rock removal, blasting, and so on. Also included is building site drainage, drainage of agricultural or forestry land, site preparation for mining and test drilling and boring.

Construction installation activities include electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installation, as well as the installation of elevators, escalators, automated and revolving doors, lightning conductors, vacuum cleaning systems as well as thermal, sound or vibration insulation.

Building completion and finishing includes: plastering; joinery installation such as doors, windows, frames, staircases, fitted kitchens, built-in cupboards, shop fittings, ceilings and movable partitions; fitting or laying of floor and wall coverings of wood, carpet, linoleum, stone, tiles or wallpaper; interior and exterior painting and glazing; cleaning of new buildings after construction and other building completion and finishing work.

Other specialised construction activities include roofing activities such as the erection of roofs and roof covering as well as specialisation in one aspect common to different kinds of structures, requiring specialised skill or equipment: the construction of foundations; damp proofing and water proofing works; de-humidification of buildings; shaft sinking; the erection of non-self-manufactured steel elements; bricklaying and stone setting; scaffolding; the erection of chimneys and industrial ovens; the construction of outdoor swimming pools; renting (with operator) of cranes and other building equipment which cannot be allocated to a specific construction type, with operator.

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- demolition and site preparation (Group43.1);
- electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities (Group43.2);
- building completion and finishing (Group43.3);
- other specialised construction activities (Group43.9).

The information presented in this article does not cover the decontamination of soil (which forms part of [remediation activities and other waste management services](#) , Division39), the drilling of production oil or gas wells (included within the [extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas](#) , Division06), or oil and gas field exploration, geophysical, geological and seismic surveying (included in [architectural and engineering activities](#);

[technical testing and analysis](#) , Division71). Furthermore, the renting of construction machinery and equipment without operator (classified within [rental and leasing activities](#) , Division77) is also excluded.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for construction (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_na_con_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Construction broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 F) (sbs_sc_con_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Specialised construction activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Construction](#)
- [Joint research centre](#) , see:
- [Euro codes](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Energy efficiency in buildings](#)
- [Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: construction and demolition](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Construction](#)

Specialised in-store food retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers specialised in-store food retail trade, corresponding to NACE Group 52.2, which is part of the [retail trade and repair](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the retail sale in specialised stores of:

- food;
- beverages;
- tobacco.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Specialised in-store food retailing	500.5	130 000	26 000	1 450.0	100.0	100.0
Fruit and vegetables	74.0	13 000	2 500	170.0	9.6	11.7
Meat and meat products	120.0	32 356	6 879	367.6	26.5	25.4
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	34.9	6 813	1 198	76.3	4.6	5.3
Bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery	67.0	13 300	4 190	264.0	16.1	18.2
Alcoholic and other beverages	38.7	20 375	2 862	145.9	11.0	10.1
Tobacco products	65.0	22 205	4 256	151.4	16.4	10.4
Other food, beverages and tobacco	96.0	22 000	4 400	270.0	16.9	18.6

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Specialised in-store food retailing (NACE Group 52.2). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

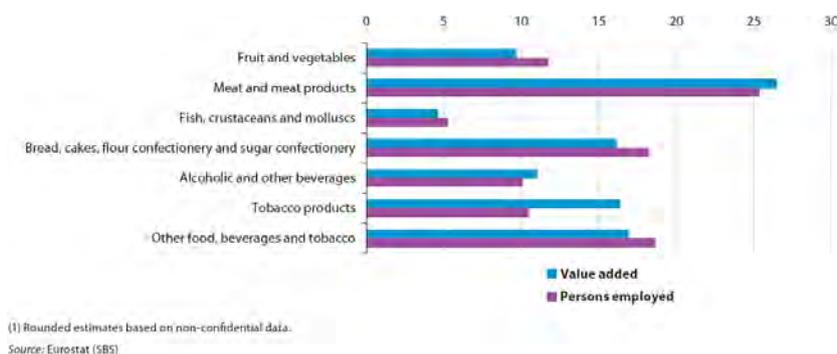
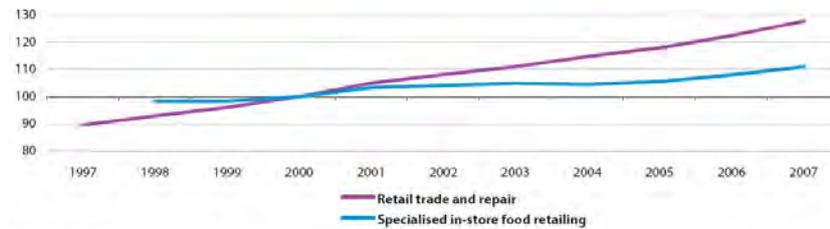


Figure 1: Specialised in-store food retailing (NACE Group 52.2). Relative weight within specialised in-store food retailing, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1).

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Italy	4 699	18.1	Spain	265.2	18.3	Greece	1.3
2	Spain	4 651	17.9	Italy	213.1	14.7	Spain	0.9
3	United Kingdom	4 044	15.6	United Kingdom	194.0	13.4	Italy	0.7
4	France	3 358	12.9	Germany	184.4	12.7	Cyprus	0.6
5	Germany	3 344	12.9	Poland	114.3	7.9	Poland	0.5

(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Specialised in-store food retailing (NACE Group 52.2). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (ST5)

Figure 2: Specialised in-store food retailing (NACE Group 52.2). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100).

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Specialised in-store food retailing (1)	13 300	103 000	3 270	17.9	14.3
Fruit and vegetables (2)	1 100	10 300	326	14.7	12.2
Meat and meat products	3 794	25 225	901	18.7	16.1
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs (1)	595	5 560	144	15.7	13.7
Bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery (1)	2 730	8 800	398	15.9	14.1
Alcoholic and other beverages (3)	1 686	17 169	295	19.6	15.7
Tobacco products	1 192	18 211	382	28.1	16.4
Other food, beverages and tobacco (1)	2 100	18 000	700	16.3	11.7

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; investment in tangible goods, 2005.
(3) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Specialised in-store food retailing (NACE Group 52.2). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

The EU-27's specialised food retailing sector (NACE Group 52.2) consisted of 0.5 million enterprises in 2006 which generated EUR 130 billion of turnover and EUR 26 billion of value added. Therefore, specialised food retailing contributed 6.2% of retail trade and repair (NACE Division 52) value added, while its contribution to retail trade and repair turnover was 5.7%: both of these shares were well below the sector's 13.2% share of the total number of enterprises in retail trade and repair, indicating a large number of relatively small (on average) enterprises in the specialised food retailing sector.

The specialised food retailing sector employed 1.45 million people in the EU-27, equivalent to 8.3% of the retail trade and repair workforce. The share of employees in persons employed was 64.1%, substantially below the retail trade and repair average (79.7%), and in fact, the fifth lowest rate of all NACE groups within the non-financial business economy.

The largest subsector in the EU-27's specialised food retailing sector was the retail sale of meat and meat products (NACE Class 52.22), which alone provided around one quarter of the total turnover, value added and employment.

Overall, specialised food retailing was particularly important in Spain and Italy, which had higher turnover, value added and employment than any other Member State. Unsurprisingly they were both among the most specialised of the Member States¹³¹ in this sector, only behind Greece, where specialised food retailing contributed 1.3% to the non-financial business economy in terms of value added.

¹³¹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Among the Member States¹³² some individual subsections have a particular significance. The specialised retailing of beverages was important in Estonia, where it contributed more than three quarters of specialised food retailing turnover, slightly less than five times the EU-27 average. Specialised retailing of fruit and vegetables contributed nearly two fifths of Cypriot turnover in this sector, close to four times the EU-27 average, while in Austria specialised retailing of tobacco generated 63.7% of the sector's turnover, 3.7 times as much as the EU-27 average.

Annualised short-term statistics show generally weak growth in turnover for the EU-27's specialised food retailing sector over the period 1998 to 2007. Indeed, the index registered a negative rate of change in 2004 (-0.4%) and only once, in 2001, did growth exceed 3%. Over the whole period, the index averaged growth of 1.4% per year, just over one third of the average rate (3.6%) for retail trade and repair during the same period.

Expenditure and productivity

In 2006 specialised food retailing had a slightly lower than average (for retail trade and repair) [investment rate](#) in the EU-27, 12.6%, resulting from investments valued at EUR 3.3 billion.

[Personnel costs](#) represented 11.4% of the [operating expenditure](#) of specialised food retailers. The subsector of the retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery (NACE Class 52.24) recorded a much higher share of personnel costs, 23.7%, twice the sectoral average. On the other hand, a particularly low share of personnel costs (in operating expenditure) was recorded for the retail sale of tobacco products and of beverages (NACE Classes 52.25 and 52.26), both sectors where the share of the purchases of goods and services may be inflated by consumption taxes.

EU-27 apparent [labour productivity](#) for the specialised food retailing sector was EUR 17.9 thousand per person employed in 2006, while average personnel costs were EUR 14.3 thousand per employee. Both values were particularly low: the productivity indicator was the seventh lowest of all non-financial business economy NACE groups, while average personnel costs were sixth lowest. Nevertheless the resulting [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for this sector was 125.4% in 2006, only slightly below the retail trade and repair average (128.1%). Among the NACE classes that compose the sector, particularly high apparent labour productivity was recorded for the retail sale of tobacco products (NACE Class 52.26), and despite higher than average personnel costs this subsector recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, 171.4%.

Among the Member States¹³³, wage adjusted labour productivity ratios for specialised food retailing were below national non-financial business economy averages in all of the Member States in 2006, while in Greece and Hungary this ratio was below 100%, indicating that apparent labour productivity was lower than average personnel costs.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#).

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According

¹³²Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Poland, 2005; Ireland, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden, incomplete; Malta, not available.

¹³³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from [e-commerce](#) in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the [European Commission](#) put forward a [proposal COM\(2008\) 614](#) for a Directive on consumer rights, to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

Food retailing specialists are generally small retail outlets that do not belong to national or international chains, for example, fruit and vegetable shops, bakers, butchers and fishmongers. Contrary to many non-food items, food is a typically inelastic good, which means that when prices rise, consumers generally do not cut back as much on the total quantity purchased, although price changes may influence the choice of brand or retailer chosen by individual customers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

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Other Information

- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [Comparative price levels of consumer goods and services](#)
- [GDP per capita, consumption per capita and price level indices](#)
- [Purchasing power parities as example of international statistical cooperation](#)
- [Retail trade and repair statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Specialised in-store non-food retail trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers specialised in-store non-food retail trade, corresponding to NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4, which are part of the [retail trade and repair](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- dispensing chemists, retailers of medical, orthopaedic, cosmetic and toilet articles (NACE Group 52.3);
- other specialised in-store retailing of new goods (NACE Group 52.4), such as shops selling clothes, shoes, furniture, books or electrical items.

This sub-sector does not include the retailing of second-hand goods in stores, which is covered in [the article on second-hand goods in-store retail trade](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (1)	1 066.6		210 878	8 553.2	100.0	100.0
Pharmaceuticals & medical goods, cosmetics & toiletries	200.8	204 320	44 153	1 262.4	19.4	14.8
Dispensing chemists (2)	126.3	150 000	32 000	800.0	15.2	9.4
Medical and orthopaedic goods (2)	21.6	13 100	4 120	121.0	2.0	1.4
Cosmetic and toilet articles	52.9	37 188	7 575	331.9	3.6	3.9
Other specialised in-store new goods retailing (1, 2)	1 765.8		170 000	7 290.8	80.6	85.2
Textiles	89.4	13 000	3 000	210.0	1.4	2.5
Clothing (2, 3)	360.8	180 000	41 803	1 707.2	19.8	20.0
Footwear and leather goods	84.5	38 959	9 586	409.2	4.5	4.8
Furniture, lighting equipment and household articles n.e.c.	179.8	111 515	24 735	861.3	11.7	10.1
Electrical household appliances and radio and television	102.3	91 749	14 217	517.2	6.7	6.0
Hardware paints and glass	141.3	113 813	21 943	765.1	10.4	8.9
Books, newspapers and stationery	133.5	41 690	8 649	427.9	4.1	5.0
Other retail sale in specialized stores (1, 2)	669.5		50 000	2 337.3	23.7	27.3

(1) Value added, 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(3) Number of enterprises, value added and number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 1: Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (2)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (3)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	42 846	19.1	Germany	1 489.8	17.4	Greece	6.5
2	United Kingdom	42 748	18.2	United Kingdom	1 349.7	15.8	Cyprus	6.4
3	France	35 682	16.3	Italy	972.1	11.4	Portugal	4.9
4	Italy	24 706	11.7	Spain	941.8	11.0	France	4.5
5	Spain	22 574	10.1	France	889.1	10.4	Latvia	4.2

(1) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; value added, Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; share in EU-27, 2005.

(2) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.

(3) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 2: Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

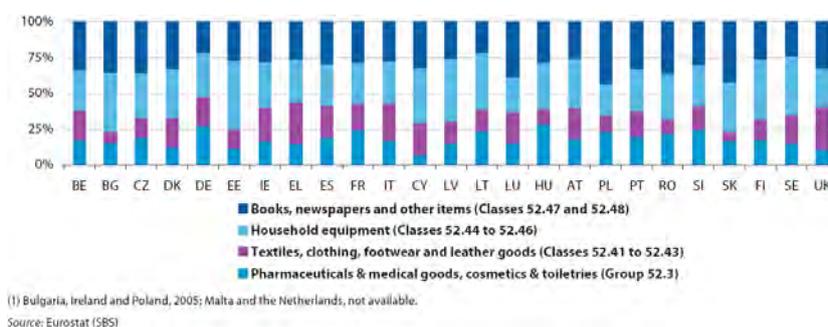


Figure 1: Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4). Breakdown of turnover, 2006 (%) (1)

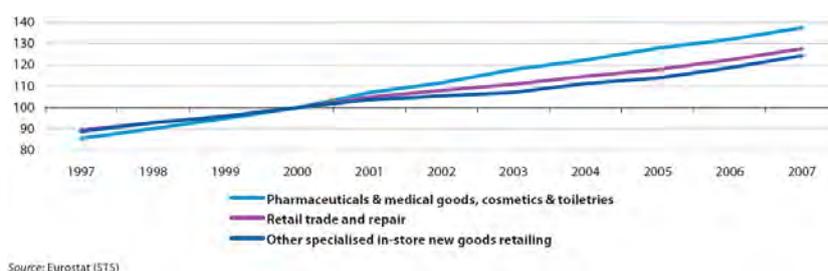


Figure 2: Specialised in-store new goods retailing other than food (NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

In 2006, the EU-27's sector of specialised retailing other than food (NACE Groups 52.3 and 52.4) consisted of 2.0 million enterprises which generated in excess of EUR 1000 billion of turnover and EUR 210.9 billion of value added (2005). As such, this sector contributed more than half (53.8%) of the total value added generated in the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector (NACE Division 52).

The sector of specialised retailing other than food employed 8.6 million persons in 2006, equivalent to 49.0% of the EU-27's retail trade and repair total. Paid employees accounted for 78.6% of all persons employed in 2006, close to the retail trade and repair average. The paid employment rate was highest (87.5%) in the activity of dispensing chemists (NACE Class 52.31), and lowest (52.4%) for the retail sale of textiles (NACE Class 52.41).

Among the two NACE groups that make up specialised retailing other than food, the subsector concerning other specialised retailing of new goods (NACE Group 52.4) was by far the largest in terms of value added and employment, contributing at least four fifths of the sectoral total for both of these indicators.

Turning to the Member States, specialised retailing other than food was largest in Germany in terms of value added and employment, followed by the United Kingdom. The contribution of both of these Member States was a little under one fifth of the EU-27 value added total, while they contributed less in employment terms. In terms of this sector's contribution to non-financial business economy value added, Greece and Cyprus were the most specialised Member States¹³⁴, as this sector accounted for around 6.5% of their non-financial business economy value added. When looking at a breakdown of retailing turnover among four main groupings of non-food activities¹³⁵, the specialised retailing of household equipment (NACE Classes 52.44 to 52.46) was the largest in 14 of the Member States, reaching a 48.0% share in Estonia. The specialised retailing of books, newspapers and other items (NACE Classes 52.47 and 52.48) was the largest in the remaining 11 Member States, with Poland recording a 43.5% share of specialised retailing other than food in these activities. Turning to the smaller groupings, specialised retailing of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (NACE Classes 52.41 to 52.43) generated close to 30% of turnover in the United Kingdom and Greece, while dispensing chemists, retailers of medical, orthopaedic, cosmetic and toilet articles (NACE Group 52.3) contributed more than one quarter of the sector's value added in Hungary and Germany.

Annualised short-term statistics show the turnover index in the two NACE groups covered by the EU-27's

¹³⁴Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

¹³⁵Bulgaria, Ireland and Poland, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

sector of specialised retailing other than food. In both activities there was uninterrupted growth over the period 1997 to 2007. Dispensing chemists, retailers of medical, orthopaedic, cosmetic and toilet articles recorded average turnover growth of 4.9% per year over the period observed. In contrast, sales grew at a somewhat slower pace for other specialised retailing of new goods, with average growth of 3.4% per year (below the 3.6% average for the whole of retail trade and repair).

Expenditure and productivity

Specialised retailing other than food had the second highest level of **tangible investment** in the EU-27's retail trade and repair sector in 2006, valued at EUR 27.0 billion, 44.0% of the retail trade and repair total. The **investment rate** was 11.7% in 2005, 3.0 percentage points below the retail trade and repair average. Dispensing chemists, retailers of medical, orthopaedic, cosmetic and toilet articles recorded an investment rate of just 6.6% in 2006, in contrast to the rate of 13.0% (in 2005) recorded for other specialised retailing of new goods.

An analysis of **operating expenditure** shows that in the EU-27's sector of specialised retailing other than food some 14.0% of the total was dedicated to **personnel costs** in 2005, a share rising to 14.3% for other specialised retailing of new goods, and dropping to 13.4% in 2006 for dispensing chemists, retailers of medical, orthopaedic, cosmetic and toilet articles.

With apparent **labour productivity** of EUR 25.4 thousand per person employed in 2005 and personnel costs of EUR 18.9 thousand per employee, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** in the EU-27's sector of specialised retailing other than food averaged 134.9%: all three of these indicators were above the retail trade and repair average in the same year. The subsector concerning dispensing chemists, retailers of medical, orthopaedic, cosmetic and toilet articles recorded higher apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs in 2006, and the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this subsector reached 152.7%.

Across all the Member States for which data are available¹³⁶, the lowest wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for specialised retailing other than food was 101.5%, recorded in Italy. None of the Member States recorded a wage adjusted labour productivity in specialised retailing other than food that was higher than the average for the non-financial business economy, the closest being in Slovakia and France.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)**.

Context

Retailing is typically the final stage of distribution between producers and consumers. Since the development of the Internet, there has been an increasing use of commerce via the web. As such, there has been a gradual shift from traditional methods of purchasing from stores or markets to purchasing remotely. According to Eurostat's information society statistics, some 12% of the turnover of distributive trades (including motor trades (NACE Division 50) and wholesale trades (NACE Division 51), as well as retail trade and repair) enterprises with ten or more persons employed was derived from **e-commerce** in 2008. According to the same source, one quarter of the EU-27's population ordered or bought goods or services for private use through the Internet in 2008 (during the three months preceding the survey). Note that these figures refer to goods and services supplied to individuals by all sectors of the economy, not just enterprises that are specialised in retail sales.

In October 2008, the **European Commission** put forward a **proposal COM(2008) 614** for a Directive on consumer rights, to try to make purchases easier and safer, whether in-store or not. The proposal covers the provision of price information, protection against late delivery and non-delivery, as well as setting out rights on issues such

¹³⁶Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

as cooling-off periods, returns, refunds, repairs and guarantees and unfair contract term.

This article deals with the retailing of consumer non-durable, semi-durable and durable goods. Among the retailing of non-durable goods are pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and toilet articles, while semi-durable goods include items such as clothing and footwear. Electrical household appliances and radio and television equipment are examples of durable goods. Compared with food retailing, non-food retailing is more strongly influenced by the general [economic cycle](#) . Most non-food items are bought less frequently or at a certain period of the year, although there are examples (such as newspapers) of non-durable, non-food products that are purchased on a frequent basis.

Further Eurostat information

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- [COM\(2008\) 614](#) of 8 October 2008 on consumer rights

See also

- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Stone, abrasive and insulating materials production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the production of stone, abrasive and insulating materials, which is part of the [other non-metallic minerals](#) sector. The activities covered in this article correspond to two different [NACE Rev 1.1](#) groups, which are:

- the working of stone (NACE Group 26.7), which includes the activities of cutting, shaping and finishing stone;
- the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (NACE Group 26.8), which includes the production of abrasive products, non-metallic mineral yarns, and mineral insulating materials (for both heat or sound insulation).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (2)	406	38 627	11 102	301.3	100.0	100.0
Cutting, shaping and finishing of ornamental and building stone	37.0	17 000	6 400	203.4	54.0	67.5
Other non-metallic mineral products (2)	3.7	21 627	5 102	97.9	46.0	32.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Value added, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone; manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Groups 26.7 and 26.8). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

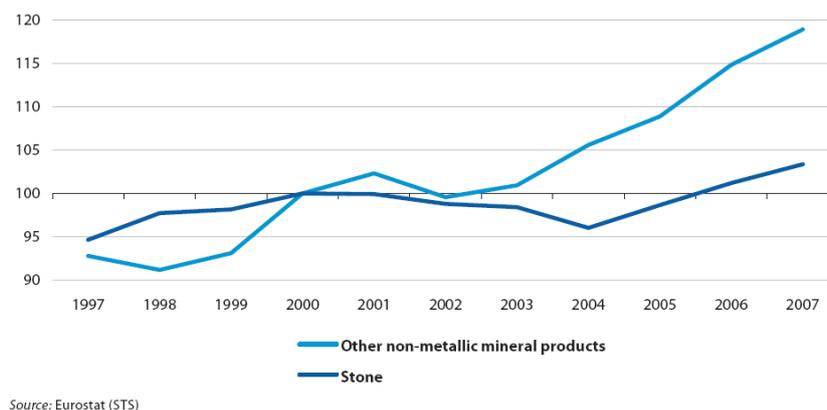


Figure 1: Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone; manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (NACE Groups 26.7 and 26.8). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100).

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Bituminous mixtures based on natural and artificial aggregate and bitumen or natural asphalt as a binder	26.82.13.00	3 436	-	72 779	kg	-
Worked monumental/building stone and articles thereof, in marble, travertine and alabaster excluding tiles, cubes/similar articles, largest surface < 7 cm ² , setts, kerbstones, flagstones	26.70.11.00	3 325	-	9 817	kg	-
Worked monumental or building stone and articles thereof, of granite excluding tiles, cubes and similar articles, largest surface area is < 7 cm ² , setts, kerbstones and flagstones	26.70.12.60	2 991	3	6 575	kg	†
Slag wool; rock wool and similar mineral wools and mixtures thereof; in bulk; sheets or rolls	26.82.16.10	2 237	-	2 451	kg	-
Roofing or water-proofing felts based on bitumen (in rolls)	26.82.12.53	1 952	-	942	m ²	-

(†) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 1 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 26.70.12.60, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 3 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (CPA Groups 26.7 and 26.8). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

Working of stone

There were 37.0 thousand enterprises in the Member States for whom the working of stone (NACE Group 26.7) was their main activity in 2006. These enterprises employed 203.4 thousand persons, about one in every eight people (12.8%) within the total EU-27 workforce of other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (NACE Division 26). From a turnover of EUR 17.0 billion, the EU-27's working of stone subsector created EUR 6.4 billion of added value, which represented 8.0% of the value added generated by the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector as a whole.

Just over one half (51.2%) of the value added generated by the EU-27's working of stone subsector in 2006 was generated in Italy and Spain, two countries that were also amongst the most specialised in this activity. Among the Member States for which information is available¹³⁷, Portugal was the most specialised in this activity, the relative contribution of the working of stone subsector to non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added being almost three times the EU-27 average in 2006.

The cumulative fall in the EU-27's production index for the working of stone in the period between 2001 and 2004 took output back close to its level recorded for 1997. In the three years through to 2007, however, the production index for the working of stone rose at a similar rate to the index for other non-metallic mineral products, resulting in an average rate of growth in output over the ten year period of 0.9% per year.

Tangible investment of EUR 0.9 billion in the EU-27's working of stone subsector in 2006 corresponded to 5.9% of investment across the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector. In comparison to the level of value added generated by the working of stone subsector, this corresponded to an investment rate of 14.1%, which was significantly lower than the average rate (19.1%) recorded for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in 2006.

Average personnel costs of EUR 23.5 thousand per employee within the EU-27's working of stone subsector were EUR 7.1 thousand less than the average across other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in 2006. Nevertheless, personnel costs in the subsector accounted for a much higher proportion of operating expenditure than across other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (26.8% compared with 21.6%), underlining the relatively labour-intensive nature of working with stone.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's working of stone subsector was EUR 31.5 thousand of value added per person employed in 2006, just over one third (37.5%) less than the average generated by each person employed within other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities. Despite relatively low personnel costs in this subsector, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the working of stone subsector (133.7%) remained lower than that for any of the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities at the NACE group level and well below the average for all of these activities (164.5%).

¹³⁷Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; the Czech Republic, Malta and the Netherlands not available.

Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products

The manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (NACE Group 26.8) was an activity that employed 97.9 thousand persons in 2006 (6.2% of the other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing workforce) in 3.7 thousand enterprises across the EU-27. These enterprises generated EUR 5.1 billion of value added in 2005, equivalent to just over one quarter (26.0%) of the subsector's turnover. By far the largest of the two activities within this miscellaneous group was the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (NACE Class 28.82), which generated EUR 4.2 billion of added value in 2006 compared with EUR 1.5 billion for the production of abrasive products (NACE Class 26.81).

A little less than one third (31.1%) of the value added generated by the EU-27's miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products manufacturing subsector in 2005 came from Germany, which was about three times the size of the next largest contributions from Italy (11.0%) and the United Kingdom (10.2%). However, the relative contribution of this activity to the value added of the [non-financial business economy](#) was greatest in Slovenia (0.5%), about five times the average for the EU-27 as a whole.

The development of the EU-27's production index for miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products manufacturing was broadly similar to that for all other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing during the period between 1997 and 2007, albeit with a much steeper rise in output through from 2003. Over the ten-year period, the output of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products rose by an average 2.5% per year.

[Tangible investment](#) in the EU-27's miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products manufacturing subsector was EUR 1.2 billion in 2006. Tangible investment within the subsector represented 7.5% of all tangible investment across the activities of other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in 2006. The level of tangible investment in this subsector was in line with its relative contribution to the value added generated across other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing as a whole, resulting in similar rates of investment, 17.3% in 2005 compared with an average of 17.7% for other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing.

Although [personnel costs](#) of EUR 38.9 thousand per employee on average in the EU-27's miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products manufacturing subsector in 2005 were just over one quarter (27.1%) more than the average across all other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing, they represented a smaller share of operating expenditure (20.1% for the subsector compared with 23.5% across other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing in the same year).

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products manufacturing subsector was EUR 52.3 thousand per person employed in 2005, which was 13.7% higher than the average across other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. However, with average personnel costs being so much higher, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for this subsector (134.4%) in 2005 was much lower than the corresponding ratio (150.6% in 2005) for the EU-27's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing activities.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The processes of transforming mineral raw materials such as clay, lime, sand or stone into other non-metallic mineral products (for use, among others, by construction, food and beverages manufacturing, or households in the form of consumer durables) tend to be energy-intensive. Indeed, energy costs accounted for 9.5% of the purchases of goods and services in the EU's other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing sector in 2006, the second highest ratio after non-energy mining and quarrying (NACE Subsection CB) among the industrial

structural business statistics sectors. Within this sector, the share of energy costs in purchases of goods and services reached 14.9% for the EU-27's ceramic goods and clay products manufacturing subsector.

Current policy initiatives are focused on environmental impacts, energy strategies, and health and safety. Under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), independent consultants delivered studies to the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry](#) on the competitiveness of the ceramics and glass sectors in October 2008.

Challenges were identified, including ensuring the availability of energy and raw materials at affordable prices, the need to minimise energy waste, reduce energy use, as well as maintaining emissions within targets and removing tariff and non-tariff international barriers to trade. Suggested areas of development were a focus on the high quality and high value products end of the market, investment in cleaner technologies and environmental management systems, investment in more efficient and flexible automation technologies, improved and more targeted skills training programmes and efforts at a policy level to establish EU environmental regulations on a global platform.

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- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry – Non-metallic mineral products](#)

See also

- [Construction sector statistics](#)

Notes

Structural metal products manufacturing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the manufacture of structural metal products, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Group 28.1](#), which is part of the [metals and metal products](#) sector. Structural metal products include:

- metal supports and structures;
- prefabricated buildings;
- metal doors;
- window frames;
- shutters.

The vast majority of structural metal products are destined for the construction sector (see [Construction statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). Demand is therefore closely linked to developments in the construction sector for new housing, renovation and civil engineering projects.

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Structural metal products	121.7	123 086	40 839	1 116.7	100.0	100.0
Metal structures and parts of structures	55.8	88 050	28 922	742.3	70.8	66.5
Builders' carpentry and joinery of metal	65.9	35 036	11 917	374.4	29.2	33.5

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of structural metal products (NACE Group 28.1). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	9 179	22.5	Italy	198.6	17.8	Greece	1.2
2	Italy	6 703	16.4	Germany	179.9	16.1	Slovenia	1.1
3	Spain	5 570	13.6	Spain	170.7	15.3	Italy	1.1
4	United Kingdom	4 850	11.9	United Kingdom	81.2	7.3	Spain	1.0
5	France	2 856	7.0	Poland	72.3	6.7	Cyprus	1.0

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of structural metal products (NACE Group 28.1). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume
Prefabricated buildings, of iron or steel	28.11.10.30	14 350	70	-	-
Aluminium doors, thresholds for doors, windows and their frames	28.12.10.50	1 1986	-	37	units
Iron or steel doors, thresholds for doors, windows and their frames	28.12.10.30	7 640	-	63	units

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 5 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 28.11.01.00, the value lies within the range +/- EUR 70 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Structural metal products (CPA Group 28.1). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Structural metal products	26 286	84 754	4 156	36.6	26.3
Metal structures and parts of structures	18 840	61 181	2 896	39.0	27.5
Builders' carpentry and joinery of metal	7 446	23 573	1 260	31.8	23.8

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of structural metal products (NACE Group 28.1). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

Structural metal products manufacturing (NACE Group 28.1) was the core activity of 121.7 thousand enterprises in the Member States and provided employment to just over 1.1 million persons in the EU-27 or about one in every five workers (22.0%) within the metals and metal products manufacturing (NACE Subsection DJ) sector in 2006. The structural metal products manufacturing sector in the EU-27 had a turnover of EUR 123.1 billion in 2006, almost one third (33.2%) of which was retained as added value. Of the EUR 40.8 billion of value added generated by the EU-27's structural metal products sector in 2006, seven tenths (70.8%) came from the manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures subsector (NACE Class 28.11), the remainder coming from the manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery of metal subsector (NACE Class 28.12).

Germany had the largest structural metal products manufacturing sector within the EU-27, contributing a little over one fifth (22.5%) of all the value added generated among the Member States. The second and third largest contributions were from Italy (16.4% of the EU-27's value added) and Spain (13.6%). In terms of the relative contribution of the value added generated by the structural metal products sector to the non-financial business economy, Greece was the most specialised Member State¹³⁸ in this activity, its contribution of 1.2% being about two thirds more than the EU-27 average. In these terms, Slovenia and then Italy were the next most specialised Member States in structural metals products manufacturing.

The development of the production index for structural metals products manufacturing during the ten years through to 2007 was broadly similar to that for metals and metal products manufacturing, except that the period of relatively unchanged output that started in 2000 extended beyond 2003 to 2005. Either side of this period of stability, output growth was stronger for structural metals products manufacturing than for metals and metal products as a whole, which was reflected in a faster rate of output growth for structural metal products manufacturing over the ten years through to 2007 (an average rate of growth of 2.7% per year compared with 2.1% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment in the EU-27's structural metal products manufacturing sector was EUR 4.2 billion in 2006, accounting for an eighth (12.5%) of all tangible investment in the activities of metals and metal products manufacturing. In comparison with value added generated, this level of tangible investment represented an investment rate of 10.2% for the EU-27's structural metal products manufacturing activities in 2006, notably less than the average investment rate (13.6%) for all metal and metal products manufacturing activities.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's structural metal products manufacturing sector were EUR 26.3 thousand per employee in 2006, the lowest average among the dozen NACE groups that comprise metals and metal products manufacturing, and approaching one fifth lower (18.4%) than the average for metals and metal

¹³⁸Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

products manufacturing activities. Nevertheless, personnel costs accounted for a higher proportion of [operating expenditure](#) in the structural metal products manufacturing sector than was the case across all metals and metal products manufacturing activities (23.7% compared with 19.2%), supporting the notion that this was a relatively low-cost, labour-intensive sector.

EU-27 apparent [labour productivity](#) of EUR 36.6 thousand per person employed in the structural metal products manufacturing sector was the lowest among the NACE groups within the metals and metal products manufacturing sector in 2006 and about one quarter (24.0%) less than the average for all such activities. Productivity remained relatively low, even after adjustments for low average personnel costs; the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for the EU-27's structural metal products manufacturing sector was 139.1% in 2006 compared with a ratio of 149.3% for all metals and metal products manufacturing activities. This was a characteristic noted across the vast majority of the Member States, exceptions being limited to Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is part of a diverse and interwoven economic network that incorporates upstream sectors and large downstream segments of manufacturing such as the transport equipment manufacturing and construction sectors. The challenges faced by the EU's metals and metal products manufacturing sector therefore have direct and indirect consequences on many other parts of the economy. Looking ahead, a Communication ([COM\(2008\) 108](#)) from the [European Commission](#) to the [Council](#) and the [European Parliament](#) on the competitiveness of the metals industries was adopted in February 2008, and highlighted the challenges to be faced.

The EU-27 is largely dependent on imports of ore and concentrates for steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals production; it produces only 1.7% of the world's nickel, 2% of its iron ore and 5% of its copper ([SEC\(2007\) 771](#)). Access to minerals and secondary raw materials at competitive prices is important, especially given the exhaustion of certain deposits in the EU-27 over time or their absence, and supply constraints that have been exacerbated by the strong growth in international demand from emerging economies such as China and India. This concern was part of a raw materials initiative of the European Commission ([COM\(2008\) 699](#)).

Parts of the metals and metal products manufacturing sector are highly [energy-intensive](#) . Energy costs for the EU-27's metals and metal products manufacturing sector accounted for 4.4% of purchases of goods and services in 2006, which was the third joint highest proportion among the industrial structural business statistics sectors, albeit well behind non-energy mining and quarrying (10.1%) and other nonmetallic mineral products (9.5%). Within this sector, however, energy costs in the casting of metals subsector accounted for 7.2% of purchases of goods and services in 2006 and in the first processing of ferrous metals as much as 7.9%. This level of energy consumption has important implications for energy and environmental (particularly climate change) policy.

The metals and metal products manufacturing sector is covered by a Directive on [integrated pollution prevention and control \(IPPC\)](#) and [REACH](#) . A proposal from the European Commission on the review of EU [Emissions trading system \(ETS\)](#) adopted in January 2008 ([COM\(2008\) 30](#)) foresees the inclusion of non-ferrous metals from 2013 onwards, along with some transitional measures to avoid 'carbon leakage'.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)
- [The REACH baseline study - A tool to monitor the new EU policy on chemicals - Statistics in focus 48/2009](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Further information

- [SEC\(2007\) 771](#) - Analysis of the competitiveness of the non-energy extractive industry in the EU
- [COM\(2008\) 30 final](#) - Europe's climate change opportunity
- [COM\(2008\) 108 final](#) - A contribution to the EU's Growth and Jobs Strategy
- [COM\(2008\) 699 final](#) - The raw materials initiative — meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe

See also

- [Climate change statistics](#)
- [Construction sector statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction introduced](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Notes

Telecommunication sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers telecommunication sector statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 64.2, which is part of the [media and communications](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are the distribution of sound, images, data and other information via cables, broadcasting, relay or satellite. These services include:

- the management and maintenance of networks;
- the provision of services using these networks, including the provision of radio and television services, but not the production of radio and television programmes.

This article covers, for a large part, the activities of the so-called information society, a society whose wealth is based on its ability to process, store, retrieve and communicate information in whatever form – oral, written or visual. Enterprises acting in computer and related activities, such as hardware, software or data processing, are covered in [Computer and information services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

	Incumbent operator in fixed telecommunications, 2005 (2)			Leading operator in mobile telecommunications, 2006 (4)
	Local calls (incl. to the Internet) (3)	Long-distance calls	International calls	
EU-25	72	66	56	39
BE	68	68	58	45
BG	:	:	:	:
CZ	76	63	65	41
DK	:	:	:	32
DE	56	57	39	37
EE	:	:	:	46
IE	83	63	62	47
EL	78	73	74	41
ES	78	75	62	46
FR	80	68	67	46
IT	71	73	47	41
CY	:	:	86	90
LV	97	98	72	35
LT	97	88	76	36
LU	:	:	:	51
HU	92	90	87	45
MT	99	99	98	52
NL	75	75	45	48
AT	53	59	50	39
PL	85	70	71	34
PT	:	78	80	46
RO	:	:	:	:
SI	100	100	83	71
SK	99	100	88	56
FI	95	45	41	45
SE	:	:	:	43
UK	60	52	53	26
NO	:	73	61	57

(1) The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation; local call: calls within local networks; long distance: calls from one local network to another; estimate of leading operators' market share, minutes of connection or retail revenues, for the fixed market; shares of the Mobile market, based on the number of mobile subscriptions.

(2) Finland, 2004; the Czech Republic, Estonia, Luxembourg and Sweden, confidential.

(3) Austria, 2004.

(4) Norway, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (Information society statistics)

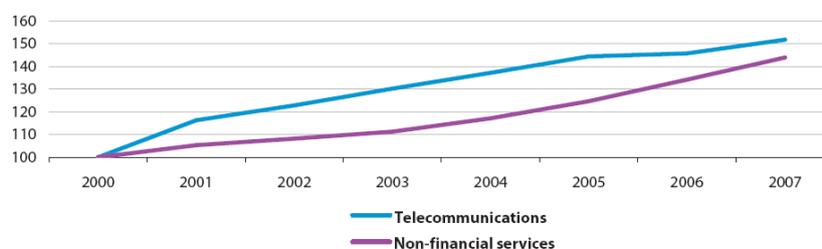
Table 1: Telecommunications. Market shares of operators in telecommunications (NACE Group 64.2) (%) (1)

	Local calls	National calls	International calls to USA
EU-25	0.36	0.74	1.79
BE	0.57	0.57	1.98
BG	:	:	:
CZ	0.56	0.56	2.02
DK	0.37	0.37	2.38
DE	0.39	0.49	0.46
EE	0.23	0.23	2.13
IE	0.49	0.82	1.91
EL	0.31	0.74	3.49
ES	0.19	0.85	1.53
FR	0.36	0.89	2.32
IT	0.22	1.15	2.12
CY	0.22	0.22	0.66
LV	0.36	1.03	5.94
LT	0.39	0.79	4.07
LU	0.31	:	1.37
HU	0.40	1.04	2.88
MT	0.25	:	1.64
NL	0.33	0.49	0.85
AT	0.49	0.59	1.90
PL	0.50	1.00	1.23
PT	0.37	0.65	3.11
RO	:	:	:
SI	0.26	0.26	1.40
SK	0.60	1.29	1.23
FI	0.24	0.94	4.90
SE	0.29	0.29	1.18
UK	0.44	0.44	2.23
NO (1)	0.34	0.34	0.77

(1) August 2005.

Source: Eurostat (Information society statistics, Structural indicators - original source Teligen Ltd.)

Table 2: Telecommunications. Cost including VAT of a 10 minute call at 11 a.m. on a weekday, September 2006 (EUR)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Telecommunications (NACE Group 64.2). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

Main statistical findings

Focus on mobile and fixed line telephony

Information on the market shares of operators in fixed and mobile telecommunications in the Member States shows that incumbents (those enterprises that were active before the liberalisation of the market, generally formerly state-owned telecom operators) still dominate. Across the EU they accounted for more than half of the market in 2005, whether for local, long-distance or international calls (in terms of minutes of connection or turnover). An average for the EU-25 shows that incumbent operators accounted for 72% of local calls, some 66% of long-distance calls, and 56% of international calls. However, in some countries the dominance of the incumbent operator is less marked. For example, in Finland the incumbent accounted for less than half of the market for both long-distance calls and international calls. In some Member States, the same operators for the fixed network offer local and long-distance national and international telecommunications, while in other markets some operators specialise in particular services.

For the leading operators in mobile telecommunications data are available for 2006. Based on the number of subscriptions, leading operators in mobile telecommunications generally accounted for significantly lower market shares compared with the incumbent fixed telecommunication operators, and in a large majority of the Member States they provided less than half of all subscriptions in 2006. Slovenia and Cyprus stood out from the rest of the countries as their leading operators in mobile telecommunications accounted for 71% and 90% respectively of total mobile phone subscriptions.

Information on the cost of three types of fixed line calls for September 2006 shows that the difference in the cost between Member States is considerable. Cyprus recorded the lowest costs for local and national calls (EUR 0.22 for a 10 minute call on a weekday, including VAT) while Slovakia was the most expensive, 2.7 times as high for local calls and 5.9 times as high for national calls. Germany had the lowest cost calls to the United States (EUR 0.46), whereas the cost of such calls was 12.9 times as high in Latvia.

In June 2007 legislation was adopted on charges for using public mobile telephone networks abroad (roaming charges). In September 2008 the European Commission adopted a proposal (COM(2008) 187) to extend this from July 2009 to cover roaming charges for sending text messages and using mobile data services, and to extend the duration of the existing legislation on call charges to 2013.

Structural profile

The EU-27's telecommunication services sector (NACE Group 64.2) employed some 1.2 million persons in 2005. There were few working proprietors and unpaid family workers in this sector as practically all (98.1%) members of the workforce were paid employees. This workforce generated EUR 421.2 billion of turnover in 2005 and EUR 200 billion of value added in 2006. As such, the telecommunications sector accounted for more than half of the value added in the media and communications sector (NACE Divisions 22 and 64), but less than one quarter of the workforce, indicating a very high apparent labour productivity .

The five largest EU economies also had the largest telecommunications sectors in 2006 in terms of value added. The United Kingdom and Germany ranked first, each contributing around 18% of the EU-27's total. The same two Member States had the largest workforces, both employing just over 200.0 thousand persons in telecommu-

nications. The contribution of telecommunications services to [non-financial business economy](#) value added¹³⁹ was highest in Romania (6.6%, 2005), Cyprus (5.2%, 2005) and Greece (5.0%), although it should be noted that no recent data are available for this sector for Bulgaria or Luxembourg that are traditionally quite highly specialised in telecommunications.

Annual [short-term statistics](#) are available for the index of turnover for telecommunication services for the years 2000 to 2007. The EU-27's turnover growth was uninterrupted during this period; with growth averaging 6.1% per year, some way above the 5.3% average for non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74). Growth was very constant between 2002 and 2005, before slowing in 2006 (0.9%) and accelerating again in 2007 (4.2%).

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's telecommunications sector recorded high [tangible investment](#), valued at EUR 46.2 billion in 2005. The [investment rate](#), showing the relation between investment and value added, was 24.3% in 2005, the highest rate among the sub-sectors of the media and communications sector, and the only one that was above the non-financial business economy average. Several Member States recorded particularly high investment rates in the telecommunications sector, most notably Romania, Cyprus (both 2005) and the United Kingdom where investment rates in this sector were more than double the national average for the non-financial business economy.

The EU-27

's telecommunications sector recorded one of the highest average [personnel costs](#) (EUR 51.5 thousand per employee) within the non-financial business economy in 2005. Despite this, total personnel costs made up just 19.9% of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's telecommunications sector in 2005, the lowest share of the four media and communications sectors; this share was nevertheless still higher than the non-financial business economy average (17.1%) in the same year. Apparent [labour productivity](#) was also very high in the telecommunications sector, the EUR 159.4 thousand of value added per person employed was the fourth highest among the non-financial business economy NACE groups in 2005 or 2006, and the highest of all of the non-financial services NACE groups. Despite these high average personnel costs, the telecommunications sector recorded a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 309.4%, indicating that apparent labour productivity covered average personnel costs three times over. This was the fifth highest level of this ratio among the non-financial business economy NACE groups for which data are available. Without exception every Member State (with data available in 2005 or 2006) recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that was higher for the telecommunications sector than for the non-financial business economy as a whole.

Data sources and availability

Data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and Eurostat information society statistics.

Context

This sector gathers together several activities linked to media and communication activities, however, within this group a distinction has to be made between traditional activities (for example, [postal services](#)) for which the level of activity is rather stable and other newer activities (such as mobile telephony and electronic publishing), for which growth developments are more marked.

As part of the initiatives to support the development of the information society, the [European Commission](#) launched the [i2010 strategy](#) in June 2005, a digitally-led strategy for growth and jobs and the EU's policy strategy to boost the digital economy. Its aims are to: establish a European information space, in other words, a true single market for the digital economy so as to exploit fully the economies of scale offered by Europe's consumer market; reinforce innovation and investment in [information and communication technology \(ICT\)](#) research given that ICTs are a principle driver of the economy; and promote inclusion, public services and

¹³⁹Cyprus and Romania, 2005; Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia, not available.

quality of life, in other words, extending the European values of inclusion and quality of life to the information society. In April 2008, the results of a mid-term review of i2010 ([COM\(2008\) 199](#)) was published. A few examples of the activities cited in the review include a new regulatory framework for audiovisual media services, legislation to create a single market for mobile phone use across borders, and proposals to reform the regulation of telecommunications. Concerning the last of these examples, in November 2007 the Commission adopted proposals for a reform of the regulatory framework for telecommunications with the aim to provide consumers with better and cheaper communication services, whether for mobile phones, Internet or cable TV. The proposals covered strengthening consumer rights; reinforcing competition; promoting investment in infrastructure (freeing radio spectrum for wireless broadband services); and making networks more reliable and more secure. Following discussions in the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) a revised set of proposals were adopted by the Commission in November 2008.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2008\) 187](#) of 11 April 2008 on the role of the CFP in implementing an ecosystem approach to marine management
- [COM\(2008\) 199](#) of 17 April 2008 on preparing Europe's digital future i2010 - Mid-term review

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Postal statistics](#)
- [Telecommunication statistics](#)

Notes

Telecommunications services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the telecommunications services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division61](#).

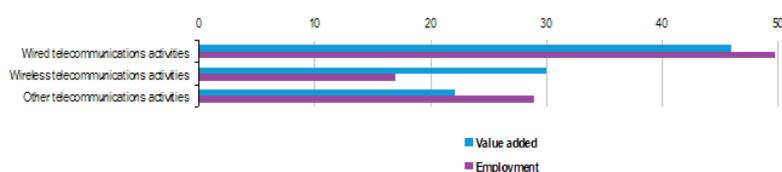
	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	40
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 200
Turnover (EUR million)	400 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million) (1)	252 974
Personnel costs (EUR million)	56 000
Value added (EUR million)	180 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	120 000
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (2)	0.9
Value added (2)	3.2
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	150.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	50.0
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	294.6
Gross operating rate (%)	29.7

(1) 2008.

(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, telecommunications (NACE Division61), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added; satellite telecommunications activities, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of telecommunications (NACE Division61), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)	(1 000)				(EUR million)
Telecommunications	39.6	1 200.0	400 000	180 000	56 000
Wired telecommunications activities	11.2	596.3	165 925	82 650	29 472
Wireless telecommunications activities (1)	4.7	203.7	137 467	53 956	10 008
Satellite telecommunications activities (2)	0.8	9.3	8 397	2 923	524
Other telecommunications activities	21.7	346.3	103 011	39 734	16 017

(1) Number of enterprises, 2008.

(2) 2008, except number of enterprises.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, telecommunications (NACE Division61), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Telecommunications	150.0	50.0	294.6	29.7
Wired telecommunications activities	139.0	50.3	275.8	32.1
Wireless telecommunications activities	265.0	50.6	523.6	32.0
Satellite telecommunications activities (1)	318.0	50.0	522.0	28.6
Other telecommunications activities	115.0	48.4	236.8	23.0

(1) 2008, except average personnel costs.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, telecommunications (NACEDivision61), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Telecommunications	United Kingdom	16.9	Bulgaria	5.9
Wired telecommunications activities	France	17.6	Cyprus	3.4
Wireless telecommunications activities	France	21.6	Bulgaria	3.6
Satellite telecommunications activities	France	:	Hungary	0.3
Other telecommunications activities	United Kingdom	72.7	United Kingdom	3.3

(1) Denmark, 2009; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in telecommunications (NACEDivision61), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)		(EUR million)			
EU-27 (1)	39.6	1 200.0	400 000	180 000	56 000	38 831
Belgium	0.9	29.6	12 878.8	5 410.9	1 997.0	1 270.0
Bulgaria	0.8	21.3	1 910.1	930.0	179.5	204.1
Czech Republic	1.3	21.9	5 206.7	2 822.2	574.0	422.8
Denmark (2)	0.3	18.2	6 455.2	2 820.0	1 009.2	916.5
Germany	2.6	177.4	72 539.9	29 543.2	11 385.3	5 367.3
Estonia	0.1	3.8	775.2	305.6	78.8	62.3
Ireland	0.4	14.3	5 431.8	2 113.6	750.0	679.4
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	4.9	67.6	39 762.6	18 325.9	3 751.9	2 753.6
France (3)	4.7	166.5	67 301.7	28 141.4	9 504.8	:
Italy	3.8	102.6	47 665.6	22 183.5	5 492.7	4 174.8
Cyprus	0.1	3.5	622.0	372.7	171.6	112.1
Latvia	0.4	5.3	762.3	335.6	94.3	105.7
Lithuania	0.3	6.3	901.5	381.9	104.5	76.5
Luxembourg (4)	0.1	0.8	1 855.4	438.4	55.0	31.4
Hungary	1.0	17.9	4 106.4	1 855.5	533.9	467.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1.1	35.4	17 746.2	8 265.0	1 989.8	1 698.1
Austria	0.3	17.3	6 605.6	2 773.7	1 070.6	623.0
Poland	5.1	66.7	10 380.4	4 695.6	1 109.8	1 131.8
Portugal	0.4	14.2	7 642.6	3 054.6	762.3	1 302.8
Romania	3.0	49.2	4 790.7	2 197.2	622.6	792.8
Slovenia	0.3	5.2	1 420.5	481.6	183.5	158.0
Slovakia	0.1	9.5	2 264.1	1 117.7	290.8	244.3
Finland	0.4	13.4	4 692.4	1 983.3	715.4	668.6
Sweden	0.8	29.4	9 627.4	3 751.5	1 564.8	868.4
United Kingdom	6.0	227.4	70 777.6	30 335.8	10 645.5	6 751.6
Norway	0.7	13.0	7 497.8	2 875.1	835.9	864.1
Switzerland	0.2	24.3	12 305.6	5 319.9	2 104.9	1 107.7
Croatia	0.3	10.4	2 194.3	1 023.9	268.8	269.4

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
(4) Wireless telecommunications activities (Group 61.2) and other telecommunications activities (Group 61.9).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, telecommunications (NACEDivision61), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	150.0	50.0	294.6	29.7	20.3
Belgium	182.8	68.2	268.0	26.7	23.5
Bulgaria	46.1	8.6	533.7	41.9	20.8
Czech Republic	120.0	27.5	435.9	39.3	16.1
Denmark (2)	155.3	55.8	278.2	28.0	32.5
Germany	166.5	65.2	255.5	25.0	18.2
Estonia	81.4	21.3	382.7	29.3	20.4
Ireland	148.3	53.3	278.0	25.1	32.1
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	271.0	58.8	460.6	36.7	15.0
France	.	57.1	.	27.7	.
Italy	216.0	55.8	387.0	35.0	18.8
Cyprus	107.7	50.4	213.7	32.3	30.1
Latvia	63.0	17.8	353.4	31.7	31.5
Lithuania	60.7	16.8	361.5	30.8	20.0
Luxembourg (3)	530.9	68.3	777.0	20.1	7.3
Hungary	103.6	30.5	340.1	32.2	25.2
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	233.6	57.2	408.3	35.4	20.5
Austria	160.6	62.8	255.7	25.8	22.5
Poland	70.4	18.4	383.2	34.5	24.1
Portugal	214.5	54.0	397.5	30.0	42.7
Romania	44.7	12.9	346.1	32.9	36.1
Slovenia	93.0	36.3	256.2	21.0	32.8
Slovakia	117.1	27.3	429.6	37.9	21.9
Finland	148.5	53.8	276.1	27.0	33.7
Sweden	128.0	59.6	214.7	22.8	23.1
United Kingdom	133.4	47.9	278.6	27.8	22.3
Norway	221.8	72.6	305.5	25.9	30.1
Switzerland	219.2	.	.	26.1	20.8
Croatia	98.4	26.5	370.7	34.4	26.3

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Wireless telecommunications activities (Group 61.2) and other telecommunications activities (Group 61.9).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, telecommunications (NACE Division 61), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were around 40 thousand enterprises operating within the telecommunications services (Division 61) sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 1.2 million persons, equivalent to 0.9% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) workforce, or in excess of one in five (20.9%) of those employed in information and communication services (Section J). The EU-27 telecommunications services sector generated EUR 180 000 million of value added in 2009 which was 3.2% of the non-financial business economy total and well in excess of one third (37.7%) of the information and communication services total.

As such, with a considerably higher share of value added than employment, the telecommunications services sector had apparent labour productivity that was well above average. EU-27 productivity (using this measure) was EUR 150 thousand of value added per person employed in 2009, which was 3.6 times as high as the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed and almost double the information and communication services average of EUR 83 thousand per person employed. When ranking all of the NACE divisions within the non-financial business economy, telecommunications services had the fourth highest level of apparent labour productivity in 2009.

Average personnel costs for the EU-27 telecommunications services sector were, at EUR 50 thousand per employee, less elevated than apparent labour productivity – some two thirds higher than the non-financial business economy average of EUR 30.0 thousand per employee. Average personnel costs per employee for the telecommunications services sector were only EUR 1.4 thousand per employee higher than the average for the whole of information and communication services.

As a result, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (which combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee) stood at 294.6% for the EU-27 telecommunications services sector in 2009. This was the fifth highest level of wage-adjusted labour productivity among the NACE divisions that compose the non-financial business economy and well above the information and communication services average of 171.2% or the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%.

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at 29.7% for the EU-27's telecommunications services sector in 2009, which was just over three times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and some 8.8 percentage points above the information and communication services average (20.9%). As such, the telecommunication services sector recorded the sixth highest level of profitability (using this measure) among the NACE divisions

within the non-financial business economy.

Sectoral analysis

More than half of all the enterprises that were active within the EU-27's telecommunications services sector in 2009 were classified in the residual grouping of other telecommunications activities (Group61.9), some 21700 enterprises or 54.9% of the telecommunications services total. The next largest subsector (in terms of numbers of enterprises) was that of wired telecommunications activities (Group61.1), for which there were 11200 enterprises across the EU-27 in 2009. This was more than double the number of enterprises whose principal activity was wireless telecommunications (4700, Group61.2), while there were very few enterprises operating satellite telecommunications activities (800, Group61.3).

The relative weight of these four subsectors was somewhat different in terms of employment. Wired telecommunications activities were the main employer, with an EU-27 workforce of 569.3 thousand persons in 2009 (49.7% of the telecommunications services total). More than one quarter of the telecommunications services workforce worked in other telecommunications activities, while just over one in six was employed within wireless telecommunications activities.

Wireless telecommunications activities had a far higher share of value added, accounting for 30.0% of the added value within the EU-27's telecommunications services sector in 2009. This was still well behind the value added generated by wired telecommunications activities (45.9% of the sectoral total or EUR82650 million). The relative weight of other telecommunications activities was considerably lower in terms of value added, accounting for 22.1% of the sectoral total for telecommunications services, while satellite telecommunications activities accounted for a small share (1.6% in 2008).

The EU-27 recorded apparent labour productivity in excess of EUR100 thousand per person employed in all four subsectors. Note the data for satellite telecommunication activities are only available for 2008, when EUR316 thousand of added value was generated per person employed. Wireless telecommunications activities had the next highest level of apparent labour productivity, EUR265 thousand per person employed in 2009, while the ratio for wired telecommunications activities was EUR139 thousand per person employed (also in 2009).

There was a high degree of similarity regarding average personnel costs across the EU-27 telecommunications services subsectors in 2009. For wired, wireless and satellite telecommunications activities average personnel costs ranged between EUR50.6 thousand and EUR50.0 thousand per employee, while those for other telecommunications activities were only slightly lower, at EUR48.4 thousand per employee.

As such, with little difference in average personnel costs, the ranking of subsectors according to their wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios was highly influenced by apparent labour productivity figures. EU-27 wireless and satellite telecommunications activities had very high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios, at 523.6% and 522.8% respectively; the latter for 2008. As such, wireless telecommunications activities recorded the fifth highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio among the NACE groups that make-up the non-financial business economy in 2009. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for wired telecommunications activities (275.8%) meant that it ranked just outside the top ten NACE groups in the non-financial business economy, lying in eleventh place in 2009.

The EU-27's telecommunications services subsectors also consistently recorded high gross operating rates. These peaked in 2009 at 32.1% for wired telecommunications activities, just 0.1 percentage points above the rate that was registered for wireless telecommunications activities. As such, both of these subsectors were among the top ten NACE groups in the non-financial business economy with the highest levels of profitability (using this measure).

Country analysis

The United Kingdom had the highest share (16.9%) of EU-27 value added within the telecommunications services sector in 2009, in large part due to a 72.7% share of the added value generated within the EU-27's other telecommunications activities subsector. Indeed, France recorded the highest share of EU-27 value added for the other three subsectors, with a 21.6% share of wireless telecommunication activities and a 17.6% share of

wired telecommunication activities (a full set of information is not available for the relatively small activity of satellite telecommunications services).

The highest contribution made by the telecommunications services sector to the non-financial business economy in value added terms was observed in Bulgaria, where this sector contributed 5.9% of total added value in 2009. This reflected a general pattern of relatively high shares for the majority of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, as the next highest shares were recorded in Slovakia, Romania, Estonia and Latvia. The telecommunications services sector provided at least 4.5% of non-financial business economy value added in each of these four countries in 2009.

The highest apparent labour productivity within the Member States for the telecommunications services sector in 2009 was recorded for Spain (EUR271 thousand per person employed). This figure was almost seven times as high as the Spanish average for the whole of its non-financial business economy. In Portugal, the apparent labour productivity of the telecommunications sector was 9.1 times as high as the national non-financial business economy average, at EUR214.5 thousand per person employed. Compared with national non-financial business economy, the Irish telecommunications services sector recorded apparent labour productivity that was double its average. Nevertheless, based upon this comparison this was the lowest ratio among the Member States, indicating how high the apparent labour productivity in this sector is when compared with other activities.

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio peaked in 2009 in Bulgaria at 533.7%, followed by Spain (460.6%) and the Czech Republic (435.9%). These values were considerably higher than the respective national averages recorded for the whole of the non-financial business economy. Indeed, in Spain the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector was 3.5 times as high as the non-financial business economy average, and in Italy it stood 3.4 times as high, while for Bulgaria and for Lithuania (361.5%) the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in this sector was higher than in any other NACE division within the non-financial business economy in 2009, as it also was in Croatia (370.7%). The lowest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the telecommunications services sector was recorded in Cyprus (213.7%), where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was nevertheless 35% higher than the non-financial business economy average.

A similar pattern was observed for the gross operating rate, as comparatively high rates were consistently recorded across all of the Member States. These peaked in 2009 at 41.9% for the Bulgarian telecommunications services sector, followed by 39.3% in the Czech Republic which was the highest gross operating rate in any NACE division within the Czech non-financial business economy. The lowest gross operating ratio in this sector was recorded in Slovenia (21.0%), although this figure was almost three times as high as the Slovenian non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the telecommunications services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division61. This division includes the activities of providing telecommunications and related service activities, such as transmitting voice, data, text, sound and video. The transmission facilities that carry out these activities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. The commonality of activities classified in this division is the transmission of content, without being involved in its creation. The breakdown in this division is based on the type of infrastructure that is being operated. In the case of the transmission of television signals this may include the bundling of complete programming channels (produced by units classified to Division60, programming and broadcasting activities) in to programme packages for distribution.

Wired, wireless and satellite telecommunications activities include operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications; these activities also include the provision of internet access.

For wired technology, telecommunications are provided point to point via landlines, microwave, or a combination of landlines and satellite linkups; operating of cable distribution systems (for example, the distribution of data and television signals); furnishing telegraph and other non-vocal communications using own facilities. For wireless telecommunications omni-directional transmission via airwaves is provided and these services may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Activities of maintaining and operating paging as well as cellular and other wireless telecommunications networks are also included. Satellite telecommunications activities use satellite infrastructure: this includes the delivery of visual, aural or textual programming received from television channels, television stations and networks, or radio networks to consumers via direct-to-home satellite systems.

Other telecommunications activities include the provision of specialised telecommunications applications, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operations, as well as the operation of satellite terminal stations and associated facilities operationally connected with one or more terrestrial communications systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to or receiving telecommunications from satellite systems. The provision of internet access over networks between the client and the ISP not owned or controlled by the ISP, such as dial-up internet access are included, as well as the provision of telephone and internet access in facilities open to the public, voice over internet protocol provision and telecommunications resellers (in other words, purchasing and reselling network capacity without providing additional services).

This NACE division is composed of four groups:

- wired telecommunications activities (Group61.1);
- wireless telecommunications activities (Group61.2);
- satellite telecommunications activities (Group61.3);
- other telecommunications activities (Group61.9).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Telecommunications services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Telecommunications](#)
 - [Information and communication technologies](#)
- [European Commission – Information society and media](#) , see:
- [Communications](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Information and communication services](#)

Textile production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers the manufacture of textiles, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Division 17](#), which is part of the [textiles, clothing, leather and shoe production](#) sector. The manufacture of textiles includes such processes as:

- spinning;
- weaving;
- the finishing of products.

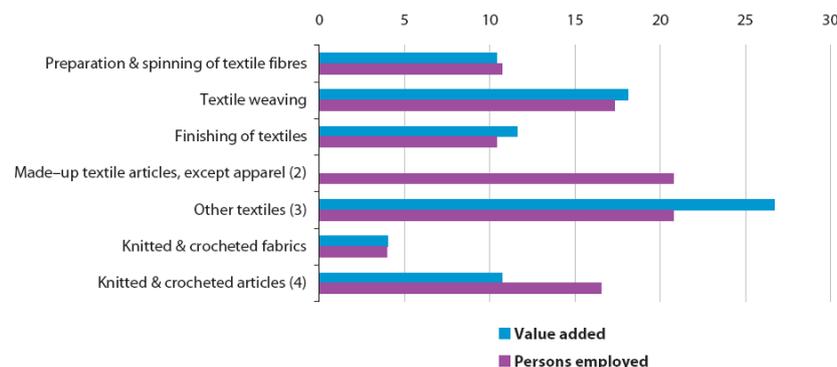
	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Textiles	79.1	105 000	30 000	1 060.0	100.0	100.0
Preparation & spinning of textile fibres	5.4	13 032	3 127	113.5	10.4	10.7
Textile weaving	6.4	20 194	5 427	183.8	18.1	17.3
Finishing of textiles	8.1	9 753	3 482	110.0	11.6	10.4
Made-up textile articles, except apparel	24.7	17 000	-	220.0	-	20.8
Other textiles (2)	17.0	30 000	8 000	220.0	25.8	20.8
Knitted & crocheted fabrics	4.8	4 807	1 200	42.0	4.0	4.0
Knitted & crocheted articles (3)	12.3	10 557	3 218	186.0	10.7	16.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Value added, 2005.
(3) Number of persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Value added, not available.
(3) Value added, 2005.
(4) Number of persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17). Relative weight within textiles, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Textiles (2)	21 300	76 000	4 500	28.3	21.5
Preparation & spinning of textile fibres	2 299	10 085	818	27.5	21.4
Textile weaving	4 040	14 815	1 069	29.5	22.8
Finishing of textiles	2 651	6 239	423	31.7	26.5
Made-up textile articles, except apparel (3)	3 600	12 000	480	24.0	18.5
Other textiles (4)	5 700	21 000	1 100	36.0	27.1
Knitted & crocheted fabrics	838	3 620	175	28.6	23.3
Knitted & crocheted articles (3)	2 187	7 475	400	17.7	14.0

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Purchases of goods and services, 2005.

(3) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.

(4) Investment in tangible goods and apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1).

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Tufted carpets & other tufted textile floor coverings	17.51.13.00	3 613	-	660.4	m ²	-
Textile fabrics, coated	17.54.37.00	3 212	-	1 368.8	m ²	-
Knitted or crocheted fabrics (excluding pile fabrics)	17.60.12.00	2 824	-	3 699.9	kg	-
Woven fabrics of cotton of yarns of different colours (excluding denim)	17.20.20.25	1 693	-	532.3	m ²	-
Narrow woven fabrics other than labels, badges & other similar articles	17.54.11.30	1 655	-	-	-	-
Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarns (excluding those obtained from high tenacity yarn or strip and the like)	17.20.31.50	1 612	-	1 228.4	m ²	-
Woven fabrics of combed wool or combed fine animal hair; woven fabrics of coarse animal hair	17.20.10.30	1 565	-	221.5	m ²	-
Women's or girls' jerseys, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats and cardigans, of wool or fine animal hair (excluding jerseys and pullovers containing ≥ 50 % of wool and weighing ≥ 600g)	17.72.10.32	1 552	-	143.9	units	0.1
Curtains and interior blinds, curtain or bed valances, of woven materials	17.40.15.50	1 543	-	208.0	m ²	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates (threshold of production value set at EUR 1.3 billion; the rounding base indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cells (in the case of PRODCOM code 17.72.10.32, the volume of production lies within the range +/- 100 000 units of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 3: Textiles (CPA Division 17). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.6	5.0	23.4	0.1	0.4	0.8
Persons employed	31.2	34.3	46.3	5.9	101.6	9.1	3.2	18.5	80.6	76.7	234.1	0.6	7.6	18.0
Turnover	6 004	623	2 024	1 053	14 772	282	345	1 338	8 319	12 072	32 278	30	164	364
Production	5 910	603	1 917	1 031	13 718	269	324	1 384	8 108	11 019	31 859	27	166	359
Purch. of goods & serv.	4 559	487	1 524	761	10 172	202	205	1 022	6 048	8 780	23 793	18	121	258
Value added	1 478	154	587	325	4 514	81	141	476	2 467	3 065	8 669	13	51	117
Personnel costs	1 088	76	356	231	3 364	57	84	332	1 799	2 423	5 667	8	33	88
Average personnel costs	36.5	2.3	8.1	40.3	34.2	6.3	27.1	22.2	21.9	35.0	28.5	15.3	4.5	5.1
Gross operating surplus	390	78	231	95	1 150	24	57	144	668	441	1 002	5	19	29
Gross investment	171	142	127	66	468	30	17	97	609	350	1 290	1	19	25
Apparent labour prod.	47.4	4.5	12.7	54.8	44.5	9.0	44.5	25.7	30.6	40.0	37.0	22.4	6.8	6.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	129.8	198.2	156.8	136.0	130.0	141.6	164.2	115.5	127.9	114.2	130.1	146.0	149.8	128.6
Gross operating rate	6.5	12.5	11.4	9.0	7.8	8.5	16.5	10.8	8.0	3.7	9.3	15.8	11.4	8.0
Investment rate	11.6	92.3	21.6	20.3	10.4	12.1	11.8	20.5	24.7	11.4	14.9	5.2	37.5	21.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	1.9	:	1.3	0.8	5.5	6.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	2.2	4.8	0.7
Persons employed	-	19.7	:	13.9	14.8	82.4	75.5	71.0	9.9	14.5	5.0	7.2	77.8	3.9
Turnover	:	510	:	2 577	2 112	2 875	3 775	1 034	724	380	666	959	9 096	624
Production	:	445	:	2 433	1 930	2 529	3 680	1 032	626	356	663	896	8 291	568
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	358	-	1 805	1 425	2 082	2 768	749	536	273	411	637	5 871	431
Value added	-	177	-	751	715	794	1 098	325	189	112	262	332	3 135	210
Personnel costs	-	120	-	513	514	435	834	225	132	84	178	250	2 148	155
Average personnel costs	-	6.6	-	40.6	36.1	5.7	11.2	3.2	13.7	5.8	37.5	38.6	29.3	42.3
Gross operating surplus	-	56	-	238	202	359	264	100	58	28	85	76	987	55
Gross investment	-	23	-	51	186	198	176	25	46	28	47	238	17	
Apparent labour prod.	-	8.9	-	54.1	48.3	9.6	14.5	4.6	19.1	7.7	52.2	46.0	40.3	53.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	136.0	-	133.3	133.9	188.3	130.0	143.2	139.2	133.1	139.3	119.1	137.4	126.2
Gross operating rate	-	11.1	-	9.2	9.6	12.5	7.0	9.7	7.9	7.4	12.7	7.9	10.9	8.8
Investment rate	-	12.8	-	7.1	23.4	18.0	54.0	13.2	40.8	10.7	14.1	7.6	8.3	

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 4: Manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17). Main indicators, 2006 (1).

There were 79.1 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 for which the manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17) was their main activity in 2006. These enterprises employed just over one million people, a little over one third (35.4%) of the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing workforce. They generated an estimated EUR 30.0 billion of value added in 2006, closer to one half (46.3%) of the added value generated across textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing.

The largest activity within the textiles sector was the manufacture of other textiles (NACE Group 17.5) such as carpets, rugs and non-woven articles; this subsector generated an estimated EUR 8.0 billion of value added across the EU-27 in 2005. The activity of textile weaving (NACE Group 17.2) generated EUR 5.4 billion of value added, making it the next largest. By far the smallest activity was the manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics (NACE Group 17.6), which generated EUR 1.2 billion of value added.

The principal textile manufacturing Member State was Italy, with EUR 8.7 billion of value added generated in 2006 accounting for around 28.9% of EU-27 value added. The textiles manufacturing sectors in Germany, the United Kingdom and France were the next largest, together contributing just over a third (36.0%) of the EU-27's value added. All three countries were relatively unspecialised in textile manufacturing, however, as the relative contribution of this sector to national non-financial business economy value added was beneath the EU-27 average. In contrast, Portugal, Bulgaria (2005) and Italy were relatively specialised in the manufacture of textiles, as this sector contributed about 1.5% of the total value added in their respective non-financial business economies in 2006, between two and a half and three times the EU-27 average.

The production index of the EU-27's textiles manufacturing activity declined by an average 2.8% per year in the ten years through until 2007, despite a temporary upturn in 2000 and a marked slowdown in the rate at which output fell in 2006 and 2007. This pattern of development was common to six of the seven textile manufacturing NACE groups, with the sharpest rate of decline (an average -5.6% per year) being recorded for the preparation and spinning of textile fibres (NACE Group 17.1). The exception was the manufacture of other textiles (NACE Group 17.5) such as carpets, rugs and non-woven articles, for which the production level in 2007 was remarkably similar to that in 1997 and was relatively stable in the period in-between.

Expenditure and productivity

A little over three fifths (61.3%) of the tangible investment within the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was for textiles manufacturing in 2006. The investment rate, defined as the ratio of tangible investment to value added, was 15.0% for textiles manufacturing, which was considerably higher than the rates for clothing or leather manufacturing.

The structure of [operating expenditure](#) for the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector was broadly similar to that of textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole, although [personnel costs](#) accounted for a slightly higher share within the textiles sector (23.0% in 2005). This higher share was, in part, due to the higher – albeit still relatively low – average personnel costs; average personnel costs within the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector were EUR 21.5 thousand per employee, almost one third (33.0%) more than the average across textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing in 2006.

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's textiles manufacturing sector in 2006 was EUR 28.3 thousand per person employed, which was also almost one third (31.0%) more than the corresponding productivity level across textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole. Adjusting productivity for the differences in average personnel costs, the resulting [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of the textiles manufacturing sector (131.5%) was very similar to the average ratio across textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing as a whole (133.6%). Bulgaria recorded a particularly high wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for textiles manufacturing (198.2%) relative to its average ratio for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing (145.4%). Across all of the Member States¹⁴⁰, however, the wage adjusted labour productivity ratios for the textiles manufacturing sector were lower than the corresponding ratios for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

Since the closure of the [World Trade Organization's \(WTO\)](#) (ten-year, transitional Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) at the end of 2004, the European Union market for textiles, clothing, leather and footwear has been open to far more global competition, particularly from China and other Far Eastern countries. The [European Commission](#) published a study on the competitiveness, economic situation and location of production in the [textiles and clothing, footwear, leather \(and furniture\) industries](#) in 2007, which put forward some ideas for consideration: to upgrade knowledge and skills within the sector; to enhance the value added of EU manufactured products, perhaps through emphasising social ethics, environmental and health considerations and ethical sourcing; to enhance the protection of intellectual property; to foster trade and eliminate trade barriers; to improve the integration of fashion and design in the sector and better support young designers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

¹⁴⁰Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

See also

- [Comparative price levels of consumer goods and services](#)
- [Consumer goods wholesale trade statistics](#)

Notes

Textile, clothing, leather and shoe production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). This sector covers [NACE Rev 1.1 Subsections DB and DC](#), and its activities are treated in more depth in three further articles:

- [The manufacture of textiles](#), corresponding to NACE Division 17;
- [The manufacture of wearing apparel and the dressing and dyeing of fur](#), corresponding to NACE Division 18, and hereafter called the manufacture of clothing;
- [The manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear](#), corresponding to NACE Subsection DC, and hereafter referred to as leather manufacturing.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Textiles, clothing & leather products	267.0	100.0	735 345	100.0	64 749	100.0	2 997.5	100.0
Textiles	79.1	29.6	105 000	44.6	30 000	46.3	1 060.0	35.4
Wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	143.9	53.9	82 600	35.1	22 500	34.7	1 390.0	46.4
Tanning & dressing of leather; luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear	44.0	16.5	47 235	20.1	11 929	18.4	548.8	18.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather products (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

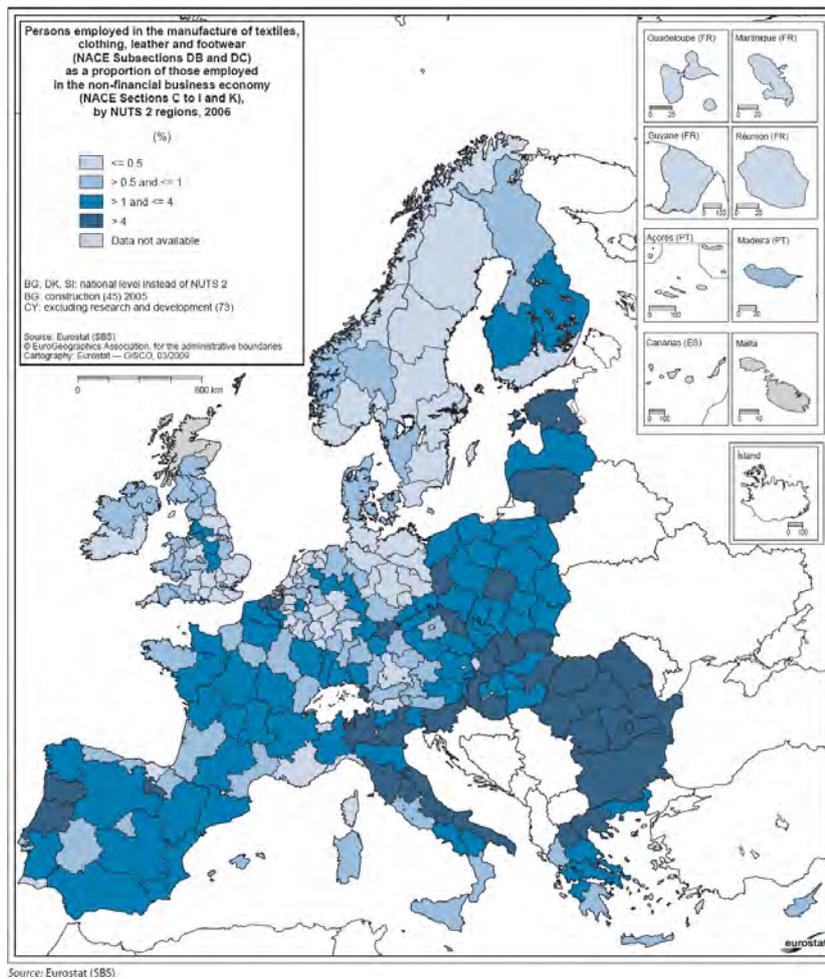
Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (2)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)	
	Country	(EUR million) (% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand) (% of EU-27)	Value added (3)	Persons employed (4)
1	Italy	21 766 33.6	Italy	636.0 21.2	Romania (5.3)	Romania (11.6)
2	Germany	7 806 12.1	Romania	425.1 14.2	Bulgaria (4.7)	Bulgaria (10.9)
3	France	7 483 11.6	Poland	278.1 8.8	Italy (3.4)	Lithuania (5.6)
4	Spain	5 937 9.2	Spain	223.7 7.5	Lithuania (2.9)	Estonia (5.1)
5	United Kingdom	5 067 7.8	Bulgaria	195.7 6.5	Slovenia (2.7)	Slovenia (4.9)

(1) Denmark, Latvia, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovenia, 2005.
(2) Denmark, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovenia, 2005.
(3) Denmark, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
(4) Denmark, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather products (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather products (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Persons employed in the manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather and footwear (NACE Subsections DB and DC) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006

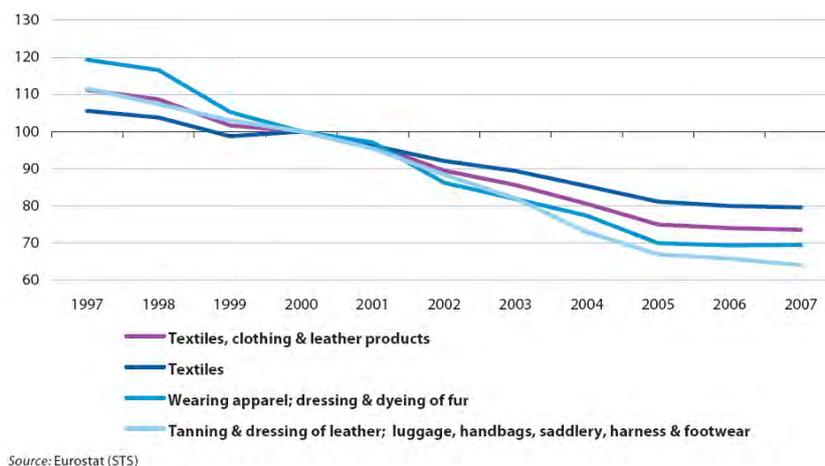


Figure 1: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather. Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Textiles, clothing & leather products	Non-financial business economy	Textiles, clothing & leather products
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	14.1	29.7	17.7
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	28.0	20.7	26.3
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	32.4	17.0	31.2
250 or more persons employed	42.1	25.5	32.6	24.7

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather products (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 2: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather products (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Textiles, clothing & leather products	44 441	1 72 539	7 944	21.6	16.3	133.6	8.0
Textiles (2)	21 300	76 000	4 500	28.3	21.5	131.5	8.6
Wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	15 100	60 900	1 781	16.2	12.0	135.1	8.9
Tanning & dressing of leather; luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear	7 990	35 869	1 059	21.7	16.0	136.2	8.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(2) Purchases of goods and services, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of textiles and textile products; manufacture of leather and leather products (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

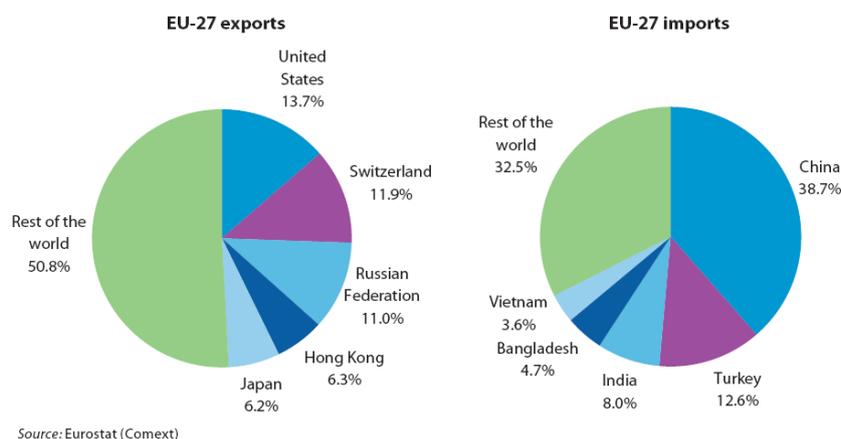


Figure 3: Textiles and textile products; leather and leather products (CPA Subsections DB and DC). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports/imports in value terms).

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	3.7	8.6	5.0	23.4	0.1	0.4	0.8
Persons employed	31.2	34.3	46.3	5.9	101.6	9.1	3.2	18.5	80.6	76.7	234.1	0.6	7.6	18.0
Turnover	6 004	623	2 024	1 053	14 772	282	345	1 338	8 319	12 072	32 278	30	164	364
Production	5 910	603	1 917	1 031	13 718	269	324	1 384	8 108	11 019	31 859	27	166	359
Purch. of goods & serv.	4 559	487	1 524	761	10 172	202	205	1 022	6 048	8 780	23 793	18	121	258
Value added	1 478	154	587	325	4 514	81	141	476	2 467	3 065	8 669	13	51	117
Personnel costs	1 088	76	356	231	3 364	57	84	332	1 799	2 423	5 667	8	33	88
Average personnel costs	36.5	2.3	8.1	40.3	34.2	6.3	27.1	22.2	23.9	35.0	28.5	15.3	4.5	5.1
Gross operating surplus	390	78	231	95	1 150	24	57	144	668	441	1 002	5	19	29
Gross investment	171	142	127	66	468	10	17	97	609	350	1 290	1	19	25
Apparent labour prod.	47.4	4.5	12.7	54.8	44.5	9.0	44.5	25.7	30.6	40.0	37.0	22.4	6.8	6.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	129.8	198.2	156.8	136.0	130.0	141.6	164.2	115.5	127.9	114.2	130.1	146.0	149.8	128.6
Gross operating rate	6.5	12.5	11.4	9.0	7.8	8.5	16.5	10.8	8.0	3.7	9.3	15.8	11.4	8.0
Investment rate	11.6	92.3	21.6	20.3	10.4	12.1	11.8	20.5	24.7	11.4	14.9	5.2	37.5	21.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	1.9	:	1.3	0.8	5.5	6.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	2.2	4.8	0.7
Persons employed	:	19.7	:	13.9	14.8	82.4	75.5	71.0	9.9	14.5	5.0	7.2	77.8	3.9
Turnover	:	510	:	2 577	2 112	2 875	3 775	1 034	724	380	666	959	9 096	624
Production	:	445	:	2 433	1 930	2 529	3 680	1 032	626	356	663	896	8 291	568
Purch. of goods & serv.	:	358	:	1 805	1 425	2 082	2 768	749	536	273	411	637	5 871	431
Value added	:	177	:	751	715	794	1 098	325	189	112	262	332	3 135	210
Personnel costs	:	120	:	513	514	435	834	225	132	84	178	250	2 148	155
Average personnel costs	:	6.6	:	40.6	36.1	5.7	11.2	3.2	13.7	5.8	37.5	38.6	29.3	42.3
Gross operating surplus	:	56	:	238	202	359	264	100	58	28	85	76	987	55
Gross investment	:	23	:	:	51	186	198	176	25	46	28	47	238	17
Apparent labour prod.	:	8.9	:	54.1	48.3	9.6	14.5	4.6	19.1	7.7	52.2	46.0	40.3	53.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	:	136.0	:	133.3	133.9	168.3	130.0	143.2	139.2	133.1	139.3	119.1	137.4	126.2
Gross operating rate	:	11.1	:	9.2	9.6	12.5	7.0	9.7	7.9	7.4	12.7	7.9	10.9	8.8
Investment rate	:	12.8	:	:	7.1	23.4	18.0	54.0	13.2	40.8	10.7	14.1	7.6	8.3

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17). Main indicators, 2006 (1).

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.1	4.6	7.5	0.4	2.7	0.4	0.1	12.7	12.8	12.0	36.7	0.4	0.9	2.2
Persons employed	7.5	139.9	33.5	2.4	54.5	10.7	1.5	37.3	93.2	67.4	238.0	1.3	13.1	32.3
Turnover	1640	869	574	458	10 005	187	178	1962	7986	13 214	29 251	60	152	359
Production	1579	846	537	426	9 238	151	66	1954	7695	10 101	28 119	52	158	364
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 297	566	393	360	7 520	113	151	1 504	5 855	10 253	22 243	42	88	216
Value added	345	325	217	124	2 440	75	-27	637	2 283	3 067	7 191	21	73	157
Personnel costs	224	221	173	83	1 642	61	38	423	1 667	2 239	4 291	16	46	123
Average personnel costs	34.8	1.6	6.3	39.6	31.6	5.7	26.6	17.4	19.7	14.3	22.7	14.4	3.7	4.0
Gross operating surplus	121	105	44	41	798	14	-65	214	616	828	2 899	5	26	34
Gross investment	27	67	22	12	128	7	2	67	178	182	580	1	8	14
Apparent labour prod.	46.3	2.3	6.5	52.6	44.8	7.0	-18.2	17.1	24.5	45.5	30.2	15.6	5.6	4.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	133.2	144.0	102.8	132.6	141.7	121.4	-68.3	98.2	124.6	132.9	133.0	108.5	152.2	120.6
Gross operating rate	7.4	12.0	7.7	9.0	8.0	7.2	-36.2	10.9	7.7	6.3	9.9	8.0	17.3	9.5
Investment rate	7.9	20.7	10.3	10.0	5.3	9.1	-6.5	10.5	7.8	5.9	8.1	6.5	10.4	8.7
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	4.4	-	1.5	0.9	17.7	11.3	5.7	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	3.9	0.6
Persons employed	-	38.7	-	5.0	8.0	160.9	111.3	257.2	10.6	24.2	4.3	1.7	37.8	1.4
Turnover	-	774	-	574	866	2 013	3 156	2 098	261	297	534	316	4 530	237
Production	-	672	-	519	717	1 798	3 069	2 043	222	275	452	285	1 937	220
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	560	-	431	611	1 201	2 104	1 308	149	184	373	239	2 951	172
Value added	-	242	-	130	265	762	1 095	894	111	118	170	81	1 511	77
Personnel costs	-	188	-	100	192	556	923	713	107	111	121	50	786	44
Average personnel costs	-	5.2	-	32.3	26.8	4.0	8.5	2.8	10.7	4.6	30.7	34.8	22.3	39.6
Gross operating surplus	-	55	-	39	73	207	172	181	5	7	49	30	726	33
Gross investment	-	15	-	-	13	80	100	176	8	10	8	5	56	5
Apparent labour prod.	-	6.3	-	27.9	33.2	4.7	9.8	3.5	10.5	4.9	39.7	48.8	40.0	53.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	119.9	-	86.6	123.6	119.5	116.0	124.7	97.6	106.0	129.5	140.4	179.3	135.1
Gross operating rate	-	7.1	-	6.7	8.4	10.3	5.5	8.6	1.7	2.4	9.2	9.3	16.0	13.7
Investment rate	-	6.2	-	-	5.0	10.5	9.2	19.7	7.1	8.5	4.8	6.4	3.7	6.3

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur (NACE Division 18). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	5.8	2.1	19.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Persons employed	1.7	21.6	11.4	-	20.3	1.7	0.3	5.8	49.9	30.9	164.0	0.3	0.6	1.8
Turnover	382	125	214	-	3 452	30	44	334	4 738	3 964	26 128	16	-	35
Production	374	120	210	-	3 015	28	39	351	4 631	3 475	25 692	11	-	31
Purch. of goods & serv.	303	91	140	-	2 578	18	29	234	3 618	2 589	20 705	11	-	19
Value added	82	36	85	-	852	12	17	134	1 187	1 351	5 907	6	-	13
Personnel costs	55	28	70	-	566	10	8	89	878	959	1 613	4	-	7
Average personnel costs	35.4	1.5	6.6	-	29.6	6.0	29.2	19.9	18.9	31.6	26.9	14.9	-	4.2
Gross operating surplus	28	9	15	-	286	2	9	46	309	393	2 293	2	-	6
Gross investment	7	7	12	-	117	1	1	18	82	75	393	0	-	6
Apparent labour prod.	47.4	1.8	7.4	-	42.1	7.0	58.5	23.1	23.8	43.7	36.0	22.0	-	7.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	133.6	125.7	113.0	-	142.2	117.0	200.6	116.0	125.4	138.2	134.0	148.2	-	167.3
Gross operating rate	7.2	6.4	6.9	-	8.3	5.9	19.2	13.7	6.5	9.9	8.8	13.4	-	16.5
Investment rate	8.4	20.0	13.6	-	13.7	11.7	3.8	13.5	6.9	5.5	6.6	6.1	-	49.8
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.7	-	0.3	0.2	4.2	3.5	2.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1
Persons employed	0.0	13.8	-	1.8	4.8	34.8	-	96.8	5.8	-	2.0	1.3	11.3	0.3
Turnover	0	381	-	332	833	758	-	947	383	-	206	185	1 115	42
Production	0	318	-	303	735	769	-	968	356	-	177	182	1 014	42
Purch. of goods & serv.	0	262	-	233	630	526	-	613	107	-	138	130	699	32
Value added	0	127	-	96	208	247	-	354	89	-	78	55	421	11
Personnel costs	0	78	-	63	139	142	-	278	70	-	54	44	279	10
Average personnel costs	-	5.8	-	41.8	29.9	4.8	-	2.9	12.4	-	28.6	36.6	26.0	36.9
Gross operating surplus	0	49	-	33	69	106	-	77	19	-	24	10	142	1
Gross investment	0	5	-	6	9	35	-	138	7	-	6	4	18	1
Apparent labour prod.	-	9.2	-	53.3	43.1	7.1	-	3.7	15.4	-	39.4	41.2	37.3	36.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	158.4	-	127.4	144.3	149.3	-	127.1	124.1	-	137.7	112.5	143.6	99.7
Gross operating rate	-	13.0	-	9.9	8.3	14.0	-	8.1	5.0	-	11.6	5.3	12.7	1.8
Investment rate	-	4.1	-	6.0	4.2	14.2	-	39.0	7.5	-	8.2	7.2	4.3	4.6

(1) Bulgaria, 2005, except for number of enterprises, number of persons employed and gross operating surplus; Austria and Slovenia, 2005, except for number of enterprises; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 7: Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear (NACE Division 19). Main indicators, 2006 (1).

There were just over 267.0 thousand enterprises in the Member States for which the manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather (NACE Subsections DB and DC) was their main activity in 2006. In relative terms, this sector of the economy was larger in terms of employment than in terms of its value added generated; about 3.0 million people were employed in the sector, corresponding to 2.3% of the EU-27's non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) workforce, whereas the EUR 64.7 billion of value added corresponded to 1.1% of the total value added generated across the non-financial business economy in 2006.

The largest activity within the sector (at NACE Division level) was the manufacture of textiles (NACE Division 17), which accounted for a little under one half (46.3%) of sectoral value added in 2006. Just over one third

(34.7%) of value added was generated by the EU-27's manufacture of clothing (as defined by the activities in NACE Division 18), with the remainder (18.4%) being generated by leather manufacturing (NACE Division 19).

Italy was the principal textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing Member State, generating EUR 21.8 billion of value added, which was the equivalent of one third (33.6%) of EU-27 value added in this sector in 2006. The other main textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing Member States within the EU-27 were Germany (accounting for 12.1% of the EU-27's value added), France (11.6%), Spain (9.2%) and the United Kingdom (7.8%). Of these five Member States, only Italy was specialised in the manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather; as this sector contributed 3.4% of the value added generated in its non-financial business economy, three times the average contribution recorded across the EU-27 in 2006. However, this measure of specialisation was even stronger in Romania and Bulgaria. In Romania, the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector contributed 5.3% to the value added generated across its non-financial business economy in 2005; in Bulgaria this proportion was 4.7%.

This relative specialisation was also clear in terms of employment. There were a number of regions in Romania where between 8% and 15% of the non-financial business economy workforce were employed in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector. The most specialised region (at the level of detail shown in the map) was Norte in Portugal, however, where about one in every five (18.3%) persons employed in the non-financial business economy worked in textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing. There was also high specialisation of textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing in many regions of Italy, as well as across Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania and Bulgaria (which are each considered as a single region at the level of detail in the map).

There was a strong downward trend in the index of [production](#) for textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing for the EU-27

during the period between 1997 and 2007, at a time when there was a relatively steady rise in total industrial output. Textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing output declined by one third in the ten years through to 2007, at an average rate of 4.0% per year, although the falls in 2006 (-1.3%) and 2007 (-0.6%) were much more moderate than this longer-term trend. This output pattern was also reflected in the production indices of each of the three main types of manufacturing. However, the declines noted for leather manufacturing (an average -5.4% per year over the ten years through until 2007) and clothing (an average -5.3% per year) were almost twice as strong as for textile manufacturing (an average -2.8% per year).

[Small and medium-sized enterprises](#) (SMEs, enterprises employing less than 250 people) dominated the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector in the EU-27, accounting for around three quarters of sectoral value added (74.5%) and employment (75.3%) in 2006. This size structure set the sector apart from most industrial activities in the EU-27, as across the EU-27's industrial economy (NACE Sections C to E) as a whole SMEs generated less than half (42.5%) of total value added. The share of value added generated by SMEs in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was also significantly higher than the average (57.9%) across the non-financial business economy.

Across industry and the non-financial business economy, the apparent [productivity of labour](#) tended to rise through the size classes, suggesting economies of scale. In contrast, there was almost no distinction between the apparent labour productivity levels of the size classes within the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector. Indeed, across all size classes within the sector, the apparent labour productivity level was low (between EUR 17.0 thousand and EUR 23.0 thousand per person employed) and about one half of the average across the EU-27's non-financial business economy (EUR 44.0 thousand per person employed).

Employment characteristics

The textiles and clothing manufacturing subsector and the leather manufacturing subsector were the only industrial subsections that employed more women than men across the EU-27 in 2007. Indeed, women accounted for a little more than two thirds (69.4%) of the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing workforce as a whole, which was about twice the average share (35.1%) across the EU-27's non financial business economy and even more than the industrial average (30.1%). With the exception of Belgium and the Netherlands among the Member States for which data are available¹⁴¹, women provided a majority of the workforce within the sector. In the [Baltic Member States](#), Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, women represented between eight and nine in every ten workers in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector.

¹⁴¹Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

Given the high proportion of women employed in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector of the EU-27, it is perhaps surprising that the proportion of workers engaged on a part-time basis was as low as 8.2% in 2007, as it is often a characteristic that activities with a high proportion of women in the workforce are associated with high part-time employment rates. Indeed, part-time workers in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector were much less common than across the non-financial business economy, where they represented 14.3% of the workforce.

Another key feature of the workforce was that the proportion of those aged under 30 in the EU-27's textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector (18.4%) was much lower than the average across the non-financial business economy (24.3%) in 2007. The relative difference between the two was made up for in workers aged between 30 and 49 years of age, the proportions of those workers aged 50 years or over being almost identical. The relative absence of young workers in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was most acute in Greece, Latvia and the Netherlands, where they represented about a third of the equivalent share of workers aged under 30 across their respective non-financial business economies. Other countries where this characteristic was particularly pronounced included Slovenia, Estonia, Poland and Austria. Indeed, among those Member States for whom data are available¹⁴², it was only in Romania that the share of young workers in this sector was higher than that across its non-financial business economy in 2007. In contrast, the proportion of workers in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector aged 50 or over was particularly high in Cyprus (63.6%), especially when compared against the average (25.2%) across the whole of its non-financial business economy.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The level of **tangible investment** in the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was EUR 7.3 billion in 2006, accounting for just 0.7% of investment across the EU-27's non-financial business economy. This relative level of investment was lower than the sector's relative contribution (1.1%) to value added within the non-financial business economy in 2006, a characteristic that was common across the Member States but particularly notable in some of the key textile, clothing and leather manufacturing Member States like Italy, Bulgaria and Romania. The **investment rate** across the EU-27's textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was 11.3% in 2006, considerably lower than the average rate for the non-financial business economy (18.4%). Investment rates for the clothing and leather subsectors were particularly low (7.9% and 8.9% respectively).

The average annual **cost of personnel** within the EU-27's textile, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was EUR 16.2 thousand per employee in 2006, which is very low and a little more than two fifths (43.9%) less than the average across the non-financial business economy. This characteristic was apparent in all of the Member States for which data are available¹⁴³, with the exception of Luxembourg where average personnel costs in this sector were above their respective national averages for the non-financial business economy.

Despite relatively low average personnel costs, the proportion of **operating expenditure** accounted for by personnel costs (20.5%) was notably higher than the share across the EU-27's non-financial business economy (16.1%). These figures support the notion of a low-wage, labour-intensive manufacturing sector.

The apparent **labour productivity** of those working in the EU-27's textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was EUR 21.6 thousand per person employed in 2006. This was almost exactly one half of the average productivity level of all those working across the non-financial business economy, and is very low compared with other sectoral aggregates. This low productivity was all the more notable given the small proportion of part-time employment within the sector. Even after adjusting productivity levels for low average personnel costs, the resulting wage adjusted productivity ratio for the EU-27's textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector (133.6%) remained well beneath that (151.1%) of the non-financial business economy in 2006. The wage adjusted labour productivity ratios for each of the three subsectors (separately textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing) were very similar, with the value added per person employed being between 31% and 37% higher than the respective average personnel costs per employee.

Among the Member States, the **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** of the textiles, clothing and leather

¹⁴²Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Finland, not available.

¹⁴³Bulgaria, Cyprus, Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005; Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, not available.

manufacturing sector was significantly below the national non-financial business economy average¹⁴⁴, with the exceptions of Luxembourg (where it was about two thirds higher than the non-financial business economy average) and Italy (where it was almost the same).

The **gross operating rate** of the EU-27's textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was 8.6% in 2006, with very similar rates for its three subsectors. As such, this measure of profitability was notably lower than that for the non-financial business economy (10.8%) as a whole. There were a few Member States, however, where the gross operating rate for the textiles, clothing and leather manufacturing sector was higher than the average for the non-financial business economy; these were Bulgaria (2005), Hungary, Finland, and particularly Luxembourg (where it was more than double the average).

External trade

Almost three quarters (72.0%) of the value of Member States' export trade in textiles, clothing and leather goods (CPA Subsections DB and DC) was within the European Union (so-called **intra-EU** trade). The remaining share was **exports** to non-member countries (so-called **extra-EU** trade) and was valued at EUR 48.2 billion in 2007. Although this represented a fourth successive year of extra-EU export growth, this level was dwarfed by the value of EU-27 **imports**. In the first three years after the ending of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing and its textile quotas on 31 December 2004, the value of EU-27 imports of textiles, clothing and leather goods had grown by 27.4% to EUR 102.6 billion, representing 7.7% of the value of all industrial imports in 2007. These developments resulted in a further widening of the **trade deficit** in textiles, clothing and leather goods from the EUR 38.7 billion recorded in 2004 to the EUR 54.5 billion recorded in 2007.

Exports of textiles, clothing and leather goods from the EU-27 accounted for 4.1% of all industrial exports. There was strong export specialisation in textiles, clothing and leather goods in Italy, Portugal, Bulgaria and, particularly, Romania (where they accounted for 18.8% of industrial exports). Each of these Member States, as well as Belgium and Lithuania, recorded a trade surplus in these goods in 2007. By far the largest of these trade surpluses was recorded for Italy (EUR 16.7 billion), although this has been steadily eroded over a number of years: by way of example, down from EUR 23.1 billion in 2001. In contrast, the United Kingdom had a trade deficit that widened to EUR 19.5 billion in 2007, by far the largest deficit in these goods among the Member States.

With the removal of quotas, there was a surge of imports from developing countries during 2005, particularly from China. Just under two fifths (38.7%) of the EU-27's imports of textiles, clothing and leather goods as a whole came from China in 2007. In more detail, the transitional quantitative limitations on textile and clothing products imports agreed separately between the EU and China limited the growth of imports from China in 2006 and 2007. Nevertheless, the value of textile and clothing imports (CPA Subsection DB) grew by a further 13.0% in 2007 to EUR 29.2 billion, representing more than a third (36.2%) of all EU-27 textile and clothing imports. Imports from Turkey also grew relatively strongly (up 6.5%) to EUR 12.7 billion, the equivalent of 15.8% of EU-27 imports.

In 2006, two anti-dumping investigations were launched by the **European Commission** regarding footwear, one concerning China and the other Vietnam. The punitive duties that resulted have not stopped the growth in imports from China, their value rising by 7.7% to EUR 10.6 billion in 2007, although there was considerably lower growth (up 0.7%) from Vietnam. As a result of these latest developments, China inched closer to being the origin of one half (47.9%) of all the EU-27's imports of leather and leather products in 2007, Vietnam's share falling slightly to about one tenth (10.6%).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)**, the **Labour force survey (LFS)** and the **COMEXT**

¹⁴⁴Bulgaria, Cyprus, Austria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia, 2005; Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, not available.

database for external trade.

Context

Since the closure of the [World Trade Organization's \(WTO\)](#) ten-year, transitional Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) at the end of 2004, the European Union market for textiles, clothing, leather and footwear has been open to far more global competition, particularly from China and other Far Eastern countries. The European Commission published a study on the competitiveness, economic situation and location of production in the [textiles and clothing, footwear, leather \(and furniture\) industries](#) in 2007, which put forward some ideas for consideration: to upgrade knowledge and skills within the sector; to enhance the value added of EU manufactured products, perhaps through emphasising social ethics, environmental and health considerations and ethical sourcing; to enhance the protection of intellectual property; to foster trade and eliminate trade barriers; to improve the integration of fashion and design in the sector and better support young designers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Comparative price levels of consumer goods and services](#)
- [Consumer goods wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

The EU in the world - industry, trade and services

Data from June - July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Database .

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) based on Eurostat publication *The EU in the world 2013* .

The article focuses on the industrial and service activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and in the 15 non-EU countries from the [Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#) . It uses key short-term business statistics (STS) as well as structural business statistics (SBS) and gives an insight into the European economy in comparison with the major economies in the rest of the world, especially with the EU's counterparts in the so-called [Triad](#) , the US and Japan, and with the [BRIC](#) countries Brazil, Russia, India and China (or [BRICS](#) if South-Africa is also included).

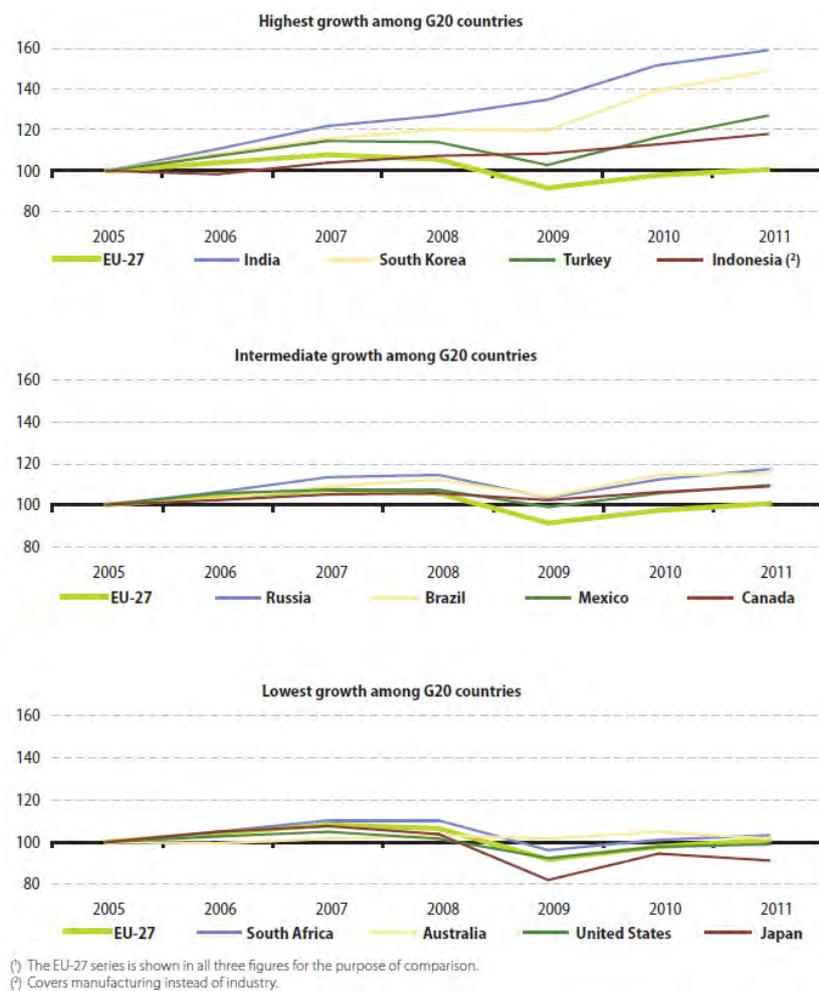


Figure 1: Industrial production index, 2005-2011 (1)(2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_inpr_a) and the International Monetary Fund (International Financial Statistics)

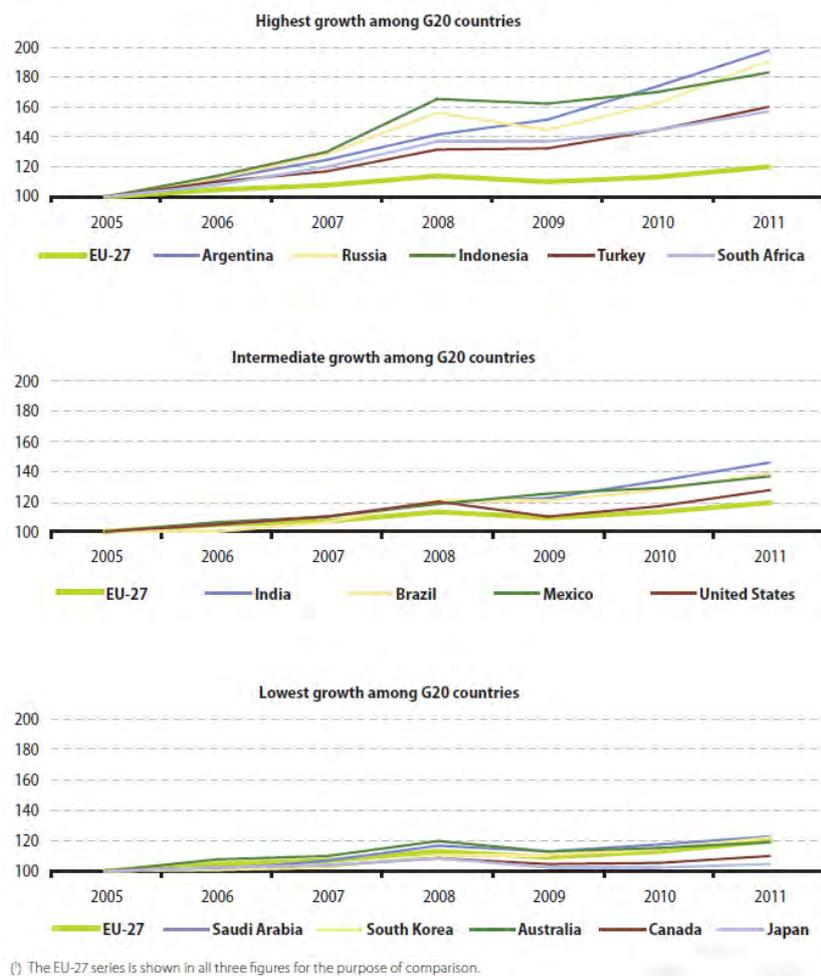


Figure 2: Industrial producer price index, 2005-2011 (1)(2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_inpp_a) and the International Monetary Fund (International Financial Statistics)

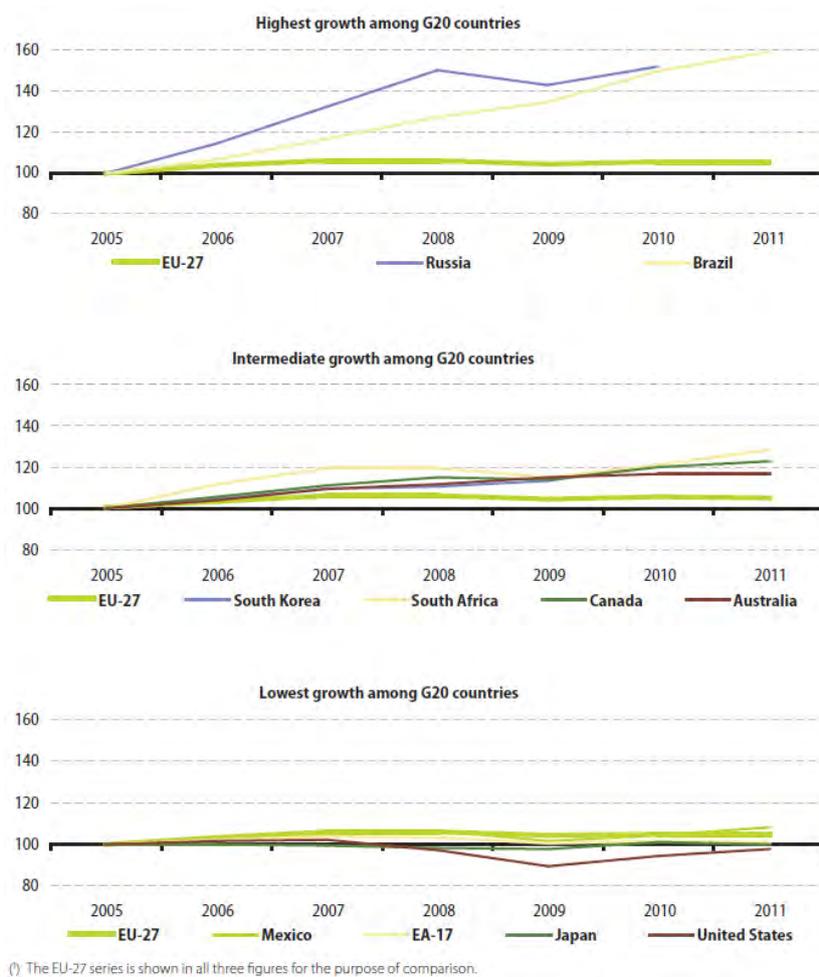


Figure 3: Volume of retail sales index, 2005-2011 (1)(2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_a) and the International Monetary Fund (International Financial Statistics)

	Largest activity		Second largest		Third largest	
EU-27	Food & beverages	11.7	Machinery	10.7	Metal products	9.8
Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	Food & beverages	17.5	Fuel processing	11.5	Chemicals	11.2
Canada ⁽²⁾	Food & beverages	13.9	Basic metals	8.5	Chemicals	8.1
China ⁽²⁾	Basic metals	14.3	Chemicals	10.8	Food & beverages	8.8
India ⁽²⁾	Chemicals	15.5	Basic metals	14.4	Fuel processing	13.0
Indonesia	Food & beverages	17.7	Chemicals	17.2	Motor vehicles	7.4
Japan ⁽²⁾	Motor vehicles	14.3	Machinery	12.9	Food & beverages	10.3
Mexico ⁽²⁾	Food & beverages	24.4	Fuel processing	17.4	Motor vehicles	13.6
Russia	Food & beverages	19.5	Fuel processing	17.8	Basic metals	12.3
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa ⁽³⁾	Fuel processing	20.0	Food & beverages	19.0	Basic metals	10.6
South Korea ⁽²⁾	Radio, TV & comm.	20.2	Motor vehicles	10.2	Basic metals	9.1
Turkey ⁽²⁾	Basic metals	11.9	Food & beverages	10.3	Motor vehicles	8.4
United States ⁽²⁾	Chemicals	16.2	Food & beverages	13.3	Machinery	9.1

(1) EU-27 data based on 24 divisions of the NACE Rev. 2 classification; data for other countries based on 23 divisions of the ISIC Rev.3 classification.

(2) 2007.

(3) 2008.

(*) Food and beverages manufacturing includes also tobacco manufacturing; fuel processing includes also chemicals and chemical products manufacturing.

Detailed notes:

EU-27: includes 2008 data for food and beverages and basic metals manufacturing.
Canada: excluding 1514, 1532, 1542, 1543, 16, 221, 231, 233, 2693, 2696, 2914, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2926, 2927, 3313, 332, 333, 3592, 3599, 3692 and 37.
China: excluding 221 and 233.
India: includes 2007 data for 313; excluding 221, 233 and 37.
Japan: excluding 221, 30 and 372.
Mexico: excluding 182, 221, 223, 231, 233, 273, 333, 353 and 37.
Russia: excluding 233, 311, 32, 343, 351, 353, 359.
South Africa: excluding 243 and 30.
South Korea: excluding 221, 233, 313 and 37.
United States: includes 2007 data for 182 and 231; excluding 221, 233 and 37.

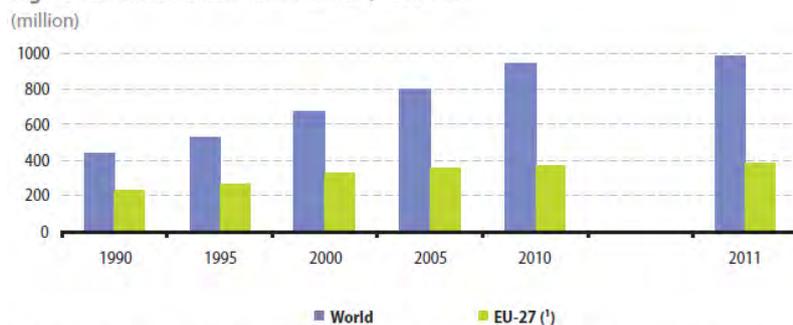
Table 1: Largest manufacturing activities, based on value added, 2009 (1)(% share of manufacturing)Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2) and the United Nations (Indstat)

ISIC Rev.3 code and label	Most specialised G20 country outside of the EU and the activity's share in manufacturing in that country ⁽¹⁾		EU-27 ⁽²⁾
	Country	Share (%)	Share (%)
15 Food products and beverages	Mexico	24.4	11.0
16 Tobacco products	Indonesia	5.1	0.5
17 Textiles	Turkey	8.2	1.7
18 Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	United States	6.3	1.3
19 Leather and leather products	Indonesia	1.7	0.7
20 Wood and wood products	Canada	4.0	2.3
21 Paper and paper products	Indonesia	6.1	2.3
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	Canada	3.3	5.5
23 Fuel processing: coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel ⁽³⁾	Russia	17.8	1.6
24 Chemicals and chemical products	Mexico	17.4	10.7
25 Rubber and plastics products	Japan	5.4	4.6
26 Other non-metallic mineral products	India	7.0	4.7
27 Basic metals	India	14.4	4.9
28 Fabricated metal products	United States	7.7	9.8
29 Machinery and equipment	Japan	12.9	11.6
30 Office, accounting and computing machinery	China	2.2	0.6
31 Electrical machinery and apparatus	China	4.8	4.7
32 Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	South Korea	20.2	2.9
33 Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	United States	7.0	3.3
34 Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Japan	14.3	8.6
35 Other transport equipment	South Korea	6.5	3.1
36 Furniture; other manufacturing	South Africa	8.1	3.2
37 Recycling	Russia	0.6	0.5

(1) Argentina, Australia or Saudi Arabia, not available; see Table 7.1 for list of latest reference years and exclusions.
(2) EU-27 data are for 2007 and based on NACE Rev. 1.1 (directly comparable at the division level with ISIC Rev.3).
(3) South Africa's combined share for Divisions 23 and 24 is 20.0 %.

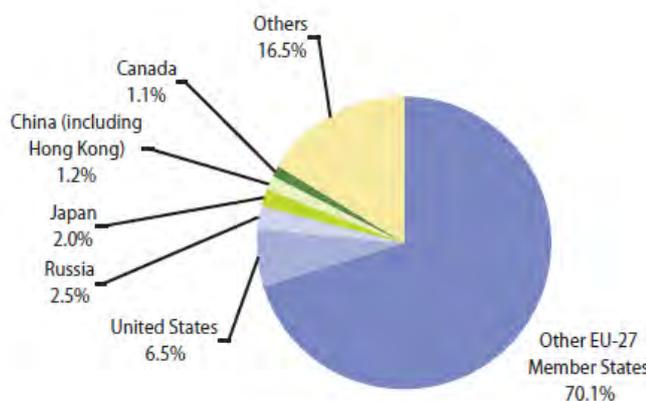
Table 2: Most specialised country in each manufacturing division, based on value added share within manufacturing, 2007 to 2009(% share of manufacturing value added total)Source: Eurostat (ebd_all) and the United Nations (Indstat)

Figure 7.4: International tourist arrivals, 1990-2011



(*) Includes intra-EU arrivals; data relate to international tourist arrivals at frontiers (excluding same-day visitors), other than for Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden, where the data relate to international tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments.

Figure 4: International tourist arrivals, 1990-2011(million)Source: the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (Tourism highlights, 2012)

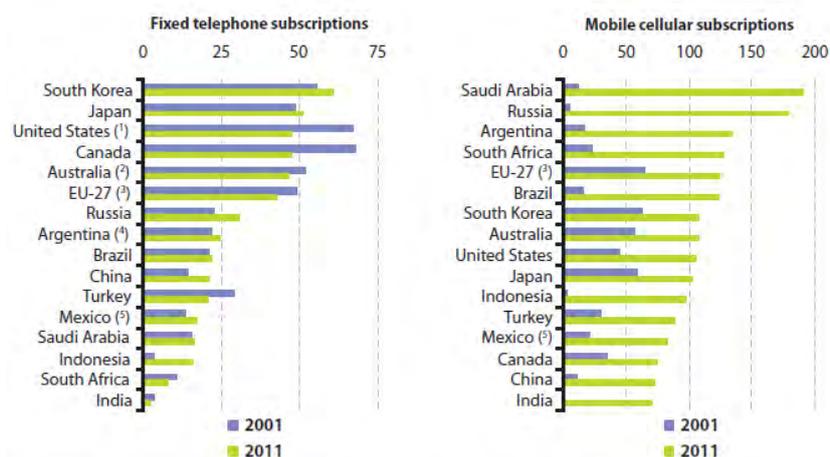


(*) The United Kingdom, 2009, excluding Ireland and the Netherlands.

Figure 5: Non-resident arrivals in tourist accommodation establishments within the EU27 Member States, selected countries, 2010 (1)(% of total)Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_arnraw)

	Expenditure				Receipts			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	252.7	271.2
Germany	61.9	58.2	58.9	60.6	27.1	24.8	26.2	27.9
France	27.9	27.5	29.1	29.9	38.5	35.5	35.1	43.0
Italy	20.9	20.0	20.4	20.7	31.1	28.9	29.3	30.9
United Kingdom	46.6	36.0	37.7	36.3	24.5	21.6	24.4	25.8
Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	2.8	3.7	3.8
Australia	12.5	12.6	16.7	19.3	16.8	18.2	22.5	22.6
Brazil	7.5	7.8	12.4	15.3	:	3.8	4.3	4.7
Canada	18.5	17.3	22.3	23.7	10.7	9.8	11.9	12.2
China	24.6	31.3	41.4	52.2	27.8	28.4	34.6	34.8
India	6.5	6.7	8.0	9.9	8.0	8.0	10.7	12.6
Indonesia	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	5.2	5.7
Japan	19.0	18.0	21.0	19.5	:	7.4	10.0	7.9
Mexico	:	:	:	:	9.0	8.1	8.9	8.4
Russia	16.2	15.0	20.1	23.3	8.1	6.7	6.7	8.2
Saudi Arabia	10.3	14.6	15.9	13.0	:	4.3	5.1	6.1
South Africa	:	:	:	:	:	5.4	6.8	6.9
South Korea	13.0	10.8	14.2	14.0	6.6	7.0	7.8	8.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	14.9	15.2	15.7	16.5
United States	54.7	53.1	57.0	56.8	75.1	67.5	78.1	83.5
World	:	:	:	:	:	:	699.0	740.0

Table 3: International tourism expenditure and receipts, 2008-2011(EUR billion)Source: the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (World tourism barometer and Tourism highlights, 2012)



(¹) 2001, local loops. (²) 2001, excludes ISDN. (³) Data for 2009 instead of 2011. (⁴) 2001, only refers to Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and Telecom Argentina S.A. (⁵) 2011, preliminary.

Figure 6: Telephone subscriptions, 2001 and 2011(number per 100 inhabitants)Source: Eurostat (isoc_tc_ac2) and the International Telecommunication Union

	Individuals using the internet (% of total)			Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
EU-27 (¹)(²)	-	55.0	73.0	1.3	16.5	27.2
Argentina	9.8	20.9	47.7	0.3	4.1	10.5
Australia (³)	52.7	66.0	79.0	0.6	18.8	23.9
Brazil (⁴)	4.5	28.2	45.0	0.2	2.5	8.6
Canada (⁵)	60.2	72.4	83.0	9.2	24.7	32.0
China (⁶)	2.6	10.5	38.3	0.0	3.9	11.6
India	0.7	2.8	10.1	0.0	0.2	1.0
Indonesia	2.0	4.8	18.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
Japan (⁷)	38.5	68.7	79.5	3.0	20.9	27.4
Mexico	7.0	19.5	36.2	0.0	2.8	10.6
Russia	2.9	18.0	49.0	0.0	2.0	12.2
Saudi Arabia	4.7	19.5	47.5	0.1	0.9	5.7
South Africa (⁸)	6.3	7.6	21.0	0.0	0.7	1.8
South Korea (⁹)	56.6	78.1	83.8	16.9	29.7	36.9
Turkey (¹⁰)	5.2	18.2	42.1	0.0	4.0	10.3
United States	49.1	68.9	77.9	4.5	20.1	28.7

(¹) Use of the internet, persons aged 16 to 74. (²) Broadband subscriptions, based on sum of data for 27 EU Member States. (³) Use of the internet, 2006 and 2011, persons aged 15 or more. (⁴) Use of the internet, 2006 and 2011, persons aged 10 or more; use of the internet, 2011, use within three months prior to the survey. (⁵) Use of the internet, 2006, persons aged 16 or more. (⁶) Use of the internet, 2006, persons aged 6 or more, online at least one hour per week. (⁷) Use of the internet, 2001, PC based only; use of the internet, 2006, persons aged 6 or more. (⁸) Broadband subscriptions, data for 2002 instead of 2001. (⁹) Use of the internet, 2001, persons aged 3 or more; use of the internet, 2001, use within the month prior to the survey. (¹⁰) Use of the internet, 2001, persons aged 16 to 74.

Table 4: ICT access and usage, 2001, 2006 and 2011(% or per 100 inhabitants)Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_eu_i) and the International Telecommunication Union

	Proportion of enterprises:		
	using the internet	with a web presence	receiving orders over the internet
EU-27 (*)	95.0	69.0	13.0
Argentina	:	:	:
Australia (†)	87.0	36.0	24.0
Brazil (‡)	92.7	52.8	40.8
Canada (‡)	94.9	69.7	13.1
China	:	:	:
Hong Kong	60.6	20.0	1.5
Macao (‡)	35.8	:	10.0
India	:	:	:
Indonesia	:	:	:
Japan (‡)	99.6	91.6	23.3
Mexico	:	:	:
Russia (‡)	76.2	25.3	11.8
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:
South Africa	:	:	:
South Korea (‡)	48.7	12.3	2.0
Turkey	88.8	52.2	9.1
United States	:	:	:

(*) Data for 2011 instead of 2009; enterprises receiving orders via computer networks (not only over the internet); enterprises with 10 or more persons employed which have their main activity in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N and Group 95.1.

(†) 2007.

(‡) Enterprises with more than 9 employees.

(§) Sample results.

(¶) 2008.

Table 5: ICT access and usage, enterprises, 2009(% of enterprises)Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_eu_en2) (isoc_ec_eseln2) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctadstat: core indicators on ICT use by business)

Main statistical findings

Short-term business statistics

Industrial output in 2011 in South Africa, Australia, the EU27 and the United States had not returned to the pre-crisis levels

The line graphs presented in Figures 1 to 3 illustrate developments for industrial output, industrial output prices and retail trade sales using key short-term business statistics. The statistics presented here are annual indices but the underlying series are normally monthly or quarterly data which facilitate a rapid assessment of the economic climate. These short-term statistics show developments over time and so may be used to calculate rates of change.

The impact of the global financial and economic crisis on industrial activities and the subsequent recovery can be clearly seen for the two industrial indicators in Figures 1 and 2. In the years leading up to the recent crisis there was growth in industrial output in the vast majority of G20 members – note that the [industrial production index](#) is a volume index and so has been adjusted to remove price changes. From the second half of 2007 many economies started to experience a contraction in output alongside an acceleration of price growth. Already in 2008 the annual rates of change in the industrial production index turned negative for some G20 members, notably Japan, the United States and the EU27. In 2009 most of the other G20 members (note that no data are available for Argentina, China or Saudi Arabia) also reported negative rates of change for industrial production, the most notable exception being India (6.6% growth), while industrial output remained relatively unchanged in Indonesia and South Korea. By 2010 the annual rates of change had turned positive for all G20 members, although they turned negative again in Japan in 2011 in part as a consequence of the tsunami in March 2011.

The crisis was remarkable not just for its global scale, but also for the depth of the downturn, particularly in industrial activities. In 2009 industrial output fell by more than 10% in Turkey, South Africa and the EU27 and as much as 21.3% in Japan.

As well as clearly illustrating the impact of the financial and economic crisis, Figure 1 shows the contrasting developments of industrial activity among the G20 members in recent years as all three parts are shown with the same scale and each include the time series for the EU27. Rapid industrial growth can be seen in India and South Korea, and to a somewhat lesser extent in Turkey, Indonesia, Russia and Brazil. By contrast, industrial output in 2011 in South Africa, Australia, the EU27 and the United States was approximately the same as it had been in 2005; in other words, by 2011 output had not returned to the pre-crisis levels of 2007 and/or 2008.

As already noted, the growth rate in industrial output prices accelerated in the period leading up to the financial

and economic crisis, as prices rose in 2008 by more than 10% in Turkey, Brazil, South Africa and Argentina and by more than 20% in Russia and Indonesia. Often the rapid increase in prices reflected the rising cost of energy, food and other natural resources, as increased demand from developing countries outstripped supply. In 2009 many G20 members recorded an abrupt fall in output prices, although there were rises in Argentina, Mexico, India and Turkey in 2009 that were more modest than those experienced in 2008. The largest falls in output prices in 2009 were recorded in the United States, Russia, Australia and Japan, where industrial output prices fell more than 5%. By 2010 all G20 members, except for Japan, recorded rising industrial output prices which continued into 2011.

Over the period from 2005 to 2011 industrial output prices nearly doubled in Argentina, equivalent to an annual growth rate of 12.0%. Russia (11.4%) and Indonesia (10.6%) also averaged double-digit price increases during the period shown in Figure 2. Despite falling prices in 2009, EU27 industrial output prices increased by 3.1% per year on average between 2005 and 2011, while Japanese industrial output prices averaged increases of just 0.8% per annum.

The volume of retail sales index reflects developments once price changes have been removed; retail sales indices have particular importance as they can be used as short-term approximations for final domestic demand by [households](#). From Figure 3 it can be clearly seen that the financial and economic crisis also had an impact on [retail trade](#) output, although a much less profound one than on industrial output. The volume of retail sales fell in 2008 by 5.0% in the United States and by a more modest 0.8% in the [17 member euro area](#) (the index was unchanged in the EU27). In 2009 many G20 members recorded a fall for their volume of retail sales, most notably -7.6% in the United States and -5.0% in Russia; among the G20 members with data available, only Brazil, Australia and South Korea continued to record an increase in their volume of retail sales in 2009. By 2010 this index had returned to an upward path in all G20 members shown in Figure 3 and by 2011, the volume of sales index had returned above pre-crisis levels in all G20 members except for the EU27 and the United States.

Structural business statistics

Machinery manufacturing was one of the three largest manufacturing activities in Japan, the EU27 and the United States

Structural business statistics provide a snapshot of the business economy for a particular year, mainly focused on the level of inputs (such as labour and goods and services) and the level of output, in particular value added; data are often available at a very detailed level, for several hundred industrial, construction and services activities. The analysis presented in Tables 1 and 2 focuses on manufacturing divisions: for the EU-27 the dataset used was composed of the 24 manufacturing divisions of the [NACE Rev. 2 classification](#) (for the purpose of analysis in Table 1 the divisions for food and beverages have been aggregated), while for the other G20 members the [ISIC Rev.3 classification](#) was used which has 23 manufacturing divisions.

With the exception of South Korea, food and beverages manufacturing was one of the three largest manufacturing divisions (in value added terms) in all G20 members (see Table 1), and in several G20 members it was the largest of all manufacturing activities. The manufacture of basic metals, chemicals and motor vehicles as well as fuel processing (mainly refining and coking) were also activities that frequently figured in the top three manufacturing divisions. Somewhat less common was machinery manufacturing which was one of the three largest manufacturing activities in Japan, the EU27 and the United States, while metal products manufacturing figured in third place in the EU27 and the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment was the largest manufacturing division in South Korea. The cumulative share of manufacturing valued added generated by the three largest manufacturing divisions ranged from 31% in Canada and Turkey to 55% in Mexico.

The most specialised G20 member for a particular manufacturing activity is the one where that activity's share in the [non-financial business economy](#) is highest, regardless of the size of the economy or the activity concerned. There are many reasons why a country or region specialises in a particular activity; these are varied and include the availability of natural resources (for example, for mineral and forest-based manufacturing), the availability of skilled employees, costs, infrastructure, legislation and the proximity to markets. Table 2 shows which G20 country outside of the EU-27 was the most specialised for each of the manufacturing divisions and compares the share of that activity in total manufacturing value added in the most specialised G20 country with the share for the EU-27. Compared with the most specialised G20 countries, the EU-27 was relatively specialised in publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media and fabricated metal products, while it

was relatively unspecialised in fuel processing, the manufacture of tobacco products and the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment.

Tourism

The EU27's share of worldwide tourist arrivals dropped between 1990 and 2011 from 52.9% to 39.2%

In 2011 there were around 983 million international tourist arrivals worldwide, among which 385 million were in the EU27. The number of international tourist arrivals in the EU27 increased by 155 million between 1990 and 2011, but the EU27's share of worldwide tourist arrivals dropped from 52.9% to 39.2% over the same period. It should be noted that the EU27 total includes arrivals in EU Member States of international tourists from other EU Member States; approximately 70% of arrivals in EU27 Member States in 2010 came from other EU Member States – an extended analysis is provided in Figure 5.

The growth of the tourism sector has been crucial for many countries, offering employment opportunities and a considerable revenue stream; this is particularly true for a number of developing economies which have been transformed by a vibrant tourism industry. Note that tourism statistics cover business travellers and those who travel for leisure. Equally, it is important to bear in mind that international tourists are classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. As such, citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included as international tourists.

From Table 3 it can be seen that international tourists from the United States spent considerably less abroad (EUR 56.8 billion) in 2011 than international tourists spent in the United States (EUR 83.5 billion). A similar surplus of receipts over expenditure was recorded in France, Italy, Australia and India. By contrast, tourists from Germany spent more than twice as much abroad (EUR 60.6 billion) as international tourists spent in Germany (EUR 27.9 billion). In fact, tourists from Germany spent more abroad than international tourists from any other G20 member (for which data are available).

The short time series presented in Table 3 shows that expenditure by international tourists from Brazil and China more than doubled between 2008 and 2011 and there were also large increases recorded for tourists from India and Russia. India, Australia and South Korea recorded relatively large increases in international tourism receipts between 2008 and 2011.

Information society

By 2011 several G20 members registered more mobile subscriptions than inhabitants

Telecommunication networks and services are the backbone of the information society. Individuals, enterprises and public organisations alike depend increasingly on convenient, reliable and high-speed telecommunication networks and services. During recent years a shift in the importance of various services can be noted, from wired networks to mobile networks and from voice services to data services. While the number of fixed telephone subscriptions relative to the size of the population increased between 2001 and 2011 in some of the G20 members, notably Indonesia, it was mobile subscriptions where the largest increases were generally recorded – see Figure 6. By 2011 several G20 members registered more mobile subscriptions than inhabitants (indicating that some users had more than one subscription), with the highest ratio of subscriptions to inhabitants in Saudi Arabia.

Table 4 shows that there was also widespread growth between 2001 and 2011 in the use of the internet, even among G20 members with already high usage in 2001. By 2011 Canada and South Korea topped the ranking of internet use, with more than four in every five inhabitants online, with Japan, Australia and the United States just below this level. The number of fixed broadband subscriptions relative to population size was more diverse, with South Korea and Canada exceeding 30 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, whereas in South Africa, Indonesia and India this ratio was below 2 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Table 5 provides a selection of key indicators concerning ICT usage in enterprises – it should be noted that the usage of ICT depends to some extent on enterprise size and the sector of operation, and so differences in

coverage can affect the comparability of results.

Data sources and availability

The statistical data were mainly extracted during June and July 2012.

The indicators are often compiled according to international – sometimes global – standards, for example, UN standards for national accounts and the IMF's standards for balance of payments statistics. Although most data are based on international concepts and definitions there may be certain discrepancies in the methods used to compile the data.

EU27 and euro area data

Almost all of the indicators presented for the EU27 and EA-17 aggregates have been drawn from Eurobase, Eurostat's online database. Eurobase is updated regularly, so there may be differences between data appearing in this publication and data that is subsequently downloaded. In exceptional cases some indicators for the EU have been extracted from international sources, for example, when values are expressed in purchasing power parities. Otherwise, European Commission sources have been used.

G20 countries from the rest of the world

For the 15 G20 countries that are not members of the EU, the data presented have generally been extracted from a range of international sources listed in the [Introduction](#). In a few cases the data available from these international sources have been supplemented by data for individual countries from national statistics authorities. For some of the indicators a range of international statistical sources are available, each with their own policies and practices concerning data management (for example, concerning data validation, correction of errors, estimation of missing data, and frequency of updating). In general, attempts have been made to use only one source for each indicator in order to provide a comparable analysis between the countries.

Context

Industrial activities such as manufacturing are integrated with many service activities such as transport and communications, distribution and business services, which in turn depend on industry to produce the equipment and hardware they use. Creating a positive climate in which entrepreneurs and businesses can flourish is considered by many as the key to generating growth and jobs; this is all the more important in a globalised economy, where some businesses have considerable leeway to select where they wish to operate.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European business - with a special feature on SMEs](#)
- [The EU in the world 2013](#)
- [The European Union and the BRIC countries](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#), see:

SBS - main indicators (sbs_na)

European Business - selected indicators for all activities (NACE divisions) (ebd_all)

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind)

Industry production index (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind_prod)

Industry production index - annual data - (2005 = 100) (NACE Rev.2) (sts_inpr_a)

Industry producer prices index (PPI) (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_ind_pric)

Producer prices index (PPI) - total (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_inpp_t)

Industry producer prices index - annual data - (2005 = 100) (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_inpp_a)

Trade and services (sts_ts)

Wholesale and retail trade (NACE G, NACE Rev.2) (sts_wrt)

Turnover and volume of sales index (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_wrt_ts)

Wholesale and retail trade turnover and volumes of sales - annual data - (2005 = 100) (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_trtu_a)

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#) , see:

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

Arrivals of residents and non-residents (tour_occ_a)

Arrivals of non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - world geographical breakdown - annual data (tour_occ_arnraw)

- [Information society statistics \(isoc\)](#) , see:

Telecommunication services (isoc_tc)

Telecommunication services: Access to networks (per 100 inhabitants) (isoc_tc_ac2)

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (isoc_ci)

Computers and the Internet: Summary of EU aggregates (isoc_ci_eu)

Computers and the Internet: Individuals - Summary of EU aggregates (isoc_ci_eu_i)

Computers and the Internet: Enterprises - Summary of EU aggregates (NACE Rev. 2) (isoc_ci_eu_en2)

E-Commerce by individuals and enterprises (isoc_ec)

Enterprises selling via Internet and/or networks other than Internet (NACE Rev. 2) (isoc_ec_eseln2)

Dedicated section

- [Information Society](#)
- [Short-term business statistics](#)
- [Structural business statistics](#)
- [Tourism](#)

External links

- [Core indicators on ICT use by business](#) - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- [International Monetary Fund - International Financial Statistics](#)
- [International Telecommunication Union](#)
- [INDSTAT - United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#)
- [United Nations World Tourism Organisation](#)
- [Tourism highlights, 2012](#)
 - [World tourism barometer](#)

See also

- [Other articles on The EU in the world](#)
- [All articles on the non-EU countries](#)
- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Structural business statistics overview](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Tobacco processing statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers manufacture of all tobacco products, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Division 16](#), which is part of the [food, beverages and tobacco](#) sector. Tobacco products consist of:

- cigarettes;
- cigarette tobacco;
- cigars;
- pipe tobacco;
- chewing tobacco;
- snuff.

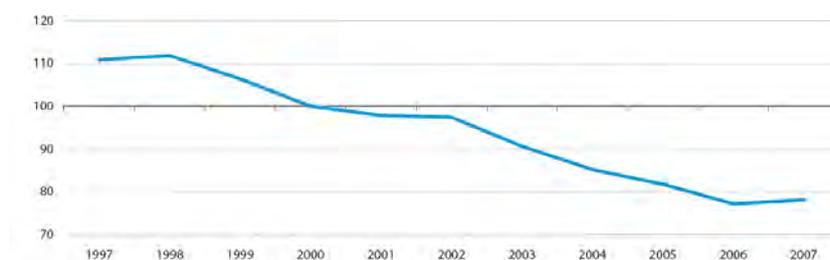
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Poland	2 845	26.1	Germany	11.5	18.2	Poland	2.3
2	United Kingdom	1 684	20.4	Poland	6.8	11.5	Bulgaria	1.0
3	Germany	1 488	18.0	Bulgaria	6.3	10.7	Greece	0.3
4	Spain	350	4.2	United Kingdom	4.6	9.1	Portugal	0.3
5	Belgium	238	2.9	Spain	4.6	7.7	Cyprus	0.3

(1) The Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden, not available; Cyprus, Hungary and Poland, 2005.
 (2) The Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland and Romania, 2005.
 (3) The Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden, not available; Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
 (4) 2005; the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division 16). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile



Source: Eurostat (ST5)

Figure 1: Manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division 16). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	1.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Turnover	1352	781	0.0	0.0	20849	0.0	0.0	541	875	0.0	0.0	142	0.0	0.0
Production	1300	760	0.0	0.0	14994	0.0	0.0	525	834	0.0	0.0	141	0.0	0.0
Purch. of goods & serv.	1116	186	0.0	0.0	8421	0.0	0.0	357	521	0.0	0.0	33	0.0	0.0
Value added	238	75	0.0	0.0	1488	0.0	0.0	204	350	0.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0
Personnel costs	84	44	0.0	0.0	798	0.0	0.0	113	224	0.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
Average personnel costs	46.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	0.0	0.0	44.6	49.5	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0
Gross operating surplus	154	31	0.0	0.0	690	0.0	0.0	91	126	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0
Gross investment	15	15	0.0	0.0	180	0.0	0.0	12	15	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Apparent labour prod.	127.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	128.9	0.0	0.0	80.7	76.8	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	273.3	169.0	0.0	0.0	185.9	0.0	0.0	180.9	155.2	0.0	0.0	187.5	0.0	0.0
Gross operating rate	11.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	16.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Investment rate	6.5	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.8	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.3
Turnover	0.0	1079	0.0	0.0	0.0	3497	449	916	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13444	0.0
Production	0.0	883	0.0	0.0	0.0	3457	454	921	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12754	0.0
Purch. of goods & serv.	0.0	314	0.0	0.0	0.0	650	206	285	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1464	0.0
Value added	0.0	88	0.0	0.0	0.0	2845	206	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1684	0.0
Personnel costs	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	111	62	33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	391	0.0
Average personnel costs	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	54.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.0
Gross operating surplus	0.0	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	2734	144	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1293	0.0
Gross investment	0.0	15	0.0	30	0.0	64	13	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	0.0
Apparent labour prod.	0.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.3	180.6	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.1	0.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	0.0	183.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2560.4	330.3	181.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	430.6	0.0
Gross operating rate	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2	32.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0
Investment rate	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.1	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0

[1] Cyprus, Hungary and Poland, 2005; Austria, 2005 except for number of enterprises; Netherlands, number of enterprises, number of persons employed and gross investment, 2005; Slovenia, number of enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million: number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands, average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.
Source: Eurostat (SBS).

Table 2: Manufacture of tobacco products (NACE Division 16). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

The number of [enterprises](#) across the [EU-27](#) with tobacco manufacturing (NACE Division 16) as their main activity was just 0.3 thousand in 2006, demonstrating that this activity is particularly dominated by a few, extremely large [multi-national enterprises](#). There were an estimated 64.0 thousand persons employed within the EU-27's tobacco manufacturing activities in 2006, which equated to just 1.4% of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing workforce. Nonetheless, these activities generated EUR 8.3 billion of [value added](#), which was a significantly higher share (4.2%) of sectoral value added. Tobacco manufacturing was highly concentrated within the EU-27 in geographical terms too, with almost two thirds of the EU-27's value added coming from Poland (26.1% in 2005), the United Kingdom (20.4% in 2006) and Germany (18.0% in 2006). The Netherlands is also a key tobacco manufacturing Member State, although data are not yet available for years later than 2004 (when it accounted for 15.5% of the EU-27 total).

In relative terms, the value added generated by the tobacco manufacturing sectors of Poland and Bulgaria made much more significant contributions to total value added within their respective [non-financial business economies](#) than the EU average. The relative contribution of these activities in Poland was about ten times as high as the EU-27 average in 2005, and in Bulgaria it was about five times as high.

There was a strong downward trend in the [production index](#) of tobacco products across the EU-27 during the ten years through until 2007 with an average decline of 3.4% per year. The EU-27's [output](#) of tobacco products in 2007 remained close to its most recent low point recorded in 2006. In the Netherlands output grew rapidly through until 2002, after which there was a sharp decline, although the production index for 2007 remained 4.6% higher than in 1997. In Poland, there were considerable fluctuations from one year to the next, although the overall evolution of output followed a downward trend (losing an average of 1.5% per year), despite a considerable upturn in production in 2007. In Germany and the United Kingdom the downward trend was much more pronounced and sustained. In the United Kingdom, the production index in 2007 stood at 50% of its level of a decade earlier (corresponding to an average decline of 6.7% per year). The rate of decline in tobacco products manufacturing output in Germany was even more pronounced after 2000 (falling on average by 8.4% per year between 2000 and 2007).

Expenditure and productivity

[Personnel costs](#) across the EU-27

's tobacco manufacturing sector accounted for 12.2% of total operating expenditure in 2006, slightly below the average for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. However, average personnel costs for

tobacco manufacturing (EUR 47.3 thousand per employee in 2005) were much higher than for any of the other nine NACE groups within food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing.

Despite this high level of average personnel costs, the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of those working in the tobacco manufacturing sector averaged 339.5% among those countries for which data are available¹⁴⁵, slightly more than double the ratio for the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector. This high level of wage-adjusted labour productivity was based on EUR 170.0 thousand of value added being generated by each person employed in the EU-27's tobacco manufacturing sector in 2005, which was a little more than four times the corresponding level of the food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector.

The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of those working in Poland's tobacco products manufacturing sector was particularly high (2560% in 2005), which, at least in part, helps explain why this ratio was particularly high for food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing as a whole (361.7% in 2005).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#), the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#), the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade and the [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#).

Context

The food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector in the EU is comprised of a relatively small number of enterprises that have a considerable global market presence, which operate alongside a high number of relatively small enterprises that serve more local, regional and national markets.

As these enterprises not only produce goods for final consumption but also intermediate products for other manufacturing activities, they are affected by a broad scope of legislation. The main legislative areas affecting the EU's food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector, however, tend to involve international trade agreements, or food and feed legislation. As a majority of the EU's agricultural production is processed by the [food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing sector](#), developments in [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and associated Common Market Organisations can have important implications for costs and processes in the food chain. Regarding food legislation, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) proposed an update of the laws regarding the provision of information to consumers ([COM\(2008\) 40 final](#)) in 2008, in order to clarify and consolidate existing regulations. In part, this proposal was built on a 2007 White Paper covering a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity ([COM\(2007\) 279 final](#)), which stressed the need for consumers to have access to clear, consistent and evidence-based nutritional information.

In July 2008, the [European Commission](#) presented a report and a proposal for a Directive ([COM\(2008\) 459 final](#)) to amend current EU excise duty legislation on tobacco. The draft Directive foresees a gradual increase in minimum taxation levels on cigarettes and fine cut tobacco up to 2014. The proposal also aims to contribute to reducing tobacco consumption by 10% within the next 5 years. The European Commission also reported on the implementation of the EU tobacco advertising Directive ([COM\(2008\) 330 final](#)) and the application of the tobacco products Directive ([COM\(2007\) 754 final](#)) as part of its drive to curb avoidable, tobacco-related deaths in EU.

Further Eurostat information

¹⁴⁵Cyprus, Hungary and Poland, 2005; the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland, not available.

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2007\) 279 final](#) - A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 40 final](#) for a Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers
- [Proposal COM\(2008\) 459 final](#) for a Directive amending Directives 92/79, 92/80 and 95/59 on the structure and rates of excise duty applied on manufactured tobacco
- [Report on the implementation of the tobacco advertising directive \(2003/33\)](#) - COM(2008) 330 final
- [Second Report on the Application of the Tobacco Products Directive](#) - COM(2007) 754 final

External links

- [Confederation of Food and Drink Industries \(CIAA\)](#)

See also

- [Agri-environmental statistics](#)
- [Agricultural products](#)
- [Agriculture statistics at regional level](#)
- [Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)

Notes

Transport and storage statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the transport and storage sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Divisions 60 to 63, and its activities are treated in more depth in six further articles:

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Transport and storage	1 137,8	100,0	1 209 490	100,0	400 768	100,0	8 847,4	100,0
Transport via railways (2)	0,8	0,1	66 645	6,0	31 881	8,4	880,7	10,1
Road and other land transport (3)	900,0	79,1	370 000	30,6	150 000	37,5	4 616,0	52,9
Transport via pipelines (4)	-	-	11 000	1,0	-	-	-	-
Water transport (3)	18,9	1,7	100 000	8,3	22 000	5,5	213,5	2,4
Air transport (5)	3,5	0,3	110 000	9,9	30 000	7,5	400,0	4,5
Warehousing and transport	109,6	9,6	384 271	31,8	139 837	34,9	2 186,1	24,7
Activities of travel agencies	78,2	6,9	153 203	12,7	19 272	4,8	484,7	5,5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Turnover, value added and number of persons employed, 2005.
(3) Number of persons employed, 2005.
(4) Turnover, 2005.
(5) Number of enterprises and turnover, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

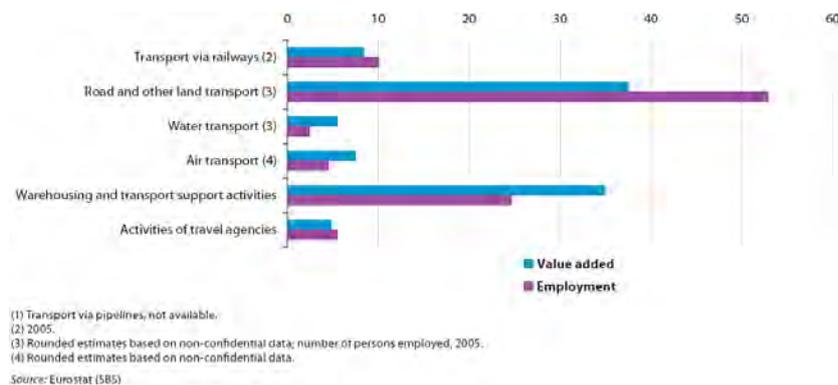
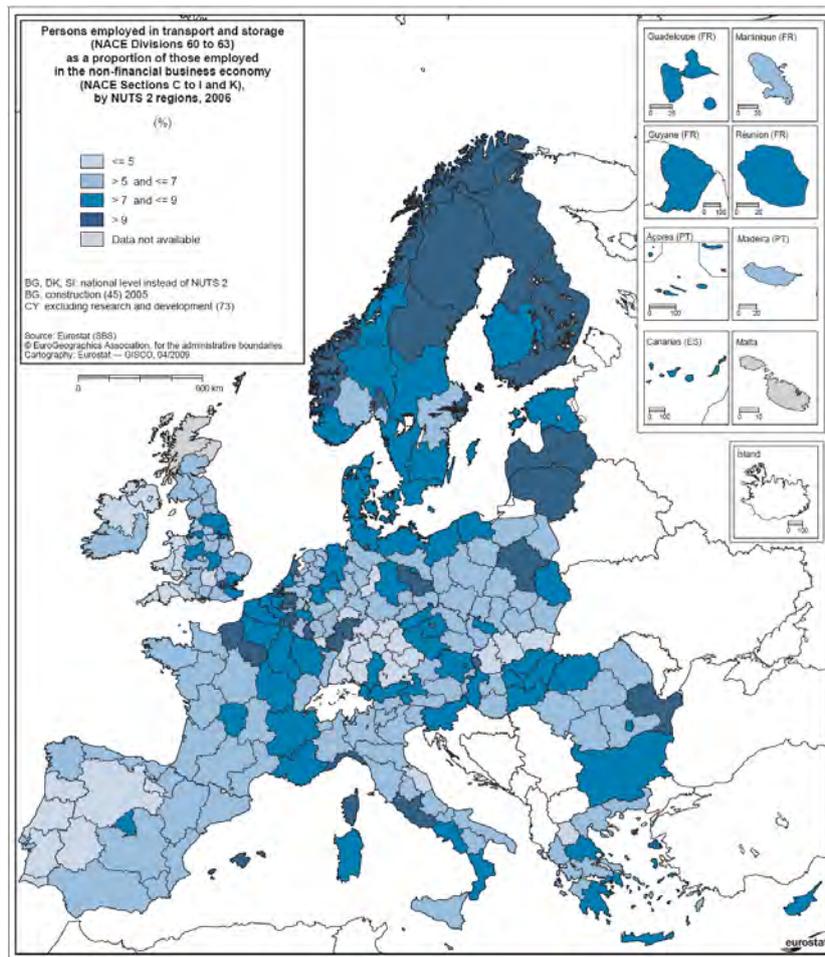


Figure 1: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Share of transport services, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	United Kingdom	73 393	18,3	Germany	1 317,6	14,9	Latvia (12,2)	Latvia (10,6)
2	Germany	69 906	17,5	France	1 125,1	12,7	Lithuania (11,1)	Luxembourg (9,5)
3	France	60 062	15,0	United Kingdom	1 085,2	12,3	Estonia (10,7)	Finland (9,4)
4	Italy	45 216	11,3	Italy	968,5	10,9	Luxembourg (10,1)	Cyprus (9,3)
5	Spain	38 363	9,6	Spain	888,3	10,0	Bulgaria (9,8)	Lithuania (9,2)

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Map 1: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Persons employed in transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%)

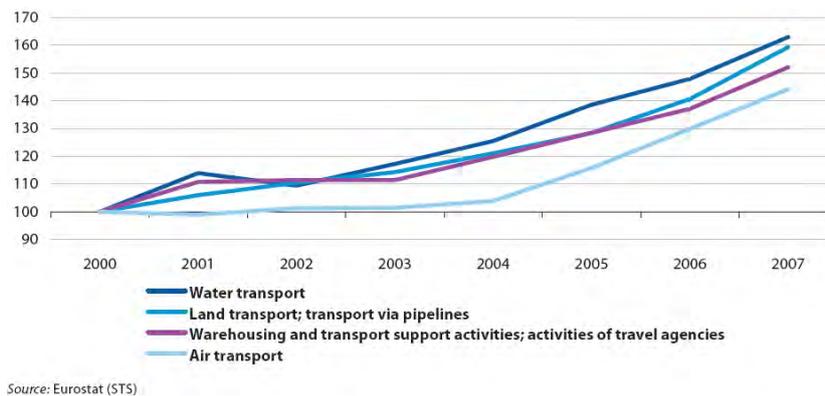
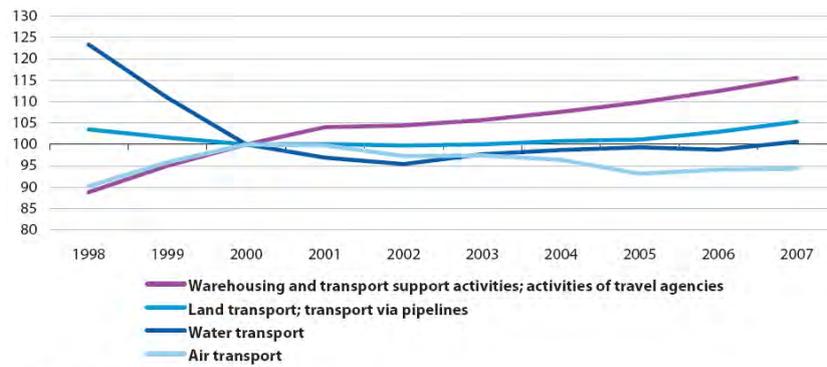


Figure 2: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

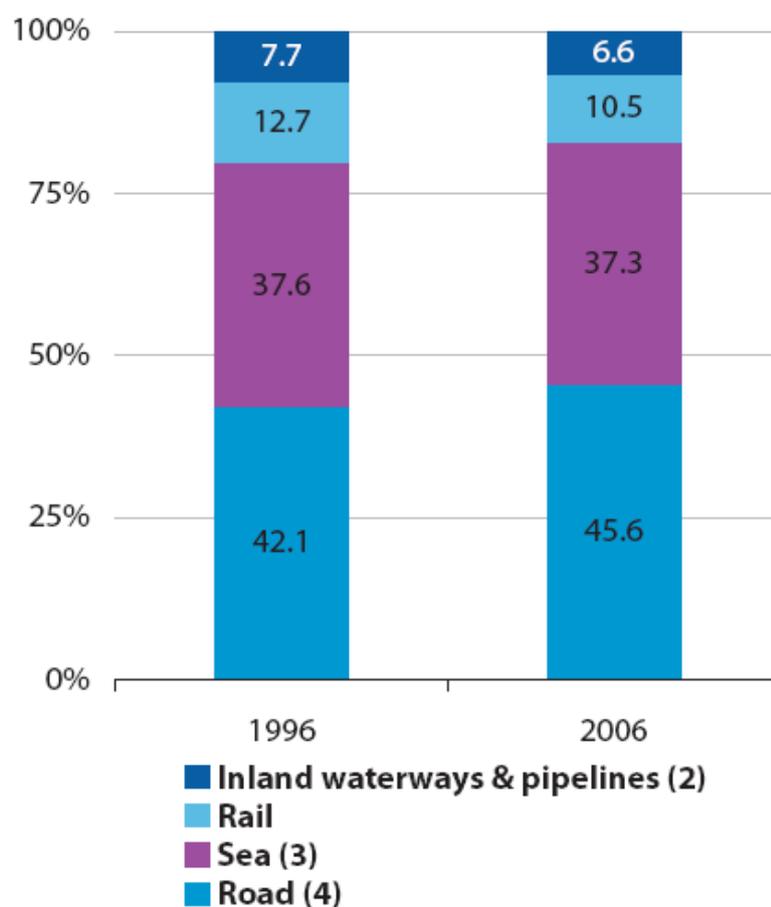
Figure 3: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Index of employment, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Transport and storage	Non-financial business economy	Transport and storage
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	16.9	29.7	23.8
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	18.0	20.7	19.2
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	16.6	17.0	16.3
250 or more persons employed	42.1	48.5	32.6	40.7

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

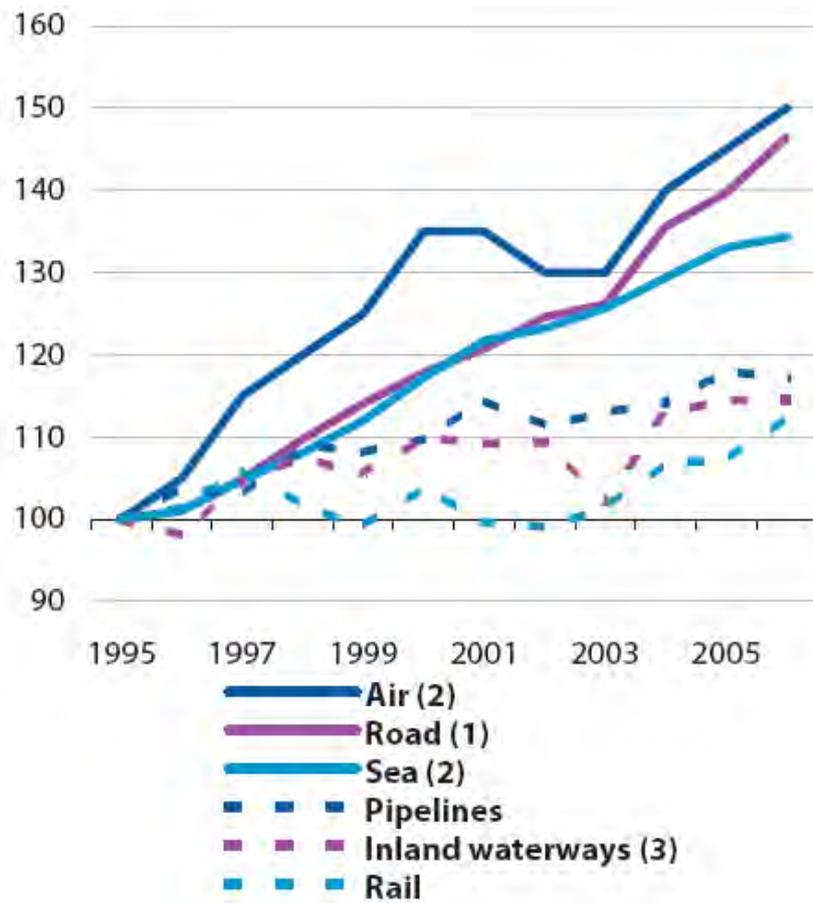
Table 3: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



- (1) Excluding air.
- (2) Finland, inland waterways cover shipborne transport only.
- (3) Domestic and intra-EU27 transport only; provisional estimates.
- (4) Haulage by vehicles registered in the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat, ITF, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

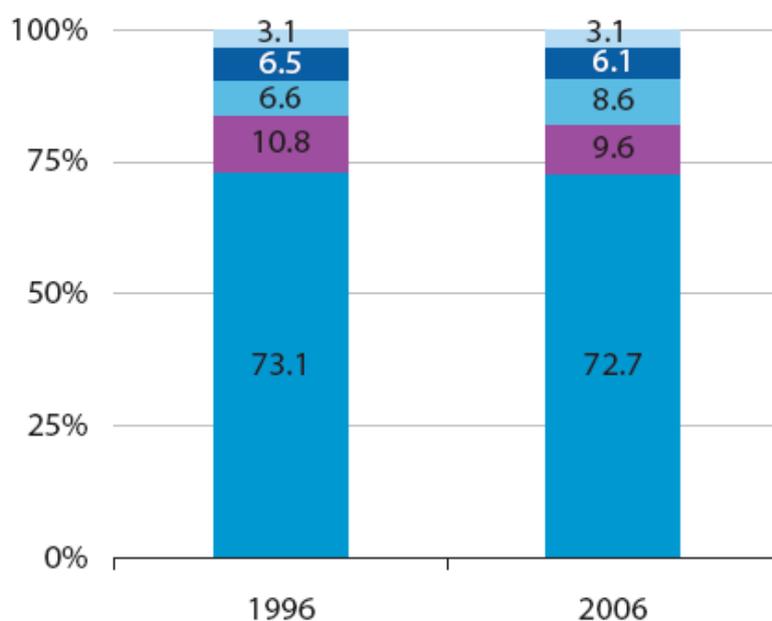
Figure 4: Transport and storage. Modal split of goods transport, EU-27 (% of billion tonne-kilometres) (1)



(1) Domestic and intra-EU27 transport only; provisional estimates.
 (2) Haulage by vehicles registered in the EU-27.
 (3) Finland, shipborne transport only.

Source: Eurostat, ITF, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Figure 5: Transport and storage. Index of goods transport (billion tonnekilometres), EU-27 (1995=100)



- Other (1)
- Railway
- Air (2)
- Bus & metro (3)
- Passenger cars (4)

(1) Powered two wheelers and sea (provisional estimates); sea includes only domestic and intra-EU-27 transport.

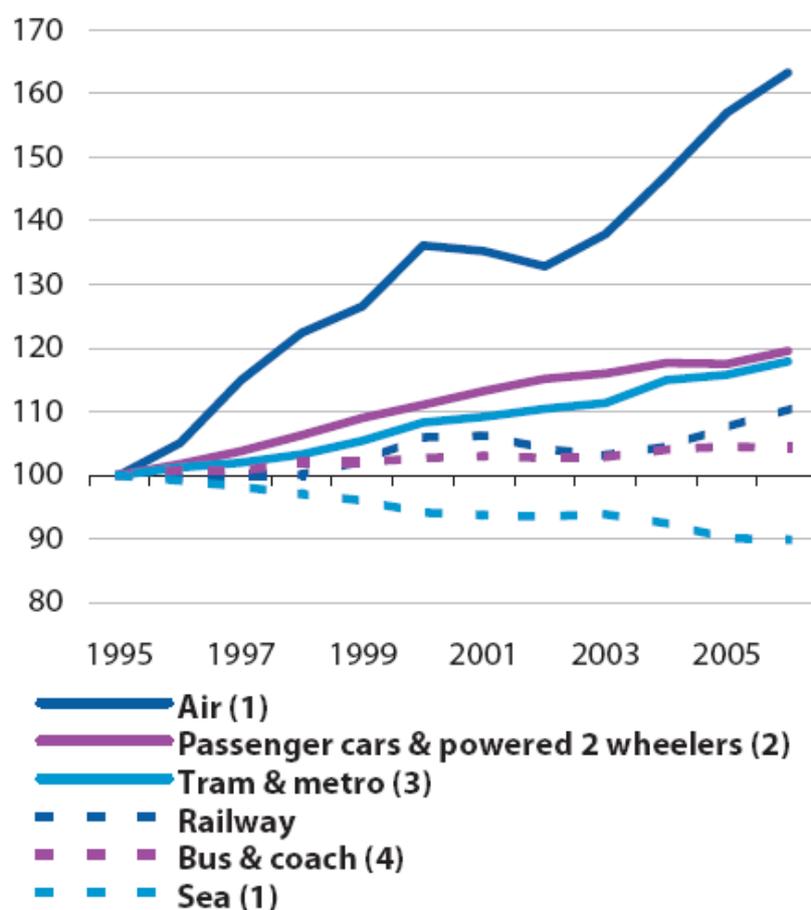
(2) Includes only domestic and intra-EU-27 transport; provisional estimates.

(3) Includes also coach and tram; Romania and Slovenia, only regular inter-urban transport for bus and coach; excluding Northern Ireland for bus and coach; Portugal, tram and metro includes only Lisbon and Porto metro.

(4) Belgium includes transport by light goods vehicle for personal use; the United Kingdom includes transport by vans; excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: Eurostat, ITF, IUPT, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Figure 6: Transport and storage. Estimated modal split of passenger transport, EU-27 (% of billion passenger-kilometres).



(1) Includes only domestic and intra-EU-27 transport; provisional estimates.

(2) Belgium includes transport by light goods vehicle for personal use; the United Kingdom includes transport by vans; excluding Northern Ireland.

(3) Portugal, includes only Lisbon and Porto metro.

(4) Romania and Slovenia, only regular inter-urban transport; excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: Eurostat, ITF, IUPT, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Figure 7: Transport and storage. Index of estimated passenger transport (billion passenger-kilometres), EU-27 (1995=100)

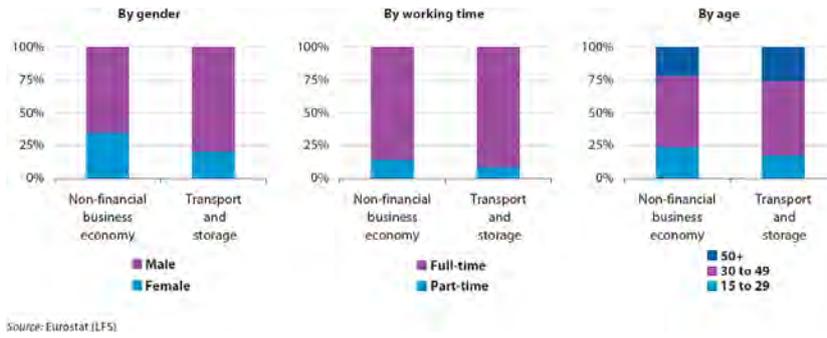


Figure 8: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Transport and storage	243 797	641 003	114 149	45.2	31.3	144.5	12.9
Transport via railways (2)	26 760	42 635	-	36.2	30.4	118.9	7.7
Road and other land transport (3)	100 000	230 000	31 910	30.7	25.0	120.1	13.5
Transport via pipelines (4)	-	6 000	-	-	-	-	40.0
Water transport (5)	7 900	80 000	10 000	120.0	39.5	280.0	14.0
Air transport (6)	23 000	90 000	6 734	75.0	58.0	120.0	3.8
Warehousing and transport support activities	74 813	259 062	48 524	64.0	35.8	178.8	16.9
Activities of travel agencies	11 697	131 941	1 504	39.8	27.5	144.7	4.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) 2005.
(3) Investment in tangible goods, apparent labour productivity and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.
(4) Purchases of goods and services and gross operating rate, 2005.
(5) Apparent labour productivity and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2005.
(6) Personnel costs, investment in tangible goods, average personnel costs, wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

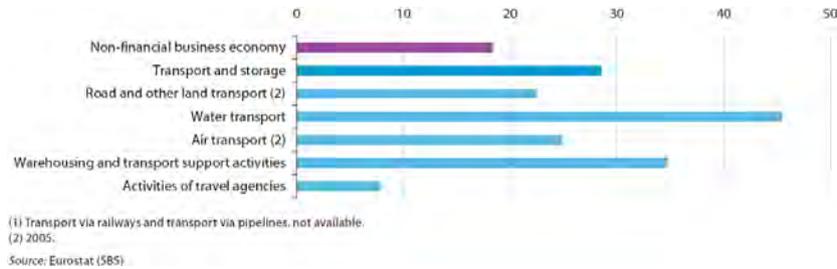


Figure 9: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

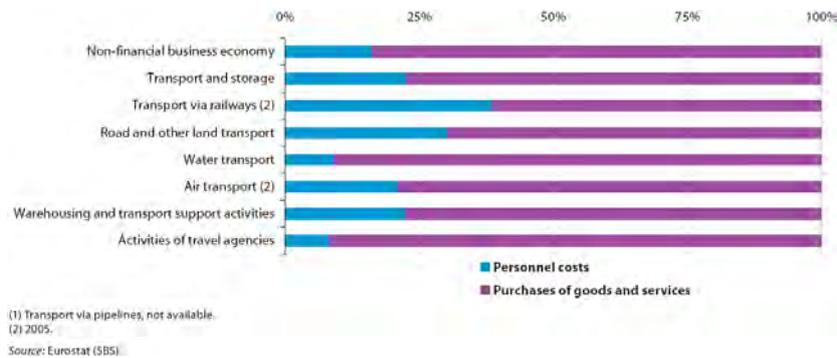


Figure 10: Transport and storage (NACE Divisions 60, 61, 62 and 63). Analysis of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%) (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	9.6	14.7	35.4	10.9	58.5	2.2	4.4	56.4	199.5	78.0	120.9	2.9	3.0	4.6
Persons employed	96.5	95.1	213.8	79.2	682.0	23.4	30.8	128.9	585.2	741.4	558.9	4.8	48.5	66.2
Turnover	13 724	1 848	8 989	8 231	60 777	1 165	3 191	5 259	46 121	71 250	57 871	160	1 304	2 396
Production	13 530	1 762	8 586	8 042	57 232	1 147	2 749	5 285	37 733	72 530	59 187	160	1 392	2 306
Purch. of goods & serv.	10 664	1 443	6 922	5 501	37 210	811	1 982	3 122	26 940	38 409	38 233	77	852	1 690
Value added	4 786	506	3 362	3 752	26 934	331	1 215	2 477	21 156	32 886	21 721	83	630	767
Personnel costs	3 572	210	2 013	2 683	16 754	190	1 001	1 457	10 922	26 640	15 119	77	263	355
Average personnel costs	40.6	2.7	10.9	38.2	27.4	8.2	37.4	28.6	27.3	38.3	37.3	30.5	5.4	5.6
Gross operating surplus	1 214	296	1 350	1 069	10 181	141	214	1 040	10 234	6 246	6 602	6	367	412
Gross investment	1 373	388	960	888	5 810	96	599	1 144	5 033	6 916	5 757	13	375	215
Apparent labour prod.	49.6	5.3	15.7	47.4	39.5	14.1	39.5	19.2	36.2	44.4	38.9	17.2	13.0	11.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	122.1	196.8	143.9	124.2	144.2	172.1	105.5	67.2	132.6	115.7	104.2	56.5	238.7	208.4
Gross operating rate	8.8	16.0	15.0	13.0	16.8	12.1	6.7	19.8	22.2	8.8	11.4	3.7	28.1	17.2
Investment rate	28.7	76.7	28.5	23.7	21.6	29.2	49.3	46.2	23.8	21.0	26.5	15.6	59.5	28.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.6	28.0	:	13.9	12.1	119.5	23.9	34.1	7.3	1.2	20.2	23.8	46.2	16.3
Persons employed	15.2	165.6	:	198.9	122.4	471.1	106.5	211.4	32.5	62.7	73.9	138.0	573.4	66.3
Turnover	1 585	6 279	:	22 774	14 010	15 573	7 345	5 443	2 242	1 713	7 568	15 459	64 779	9 602
Production	1 272	5 092	:	22 497	10 464	14 678	6 359	5 278	2 146	1 700	7 674	15 950	65 443	9 577
Purch. of goods & serv.	982	4 334	:	14 218	9 573	10 120	5 070	4 132	1 605	1 230	4 126	10 557	40 641	4 238
Value added	811	2 327	:	9 760	5 653	5 138	2 551	1 870	628	669	3 724	5 830	27 309	5 784
Personnel costs	585	1 501	:	6 885	3 948	2 545	1 752	840	469	519	2 308	4 204	18 601	2 248
Average personnel costs	45.6	10.4	:	37.0	35.4	7.4	16.8	4.1	17.5	8.3	39.3	37.1	34.5	41.5
Gross operating surplus	226	826	:	2 875	1 706	2 593	799	1 030	159	150	1 416	1 627	8 708	3 536
Gross investment	142	837	:	1 898	2 534	1 187	1 558	392	513	821	1 753	4 937	1 920	
Apparent labour prod.	61.6	14.1	:	49.1	46.2	10.9	24.0	8.8	19.3	10.7	50.4	42.2	47.6	87.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	135.1	134.9	:	132.6	130.4	146.7	142.5	218.2	110.5	128.0	128.3	113.7	138.0	210.1
Gross operating rate	14.2	13.2	:	12.6	12.2	16.6	10.9	18.9	7.1	8.6	18.7	10.5	13.4	36.8
Investment rate	17.5	36.0	:	13.3	33.6	49.3	46.5	83.3	62.4	76.7	22.0	30.1	18.1	33.2

(1) Denmark (except for number of enterprises), Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Netherlands, investment rate, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (595)

Table 5: Land transport; transport via pipelines (NACE Division 60). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	:	3.0	0.2	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	1.8	5.6	:	15.1	33.9	1.1	:	18.4	7.4	17.3	28.0	4.7	0.8	1.8
Turnover	3 909	252	:	19 451	25 907	447	:	2 066	1 863	9 319	10 879	255	53	143
Production	3 894	248	:	19 597	16 186	390	:	1 580	1 632	9 330	11 314	252	56	151
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 140	175	:	18 101	20 096	470	:	1 111	1 450	8 127	8 482	105	43	92
Value added	557	78	:	1 784	6 510	-20	:	1 019	570	1 289	2 684	147	13	63
Personnel costs	94	29	:	849	1 316	18	:	525	260	841	1 053	89	13	27
Average personnel costs	70.3	5.2	:	56.5	41.8	16.9	:	33.6	35.6	51.0	40.2	18.9	17.1	14.9
Gross operating surplus	462	49	:	935	5 195	-38	:	494	310	448	1 631	58	0	36
Gross investment	387	59	:	2 363	580	19	:	157	247	1 696	1 350	2	24	38
Apparent labour prod.	316.6	14.1	:	118.0	192.2	-18.0	:	55.4	76.9	74.4	95.9	31.2	17.6	35.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	450.3	268.0	:	208.8	459.3	-106.2	:	164.9	216.2	145.7	238.5	165.2	102.1	235.4
Gross operating rate	11.8	19.5	:	4.8	20.1	-8.5	:	23.9	16.7	4.8	15.0	22.8	0.5	25.2
Investment rate	69.6	74.8	:	132.4	8.9	-95.5	:	15.4	43.3	131.6	50.3	1.4	178.5	60.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.1	:	3.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.7
Persons employed	0.2	1.2	:	0.4	3.2	2.4	4.0	0.3	0.8	7.6	15.7	16.2	23.9	
Turnover	33	62	:	6 999	116	445	589	183	65	30	1 956	4 374	9 656	14 820
Production	33	55	:	6 918	64	429	595	187	58	28	1 798	4 345	9 645	14 640
Purch. of goods & serv.	24	52	:	4 618	109	327	481	148	54	24	1 431	3 408	6 985	10 823
Value added	9	12	:	2 400	15	123	134	37	11	9	611	998	2 949	4 358
Personnel costs	6	12	:	633	15	33	53	22	6	7	348	607	991	1 514
Average personnel costs	49.8	10.1	:	46.1	37.8	13.3	22.7	5.4	24.5	8.6	46.0	46.7	64.4	63.8
Gross operating surplus	3	-1	:	1 766	1	90	81	16	5	3	263	391	1 956	2 844
Gross investment	0	4	:	1 389	6	23	207	32	1	5	277	694	348	3 727
Apparent labour prod.	60.3	9.3	:	105.9	33.7	38.7	55.1	9.2	41.6	11.6	80.1	63.7	181.7	182.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	121.1	92.7	:	229.4	89.3	290.1	243.0	170.5	169.5	133.9	174.2	136.6	282.1	285.5
Gross operating rate	9.0	-0.8	:	25.2	0.4	20.1	13.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	13.5	8.9	20.3	19.2
Investment rate	0.0	31.7	:	57.9	40.5	19.1	154.7	86.5	9.9	57.4	45.2	69.6	11.8	85.5

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Netherlands, average personnel costs and labour productivity, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (595)

Table 6: Water transport (NACE Division 61). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	5.6	2.5	5.7	55.5	0.7	3.8	40.4	72.4	23.5	2.4	1.1	0.8		
Turnover	2503	383	2487	13879	140	1174	9498	18245	11852	423	206	114		
Production	2503	378	2379	12169	141	1181	9382	18346	12171	423	206	113		
Purch. of goods & serv.	2007	358	2199	16045	125	1052	7194	12104	8070	325	173	100		
Value added	500	25	317	-990	13	161	2618	5996	3618	98	33	14		
Personnel costs	324	18	380	3899	16	181	2129	4886	1294	106	21	16		
Average personnel costs	60.4	7.2	67.5	71.1	22.2	47.8	52.7	67.5	55.9	43.7	18.8	19.0		
Gross operating surplus	176	7	-63	-4889	-3	-20	489	1110	2324	-9	13	-2		
Gross investment	150	39	127	1150	2	10	393	2300	147	5	23	2		
Apparent labour prod.	89.7	10.1	56.1	-17.8	18.0	42.4	64.8	82.8	154.1	40.1	30.1	17.0		
Wage adj. labour prod.	148.5	140.3	83.2	-25.1	80.9	88.8	122.9	122.7	275.8	91.7	159.9	89.5		
Gross operating rate	7.0	1.9	-2.5	-35.2	-2.2	-1.7	5.2	6.1	19.6	-2.1	6.1	-1.5		
Investment rate	30.0	154.4	40.1	-116.1	13.7	6.3	15.0	38.4	4.0	4.8	70.1	13.0		

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	
Persons employed	3.8	2.7	9.3	4.9	9.7	3.5	0.7	0.8	7.3	7.5	90.1	7.2		
Turnover	1716	837	9334	3291	1906	2824	398	174	186	2413	3442	28325	2467	
Production	1604	711	9268	2230	999	2889	406	173	186	2420	3119	28332	2452	
Purch. of goods & serv.	1232	786	6278	2850	718	2178	315	124	186	1911	2863	18557	1825	
Value added	470	44	3054	602	293	748	92	44	-1	512	572	9232	694	
Personnel costs	283	97	1950	660	116	513	43	33	18	424	474	4708	604	
Average personnel costs	74.9	36.7	61.9	71.5	24.5	53.0	12.1	48.7	22.0	58.5	71.3	52.3	84.4	
Gross operating surplus	187	-53	1104	-58	167	236	49	12	-19	88	98	4524	91	
Gross investment	7	23	201	134	350	178	11	1	258	125	897	80		
Apparent labour prod.	124.5	16.6	93.9	64.6	58.4	77.1	26.0	65.2	-0.8	70.5	76.5	102.4	96.9	
Wage adj. labour prod.	166.2	45.2	151.7	90.3	238.6	145.6	215.7	133.9	-3.4	120.5	107.2	195.8	114.8	
Gross operating rate	10.9	-6.3	11.8	-1.7	16.6	8.3	12.4	6.6	-10.0	3.6	2.9	16.0	3.7	
Investment rate	1.4	52.9	10.4	33.7	47.2	46.8	193.9	25.6	-176.1	50.5	21.8	9.7	11.5	

(1) Denmark (except for number of enterprises), Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Netherlands, average personnel costs, labour productivity and investment rate, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 7: Air transport (NACE Division 62). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.7	3.0	10.0	2.0	24.1	1.2	1.1	11.3	22.6	12.2	28.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
Persons employed	54.9	42.7	45.1	35.7	546.2	12.0	21.6	44.2	255.3	293.9	358.2	7.6	17.9	16.8
Turnover	22382	1212	6448	11742	97907	1959	5329	4419	50675	66911	55161	418	1673	1297
Production	22032	1184	5133	8591	60934	1914	2368	2449	24487	66221	56581	418	830	1268
Purch. of goods & serv.	18183	896	5551	9031	67193	1591	3804	3013	38143	47825	40467	110	1346	1062
Value added	4427	360	970	2921	37451	473	1527	1557	14019	19891	17193	308	386	269
Personnel costs	2594	203	534	1599	17646	154	881	758	8211	11885	10762	170	135	135
Average personnel costs	49.7	5.2	13.7	45.4	33.8	13.1	42.6	23.1	34.0	40.5	34.0	23.8	7.6	85.5
Gross operating surplus	1833	157	437	1322	19806	319	646	799	5809	8006	6432	138	251	134
Gross investment	1016	724	226	421	9055	156	270	150	4117	7261	6045	20	185	133
Apparent labour prod.	80.6	8.4	21.5	81.8	68.6	39.4	70.7	35.3	54.9	67.7	48.0	40.3	21.6	16.0
Wage adj. labour prod.	162.1	163.8	156.9	180.1	203.1	301.2	165.9	152.6	161.4	167.0	141.4	169.5	283.6	189.2
Gross operating rate	8.2	13.0	6.8	11.3	20.2	16.3	12.1	18.1	11.5	12.0	11.7	33.0	15.0	10.3
Investment rate	22.9	34.3	23.3	14.4	24.2	32.9	17.7	9.6	29.4	36.5	35.2	6.4	48.0	49.4

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.2	5.1	6.1	2.8	11.7	3.5	4.2	1.0	1.0	2.7	5.9	16.9	3.5	
Persons employed	2.9	33.8	96.8	61.2	78.4	41.8	73.8	9.5	11.8	30.5	63.8	405.4	30.9	
Turnover	911	5258	26565	18416	5898	7725	2656	1328	1293	6725	20705	110832	11490	
Production	257	1557	26168	6386	4502	7894	2595	1224	1248	5898	17905	111628	11247	
Purch. of goods & serv.	747	4444	20625	15234	4186	5586	1853	986	1051	5076	14608	77124	8583	
Value added	164	833	7022	4592	1417	2356	787	328	242	1709	3487	33903	3056	
Personnel costs	111	414	4026	2684	655	1129	522	201	123	1198	2585	17030	1736	
Average personnel costs	39.4	13.3	43.6	45.1	10.3	27.5	7.1	21.9	10.7	40.0	45.4	43.2	57.6	
Gross operating surplus	53	419	2996	1908	762	1226	265	126	119	512	902	16873	1321	
Gross investment	3	1567	1941	2011	347	1601	638	648	504	258	542	10413	523	
Apparent labour prod.	56.8	24.6	72.6	75.1	18.1	56.4	10.7	34.3	20.6	56.0	54.6	83.6	98.8	
Wage adj. labour prod.	144.1	184.5	166.3	166.4	175.1	204.9	149.3	156.8	192.5	140.0	120.2	193.8	171.5	
Gross operating rate	5.8	8.0	11.3	10.4	12.9	15.9	10.0	9.5	9.2	7.6	4.4	15.2	11.5	
Investment rate	1.7	188.1	27.6	43.8	24.5	67.9	81.1	197.9	208.1	15.1	15.5	30.7	17.1	

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 8: Warehousing and transport support activities; activities of travel agencies (NACE Division 63). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

- land transport by rail - NACE Rev. 1.1 (NACE Group 60.1);
- land transport by road - NACE Rev. 1.1 (NACE Group 60.2);
- land transport by pipelines - NACE Rev. 1.1 (NACE Group 60.3);
- water transport - NACE Rev. 1.1 (NACE Division 61);
- air transport - NACE Rev. 1.1 (NACE Division 62);
- warehousing and transport support activities - NACE Rev. 1.1 (NACE Groups 63.1, 63.2 and 63.4);

- [travel agencies - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) (NACE Group 63.3).

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were in excess of 1.1 million [enterprises](#) in the transport services sector (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) in the EU-27 which [employed](#) 8.8 million persons in 2006 in the EU-27, which represented 6.8% of those working in the [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K). This sector generated EUR 400.3 billion of [value added](#) in 2006 from [turnover](#) valued at EUR 1209.5 billion: equivalent to 7.1% of value added in the non-financial business economy and 5.4% of its turnover.

By far the two largest subsectors were road and other land transport (NACE Group 60.2, see [Road and other land transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) and warehousing and transport support activities (NACE Groups 63.1, 63.2 and 63.4, see [Warehousing and transport logistics statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) which each contributed more than one third of transport services value added. The next largest subsectors were rail transport (NACE Group 60.1, see [Rail transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) and air transport (NACE Division 62, see [Air transport sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) which each generated around EUR 30 billion of value added (in 2005 and 2006 respectively). Water transport (NACE Division 61, see [Water transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) and the activities of travel agencies (NACE Group 63.3, see [Travel agencies statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) were around two thirds of this size, with value added around EUR 20 billion in 2006. In employment terms the dominance of the single largest subsector, road and other land transport, was even greater, occupying more than one half of the EU-27's transport services workforce. Transport via railways and the activities of travel agencies were the only other subsectors whose contribution to transport services was greater in employment than in value added terms.

The United Kingdom had the largest transport services sector in value added terms while Germany had the largest workforce in this sector. In value added terms the [Baltic Member States](#) were the most specialised¹⁴⁶ in transport services, as they, as well as Luxembourg, generated 10% or more of their non-financial business economy value added in this sector. The transport services sector recorded its smallest shares of non-financial business economy value added in Germany, Slovakia and Ireland. In the case of Latvia, in value added terms transport services was the second largest of all the [structural business statistics](#) sectors, smaller only than wholesale trade.

An analysis of the regional specialisation based on the non-financial business economy employment share of this sector shows that there are a number of regions that have a very different level of specialisation from the average recorded for the country to which they belong. While the island region of Åland (Finland) is by far the most specialised region (at the level of detail shown in the map) in transport services, the next two most specialised regions, Bratislavský kraj (Slovakia) and Bremen (Germany), are both in Member States which had a particularly low value added specialisation in transport services.

The development of the EU-27 turnover indices between 2000 and 2007 for transport services NACE divisions shows that the strongest growth was for water transport, with average growth of 7.2% per year over this period. Land transport and transport via pipelines recorded average growth that was only slightly slower (6.9% per year). Average growth in warehousing, transport support activities and activities of travel agencies (6.2% per year) and air transport (5.4% per year) was somewhat lower still, but nevertheless above the non-financial services (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74) average in both cases.

During the period from 2000 to 2007, there was a negative rate of change in the turnover index for water transport in 2002 (-3.9%) and for air transport in 2001 (-1.1%), the latter reflecting a general economic slowdown as well as a number of exceptional circumstances. Whilst air transport recorded the lowest average growth over the seven-year period studied, in the most recent years for which data are available (2005 to 2007) it recorded double-digit growth each year, with the highest sales growth among the four transport services NACE divisions in two of these three years.

EU-27 employment indices are available for transport services NACE divisions from 1998, and these show a contrasting development in the various activities. The strongest growth was for warehousing, transport support activities and activities of travel agencies, for which growth averaged 3.0% per year over this nine-year period, with growth recorded each and every year. This was the only one of the four transport services NACE

¹⁴⁶Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

divisions that recorded average employment growth above the non-financial services average (2.3%). Air transport recorded an annual average growth rate of 0.5%, but this was composed of strong growth in 1999 and 2000, followed by a more gentle decline most years since then, with the 1.0% increase of 2006 the only significant recent employment gain in this subsector. Land transport and transport via pipelines also recorded overall growth during this period, a more modest 0.2% per year average. This resulted from a relatively strong fall in employment in 1999 and 2000, followed by a period of relatively stable employment, with more rapid expansion in the last two years for which data are available. Water transport was the only transport services NACE division to record an overall fall in employment between 1998 and 2007, averaging 2.2% per year. This was, however, due to a very strong fall in employment in 1999, 2000 and to a lesser extent 2001 and 2002. Since then the water transport employment index only fell once (-0.6% in 2006), and averaged growth of 1.1% per year over the period 2002 to 2007.

Size class data show that **large enterprises** (with 250 or more persons employed) played an important role in transport services, with close to half (48.5%) of the sector's value added and more than two fifths (40.7%) of its employment within the EU-27 in 2006: in both cases this was well above the non-financial business economy average. All three of the other size classes contributed less in employment and value added terms to the transport services total than they did to the non-financial business economy total. Behind these averages for the transport services sector lies a distinction, essentially between air and rail transport which are dominated by large enterprises on one hand, and the remaining transport services which are characterised by an employment contribution from large enterprises closer to the average for the non-financial business economy. The information that is available for a few Member States illustrates that transport via railways is dominated by large enterprises to a greater extent than in nearly any other activity: in Germany large enterprises contributed 93.2% of employment in rail transport in 2006, while the equivalent share in the United Kingdom was 98.6%. Equally, large enterprises accounted for a large share of air transport employment, exceeding 60% in all of the Member States with data available for 2006. The importance of large enterprises in the EU-27's air transport sector was such that they accounted for 93.2% of this activity's employment in 2006: this was the second highest employment share of large enterprises among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions¹⁴⁷ in 2005 or 2006, only smaller than for the mining of coal and lignite and the extraction of peat (NACE Division 10).

Transport of goods and passengers

Over several decades, road and sea transport of goods increased strongly in the EU, while the volume of goods transported by inland waterways was relatively stable and rail freight transport declined. For the EU-27 around ten years of data is now available for most modes of transport, and this provides an insight into the changes in more recent periods for both goods and passengers. Since 1996 the use of road freight transport increased steadily and strongly, and by 2006 its share (in terms of **tonne-kilometres**) of total freight (excluding air transport and extra-EU-27 sea transport) was approaching 50%. Rail, pipeline and inland water freight transport, as well as intra-EU sea transport all increased in terms of tonne-kilometres transported, but their share of total freight transport decreased (only slightly for sea freight transport).

EU-27 sea passenger transport displayed a fall in the number of passenger-kilometres transported every year from 1995 onwards, with the exception of 2003. The fall in 2005 was particularly strong, down 2.4%. In contrast, rail passenger transport recorded growth most years from 1997 onwards, with falls recorded only in 2002 and 2003. Growth was particularly strong in the two most recent years, 2.8% recorded in 2005, and 2.7% in 2006. Other collective land passenger transport such as buses, metros, trams and coaches also recorded relatively stable increases in their respective volumes of passenger transport, generally stronger for trams and metros than for buses and coaches.

In the EU-27 the fastest increase in passenger transport over the period considered was recorded for air transport, as its share of total passenger transport (in terms of **passenger-kilometres**) rose from 6.6% in 1996 to 8.6% by 2006. The relatively stable modal share of **passenger cars** reflects a growth rate in the use of passenger cars that was slightly higher than the rates recorded by all other forms of passenger transport (except for air transport).

¹⁴⁷NACE Divisions 11 and 12, not available.

Employment characteristics

On the basis of [Labour force survey](#) data, transport services clearly stand out from most other service activities in terms of their gender profile. Only 20.9% of those persons employed in this sector in 2007 in the EU-27 were women, around three fifths of the average for the non-financial business economy where women accounted for 35.1% of those employed. In land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Division 60) the share of women in the workforce was just 13.5%, among the lowest shares across the non-financial business economy NACE divisions, higher only than in construction and two mining and quarrying (NACE Section C) divisions. The share of women in the workforce was also particularly low in water transport, 19.9%, and just below the non-financial business economy average in warehousing, transport support activities and the activities of travel agencies (32.4%). The only one of the four transport services NACE divisions where the share of women in the workforce was above the non-financial business economy was air transport where 40.7% of the workforce was female.

Part-time work was also less common in transport services than in other activities, since 90.9% of those employed in transport services in the EU-27 in 2007 worked on a full-time basis, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 85.7%. The high incidence of full-time employment was observed in three of the transport services NACE divisions, particularly so in water transport (94.2%) and land transport and transport via pipelines (92.7%). The lowest rate of full-time employment was recorded for air transport (84.3%), just 1.4 percentage points below the non-financial business economy average.

The age profile of the transport services workforce was also markedly different from the non-financial business economy average. The proportion of the EU-27 transport services workforce aged 15 to 29 was 17.7% in 2007, some 6.7 percentage points below the average for the non-financial business economy. This was reflected in an above average share of older workers (aged 50 or more) representing more than one quarter (25.7%) of the workforce, compared with just over one fifth (21.9%) for the non-financial business economy as a whole. All of the transport services NACE divisions recorded a relatively low proportion of younger workers, but this was most notable for land transport and transport via pipelines where the proportion was as low as 14.1%, one of the lowest among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions, higher only than in some mining and quarrying (NACE Section C) divisions. Air transport was the only transport services NACE division where the proportion of older workers (20.0%) was below the non-financial business economy average, while the highest proportion of older workers was recorded for land transport and transport via pipelines and for water transport services (both 27.8%).

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Transport services reported high gross [tangible investment](#), EUR 114.1 billion in 2006 in the EU-27, equivalent to 11.0% of the total within the non-financial business economy, a share far greater than this sector's employment or value added shares. As such, the [investment rate](#) (investment compared to value added as a percentage) in transport services was 28.5%, just over 10 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average (18.4%). Water transport recorded a particularly high investment rate (45.5%) in 2006, as did warehousing and transport support activities (34.7%). In 2005, the three subsectors that make up land transport and transport via pipelines (NACE Divisions 60) recorded a combined investment rate of 27.0%, and air transport recorded a rate of 24.8%, in both cases below the transport services average but above the non-financial business economy average. By this measure one of the transport services subsectors stood out from the others, and this was the activities of travel agencies where gross tangible investment was equivalent to just 7.8% of value added.

An analysis of [operating expenditure](#) indicates that transport services use a relatively large amount of labour, with [personnel costs](#) accounting for around 22.5% of operating expenditure in the EU-27 in 2006, approximately 1.4 times the average share in the non-financial business economy. This share was particularly high for transport via railways (38.6%, 2005), and road and other land transport (30.3%), while it was particularly low for the activities of travel agencies (8.1%), an activity that often involves relatively high purchases of goods and services that are resold to customers.

The high levels of full-time employment may, to some extent, explain why average personnel costs faced by transport services enterprises were generally high: in transport services they averaged EUR 31.3 thousand per employee in 2006 in the EU-27 compared with EUR 28.8 thousand for the non-financial business economy as a whole. The relatively high level of average personnel costs impacted on the [wage-adjusted labour productivity](#)

[ratio](#) , which represents the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. In the EU-27's transport services sector this ratio was 144.5% in 2006, below the non-financial business economy average of 151.1%. There were considerable differences in the value of this ratio between the transport services subsectors, with a particularly high ratio for water transport (280.0%, 2005). No recent data is available for transport via pipelines, but in all six of the Member States with 2005 or 2006 data available for this subsector the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was in excess of 500%.

In contrast, the [gross operating rate](#) ([gross operating surplus](#) relative to turnover) was higher for transport services (12.9%) in 2006 than the non-financial business economy average (10.8%). An exceptionally high gross operating rate (40.0%, 2005) was recorded for transport via pipelines, the highest rate among all non-financial business economy NACE groups with data available.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Eurostat](#) , ITF, UIC, national statistics, estimates, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own output, rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#) and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Freight transport statistics](#)
- [Passenger transport statistics](#)
- [Inland transport infrastructure at regional level - Railways](#)
- [Transport modal breakdown](#)

Notes

Transport equipment production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the transport equipment sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers two NACE divisions, which are:

- the manufacture of motor vehicles (corresponding to NACE Division 34);
- the manufacture of other types of transport equipment: shipbuilding, railway rolling stock, aerospace equipment, motorcycles and bicycles, and other transport equipment (NACE Division 35).

The activities of the transport equipment sector are treated in more depth in five further articles, which cover the production of:

- [cars](#) (NACE Division 34);
- [ships and boats](#) (NACE Group 35.1);
- [railway equipment](#) (NACE Group 35.2);
- [aerospace equipment](#) (NACE Group 35.3);
- [motorcycles, bicycles and miscellaneous transport equipment](#) (NACE Groups 35.4 and 35.5).

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Transport equipment	45.7	100.0	945 417	100.0	194 970	100.0	3 151.8	100.0
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	18.4	40.3	780 001	82.5	143 992	73.9	2 234.8	70.9
Ships & boats (1)	20.8	45.5	41 737	4.4	11 226	5.8	300.0	9.5
Railway equipment (1)	1.1	2.5	22 249	2.4	7 052	3.6	164.8	5.2
Aircraft & spacecraft	2.3	5.1	89 067	9.4	29 964	15.4	384.0	12.2
Miscellaneous transport equipment (2)	3.0	6.6	11 519	1.3	2 727	1.5	64.5	2.0

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 (2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; turnover and value added, 2005.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

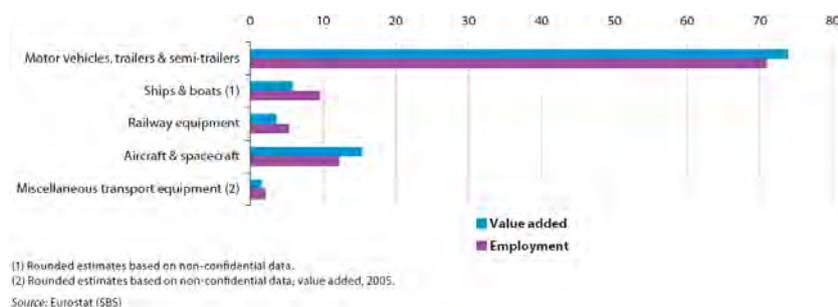
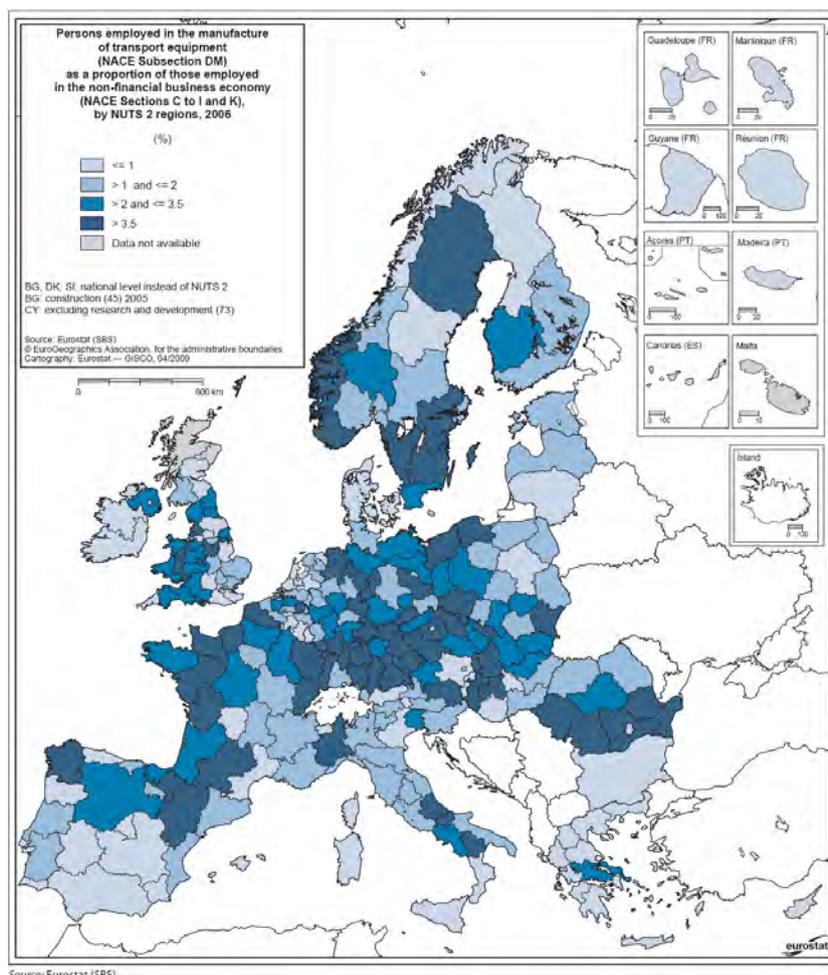


Figure 1: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Share of transport equipment, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	Germany	78 672	40.4	Germany	9798	31.1	Germany (6.8)	Germany (4.6)
2	France	26 959	13.8	France	416.1	13.2	Czech Republic (5.9)	Sweden (4.0)
3	United Kingdom	25 309	13.0	United Kingdom	325.7	10.3	Hungary (5.6)	Czech Republic (3.8)
4	Italy	15 391	7.9	Italy	274.5	8.7	Slovakia (4.6)	Slovakia (3.8)
5	Spain	12 407	6.4	Spain	216.2	6.9	Sweden (4.3)	Romania (3.0)

(1) Malta, not available; the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Persons employed in the manufacture of transport equipment as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K)(%), 2006

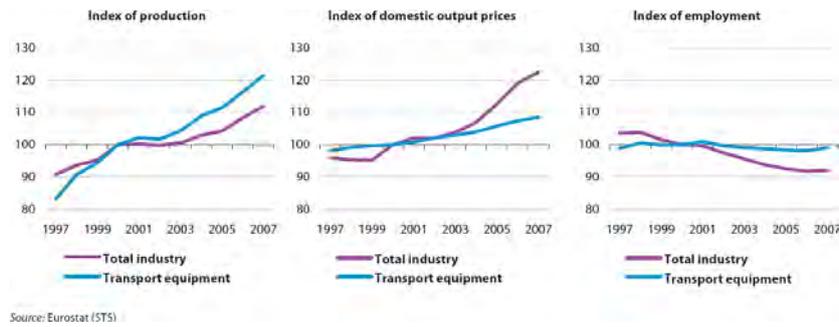


Figure 2: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

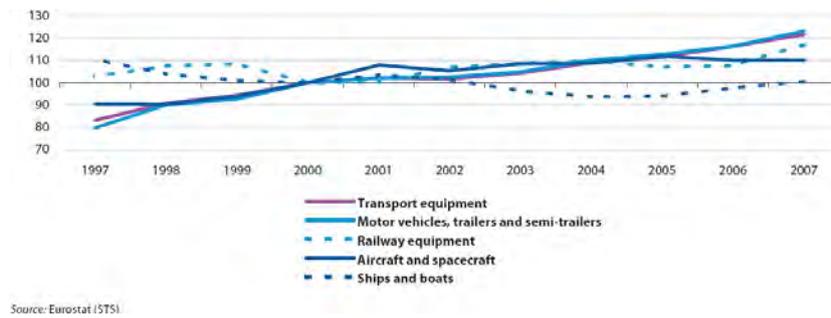
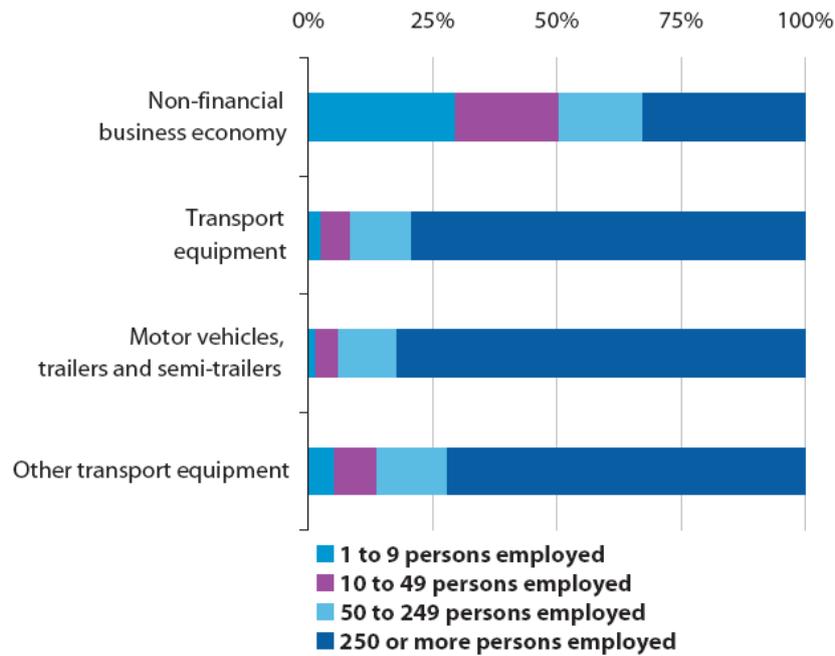


Figure 3: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Transport equipment	Non-financial business economy	Transport equipment
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	1.4	29.7	2.7
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	3.5	20.7	5.8
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	8.8	17.0	12.4
250 or more persons employed	42.1	86.2	32.6	79.2

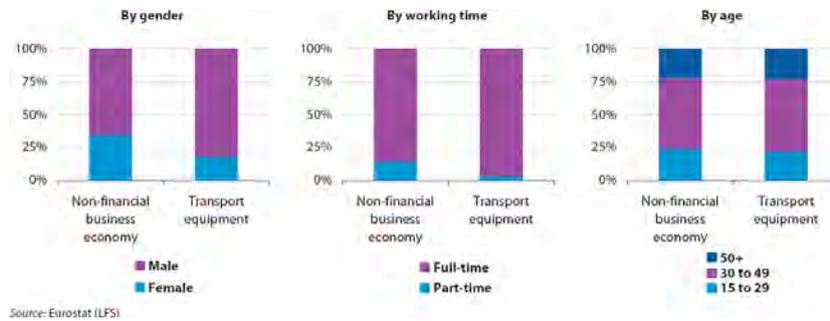
(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (5B5)

Table 3: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 4: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 5: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Transport equipment	1 44 181	760 190	31 589	61.9	46.4	133.3	5.4
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	105 316	638 400	25 715	64.4	47.6	135.3	5.0
Ships & boats (1)	9 049	32 214	1 100	37.4	30.2	124.1	5.2
Railway equipment	5 194	16 264	462	42.8	31.8	134.4	8.4
Aircraft & spacecraft (2)	22 692	63 649	3 748	78.0	59.4	131.4	8.2
Miscellaneous transport equipment (3)	1 930	9 600	309	41.4	31.4	137.7	7.2

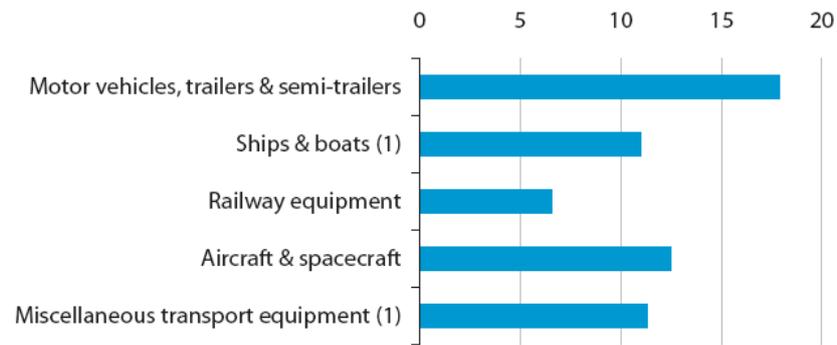
(1) Investment in tangible goods, 2005.

(2) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

(3) Investment in tangible goods, apparent labour productivity, wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



(1) 2005.

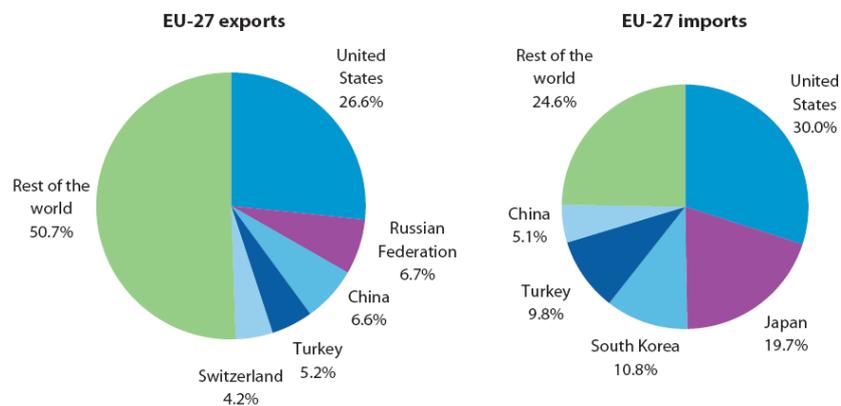
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 6: Manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Transport equipment	191 379	110 212	81 167	16,4	9,3
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	129 804	59 733	70 071	11,2	4,5
Ships & boats	14 991	12 778	2 213	1,3	1,0
Railway equipment	3 158	983	2 175	0,3	0,1
Aircraft & spacecraft	41 450	30 267	11 183	3,6	2,3
Miscellaneous transport equipment	1 976	6 452	-4 476	0,2	0,5

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5: Transport equipment (CPA Subsection DM). External trade, EU-27, 2007



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Figure 7: Transport equipment (CPA Subsection DM). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports/imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	47.0	2.8	112.5	6.4	840.4	2.2	3.9	2.9	158.2	267.7	166.1	0.3	1.2	1.2
Turnover	19 123	63	18 917	1 059	338 016	142	733	200	58 754	110 838	58 311	18	66	122
Production	18 038	57	18 783	1 016	281 629	138	697	216	52 645	105 324	50 496	16	69	101
Purch. of goods & serv.	15 760	51	15 710	709	269 533	103	506	150	50 511	93 815	49 561	11	56	110
Value added	3 672	14	3 656	379	68 225	41	213	84	9 284	16 271	9 264	7	15	18
Personnel costs	2 376	7	1 475	283	55 626	24	129	63	5 954	13 271	6 478	5	9	8
Average personnel costs	51.0	2.7	13.2	44.5	66.3	10.7	33.7	25.6	37.8	49.6	39.7	19.8	7.3	7.1
Gross operating surplus	1 297	7	2 181	96	12 599	17	84	21	3 329	3 000	2 786	2	6	10
Gross investment	613	3	909	45	8 877	6	19	22	1 944	3 834	2 138	0	7	8
Apparent labour prod.	78.1	5.1	32.5	59.3	81.2	18.4	55.0	29.3	58.7	60.8	55.8	26.3	12.0	15.3
Wage adj. labour prod.	153.2	188.8	246.2	133.3	122.4	171.3	163.4	114.5	155.0	122.5	140.6	132.4	164.9	216.0
Gross operating rate	6.7	11.0	11.5	9.0	3.7	12.2	11.4	10.7	5.7	2.7	4.8	10.9	8.7	8.0
Investment rate	16.7	19.1	24.9	11.7	13.0	14.5	8.8	26.5	20.9	23.6	21.1	6.3	49.7	45.3
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.1
Persons employed	-	51.2	-	22.7	33.1	108.4	23.1	62.5	8.9	29.1	6.7	85.8	178.4	4.7
Turnover	-	11 858	-	9 002	15 273	15 960	4 279	3 453	1 998	7 381	1 197	31 028	67 599	1 031
Production	-	11 611	-	8 352	15 068	15 387	3 904	3 833	1 804	7 399	1 177	29 029	58 091	1 016
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	9 832	-	6 880	12 260	13 167	3 631	2 734	1 723	6 786	841	25 831	54 554	747
Value added	-	2 223	-	2 141	3 072	3 072	754	761	303	781	367	5 668	12 766	301
Personnel costs	-	676	-	1 023	1 666	1 007	465	356	165	330	271	4 125	9 121	247
Average personnel costs	-	13.2	-	45.9	50.5	9.4	20.2	5.7	18.6	11.3	40.7	51.5	51.5	53.3
Gross operating surplus	-	1 547	-	1 118	1 406	2 065	288	405	138	451	96	1 401	3 644	54
Gross investment	-	754	-	164	338	842	113	485	250	760	26	1 247	2 360	21
Apparent labour prod.	-	43.4	-	94.3	92.8	28.3	32.6	12.2	34.1	26.9	54.5	66.0	71.5	64.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	328.2	-	205.4	183.6	300.8	161.5	213.7	183.5	236.7	133.8	128.2	138.9	121.5
Gross operating rate	-	13.0	-	12.4	9.2	12.9	6.7	11.7	6.9	6.1	8.0	4.5	5.4	5.3
Investment rate	-	33.9	-	7.6	11.0	27.4	15.0	63.7	82.4	97.4	7.1	22.0	18.5	7.1

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, except for enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	2.7	3.3	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Persons employed	9.4	11.3	21.8	7.9	139.4	2.8	3.8	14.0	58.0	148.4	108.4	0.1	5.4	7.2
Turnover	1 693	275	1 290	1 597	33 573	170	468	1 029	12 311	36 792	20 393	9	161	269
Production	1 740	282	1 352	1 582	34 192	168	467	1 075	12 380	36 836	23 301	9	165	270
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 138	229	1 040	1 264	24 066	141	247	521	9 977	27 986	17 181	5	124	191
Value added	632	78	366	342	10 447	37	-291	589	3 123	10 688	6 127	4	90	90
Personnel costs	494	49	262	412	8 625	33	187	473	2 261	8 650	4 117	3	31	64
Average personnel costs	54.0	4.5	12.3	53.6	62.3	11.8	49.5	36.7	40.1	58.6	40.8	19.5	5.7	8.9
Gross operating surplus	137	28	104	-70	1 821	4	-478	116	862	2 037	2 010	2	19	26
Gross investment	39	54	88	41	986	17	10	46	496	1 558	724	1	12	19
Apparent labour prod.	66.9	6.9	16.8	43.4	74.9	13.1	-76.7	42.2	53.8	72.0	56.5	28.5	9.1	12.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	123.9	153.1	137.2	80.9	120.2	111.1	-154.8	114.9	134.2	122.8	138.6	146.3	159.1	140.8
Gross operating rate	8.1	10.3	8.0	-4.4	5.4	2.4	-102.1	11.3	7.0	5.5	9.9	18.9	11.5	9.7
Investment rate	6.1	69.8	24.0	11.9	9.4	45.7	-3.3	7.7	13.9	14.6	11.8	16.0	24.3	21.4
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.4	-	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.1
Persons employed	-	8.1	-	25.3	11.3	70.1	10.6	60.4	2.7	7.3	10.7	22.2	147.2	36.4
Turnover	-	462	-	5 775	2 726	3 004	786	1 423	172	285	2 169	3 998	33 726	11 012
Production	-	416	-	5 047	2 693	3 037	751	1 583	164	307	2 200	3 833	32 940	11 222
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	333	-	3 857	1 965	2 149	567	1 294	119	261	1 664	2 629	21 692	8 320
Value added	-	146	-	1 398	799	1 000	238	445	63	55	562	1 294	12 544	3 053
Personnel costs	-	104	-	1 005	580	655	203	363	48	66	431	1 089	8 517	2 525
Average personnel costs	-	13.2	-	42.9	51.6	9.6	19.4	6.0	18.5	9.0	41.0	53.2	58.5	70.0
Gross operating surplus	-	42	-	393	218	345	35	83	16	-11	131	165	4 027	529
Gross investment	-	26	-	95	50	147	27	116	8	21	63	119	1 104	254
Apparent labour prod.	-	18.0	-	55.2	70.5	14.3	22.4	7.4	23.8	7.5	52.5	58.2	85.2	83.8
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	136.6	-	128.7	136.6	147.8	115.6	122.7	128.5	83.2	128.1	109.3	145.8	119.7
Gross operating rate	-	9.1	-	6.8	8.0	11.5	4.4	5.8	9.1	-3.9	6.0	4.1	11.9	4.8
Investment rate	-	18.0	-	6.8	6.3	14.7	11.3	26.0	12.5	38.1	11.3	9.2	8.8	8.3

(1) The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Portugal, except for enterprises, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 7: Manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Division 35). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

The EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing sector (NACE Subsection DM) consisted of 45.7 thousand enterprises which employed 3.2 million persons in 2006. Paid employees dominated this workforce, accounting for 98.6% of all persons employed: this proportion was above the non-financial business economy average (86.5%) as well as the industrial average (94.2%) and in most of the subsectors the proportion reached 99.0% or higher.

In terms of output, the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing sector was substantial, generating EUR 195.0 billion of value added in 2006, the fifth largest amount among the industrial structural business statistics sectors. The transport equipment manufacturing sector accounted for 3.5% of the value added created within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) and employed 2.4% of the non-

financial business economy workforce.

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is dominated by the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34), as this activity represented 73.9% of sectoral value added in 2006. Among the EU-27's other transport equipment manufacturing (NACE Division 35) activities, the manufacture of aerospace equipment (NACE Group 35.3; [Aerospace equipment production statistics]) was by far the largest activity in 2006, with a 15.4% share of value added for the whole of the transport equipment manufacturing sector. These two larger subsectors (motor vehicles and aerospace) both accounted for smaller shares of the sector's workforce than of the sector's value added, whereas the three smallest subsectors, namely the building and repairing of ships and boats (NACE Group 35.1), the manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock (NACE Group 35.2), and the manufacture of miscellaneous transport equipment (NACE Groups 35.4 and 35.5) had larger employment than value added shares.

Germany dominated the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing sector: Germany's EUR 78.7 billion of value added in this sector was just over two fifths of the EU-27 total in 2006, and its workforce of close to 1 million persons was just over three tenths of the EU-27 total. It was not just in absolute size that Germany dominated this sector, as it was also the most specialised Member State, in that this sector contributed more to non-financial business economy value added (6.8%) and non-financial business economy employment (4.6%) in Germany than in any other Member State, and it was in this sector that Germany recorded its highest contribution to EU-27 value added of any of the industrial NACE subsections.

The manufacture of transport equipment was particularly concentrated within the larger Member States, as Germany, France (13.8% of EU-27 value added) and the United Kingdom (13.0%) had a cumulative share of EU-27 value added equal to 67.2% in 2006, compared with their 53.5% share of non-financial business economy value added. This high level of concentration meant that relatively few of the Member States were specialised in the manufacture of transport equipment in value added terms, with only the top five (as listed in Table 12.2) reporting that their respective transport equipment manufacturing sectors contributed more to national non-financial business economy value added than the EU-27 average in 2006. Several Member States were specialised in particular subsectors, notably Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania and Finland in the building and repairing of ships and boats, and Italy in the manufacture of miscellaneous transport equipment (in particular motorcycles and bicycles).

The regional specialisation of transport equipment manufacturing in [employment](#) terms is shown in the map. The top two most specialised regions (at the level of detail shown in the map) were both in Germany, and German regions occupied seven of the top ten places. Among the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007 several regions in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia were relatively specialised in this sector.

Changes in the EU-27 [index of production](#) for the manufacture of transport equipment generally took place at a more rapid pace than the industrial average during the ten years to 2007. On average, output rose by 3.9% per year compared with 2.1% for the industrial economy as a whole. Year on year growth rates recorded for transport equipment manufacturing exceeded those for the industrial economy in each year from 1997 to 2007, except in 2002 when production fell by 0.4% for the industrial economy as a whole and by 0.5% for transport equipment manufacturing. Transport equipment manufacturing output growth exceeded 4% in three of the last four years in the EU-27: several Member States in central and eastern Europe recorded high annual growth in the five years to 2007, ranging from a high of 22.7% in Lithuania to growth in excess of 9% per year over this period in Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania the Czech Republic, Hungary and Estonia.

The growth in output for the EU-27 as a whole was largely driven by the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, where the index of production rose on average by 4.4% per year in the ten years to 2007, while for other transport equipment manufacturing growth averaged 2.1% per year during the same period. A more detailed analysis of the development of the production index focusing on the largest activities shows that over the ten years to 2007 aircraft and spacecraft manufacturing recorded fairly sustained output growth in the EU-27, with one notable fall in 2002 and a smaller one in 2006. The building and repairing of ships and boats showed a decline in output until 2004, after which three years of output growth were recorded, particularly strong in 2006 and 2007. Railway equipment manufacturing output fell sharply in 2000, since when growth has been recorded more often than not.

Transport equipment manufacturing employment within the EU-27 peaked most recently in 2001, after which the employment index declined gently for five consecutive years. In 2007 this downward trend was reversed, with employment growth around 1.0%.

Transport equipment output prices in the EU-27 grew steadily over the ten years to 2007, with lower rates of change than for industry as a whole, most notably since 2002. During the five years from 2002 to 2007 output prices for transport equipment manufacturing increased by 1.2% per year on average, compared to an industrial average of 3.7%.

The manufacture of transport equipment was concentrated within relatively large enterprises, as **SMEs** (employing less than 250 persons) generated just 13.8% of the EU-27's value added in 2006, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 57.9%. This was by far the lowest value added contribution of SMEs recorded for any of the structural business statistics sectors. The dominance of **large enterprises** (with 250 or more persons employed) was particularly prevalent within the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Division 34) where they accounted for 88.0% of value added and 82.1% of employment. Furthermore, the importance of large enterprises was particularly marked in Germany where they accounted for 93.8% of value added in transport equipment manufacturing in 2006, and this share was also¹⁴⁸ over 90% in Hungary, the Czech Republic and France.

Employment characteristics

The most notable characteristics of the transport equipment manufacturing workforce are the high proportions of men in the workforce and the very high propensity to employ on a full-time basis. Men accounted for 81.5% of the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing workforce in 2007, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 64.9%. The proportion of the workforce that was male was above the non-financial business economy average for both the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (79.4%) and in particular the manufacture of other transport equipment (86.4%). As many as 96.3% of the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing workforce worked on a full-time basis in 2007.

In terms of the age profile of the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing workforce there was little difference compared with the non-financial business economy average when analysed according to the three age classes presented. Comparing the age structure of the two NACE divisions in this sector, the most notable difference was the proportion of the workforce that was aged 50 or over, which was 20.4% in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, compared with 25.9% for the manufacture of other transport equipment. Among the Member States the age profile of the transport equipment manufacturing workforces in Poland and Slovakia stood out, with more than one third of the workers aged less than 30.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

In 2006, the transport equipment manufacturing sector recorded a level of gross **tangible investment** of EUR 31.6 billion, some 3.0% of the total within the EU-27's non-financial business economy. Investment in this sector was equivalent to 16.2% of value added, 2.2 percentage points below the average **investment rate** for the EU-27's non-financial business economy, and fractionally below the industrial average (16.6%). The investment rate was slightly higher for the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers subsector, and lower in all of the other subsectors. Slovakia and Slovenia recorded the highest investment rates in this sector in 2006, 93.5% and 70.3% respectively. In several Member States tangible investment in transport equipment manufacturing reached 5% of all tangible investment in the non-financial business economy, most notably in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Germany.

An analysis of **operating expenditure** shows that the transport equipment manufacturing sector in the EU-27 did not differ greatly from the non-financial business economy average: 15.9% of operating expenditure was devoted to personnel costs in this sector, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 16.1%. However, this share was lower in the largest subsector, the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, where the share was 14.2%, while it was notably higher for the manufacture of aerospace equipment (26.3%) and the manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock (24.2%).

In terms of average **personnel costs**, **productivity** and **profitability** the EU-27's transport equipment sector diverged significantly from the industrial and non-financial business economy averages. Average personnel costs were EUR 46.4 thousand per employee, some EUR 17.6 thousand per employee higher than the non-financial

¹⁴⁸The Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Estonia and Malta, incomplete or not available.

business economy average. Most of the subsectors, however, recorded much lower average personnel costs, just over EUR 30.0 thousand per employee, and therefore below the industrial average; the high transport equipment manufacturing average resulted from higher average personnel costs in the two largest subsectors, notably the manufacture of aerospace equipment. A similar pattern could be observed for apparent [labour productivity](#), with the smaller subsectors recording averages below the industrial average, and the two larger subsectors, led by the manufacture of aerospace equipment, recording higher averages. As a result, the transport equipment manufacturing sector recorded apparent labour productivity above the industrial average, reaching EUR 61.9 thousand per person employed.

The relatively high apparent labour productivity combined with the particularly high average personnel costs, resulted in a [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) of 133.3% for the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing sector in 2006, well below the 151.1% average ratio recorded for the non-financial business economy. None of the transport equipment subsectors recorded high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios, the highest being 137.7% for the manufacture of miscellaneous transport equipment, while the lowest was 124.1% for the building and repairing of ships and boats. Among the Member States, the only Member State to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio below parity (100%) was Ireland, which in fact recorded a negative ratio due to negative value added in this sector. Hungary and Poland (2005) recorded by far the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in this sector, and in both cases these were well above the average ratios for their non-financial business economies, as was also the case in the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Austria.

The gross [operating rate](#) for the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing sector was also low (5.4%), half the non-financial business economy average (10.8%), as high average personnel costs kept the gross [operating surplus](#) low. This was the lowest gross operating rate of any industrial NACE subsection. In none of the EU-27's transport equipment manufacturing subsectors did the gross operating rate exceed the non-financial business economy average in 2006, the highest being 8.4% for the manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock.

External trade

Just over two thirds (68.5%) of [exports](#) of transport equipment (CPA Subsection DM) by the EU-27 Member States were destined for other Member States, in other words [intra-EU](#) trade. This share was slightly higher than the average for all industrial products (CPA Sections C to E). Germany was by far the largest EU exporter of transport equipment in 2007, with exports to the rest of the world valued at EUR 208.0 billion, some 34.2% of the total for all Member States. France (13.5%) was the only other Member State to report a double-digit share of exports among the EU-27 Member States. The largest shares of industrial exports accounted for by transport equipment were 27.4% in Spain and 26.0% in Slovakia.

The EU-27 ran a significant [trade surplus](#) with non-member countries for transport equipment which was valued at EUR 81.2 billion in 2007, the second highest surplus among the industrial structural business statistics sectors. Exports from the EU-27 were valued at EUR 191.4 billion, and [imports](#) at EUR 110.2 billion, 16.4% and 8.3% respectively of industrial trade. Over two thirds (67.8%) of exports were accounted for by motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (CPA Division 34), while in contrast, only just over half (54.2%) of the imports were accounted for by the same products. These differences in the respective shares of transport equipment exports and imports were reflected in the EU-27's trade surplus for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (EUR 70.1 billion). Trade in aircraft and spacecraft (CPA Group 35.3) dominated other transport equipment, with exports of EUR 41.5 billion in 2007 generating a trade surplus of EUR 11.2 billion. Trade surpluses just over EUR 2 billion were recorded for ships and boats as well as for railway and tramway locomotives and rolling-stock (CPA Groups 35.1 and 35.2), while a [deficit](#) of EUR 4.5 billion was recorded for motorcycles and bicycles (CPA Group 35.4). In 2007 the United States retained its position as the most important market for EU-27 exports of transport equipment, although its share declined.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) and the [COMEXT](#) database for external trade.

Context

The transport equipment manufacturing sector is central to economic development, as it provides the means for transporting both individuals and goods. Demand for transport equipment has risen as the volume of goods transported and the distance travelled by passengers have expanded greatly – see the article on [transport and storage statistics](#) for information on transport flows.

The issue of sustainable development is likely to play an important role in future product developments, as transport equipment manufacturers try to meet demands for more environmentally friendly transport solutions, for example, engines with lower fuel consumption or emissions.

Most transport equipment manufacturing activities are structured on the basis of complex pyramidal relationships between major manufacturers and several tiers of component suppliers, ranging from systems suppliers down to very small, specialised manufacturers that may provide a single component for a vehicle. It is common to find clusters of enterprises concentrated in regions around the leading producers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [Transport and storage statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Transportation and storage statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents an overview of statistics for the [European Union's \(EU's\)](#) transportation and storage services sector, as covered by [NACE Rev. 2](#) Section H. Transportation services concern passenger and freight transport, whether scheduled or not, regardless of the transport mode, and also include postal and courier services. Furthermore, the transportation and storage services sector covers warehousing and storage, alongside transport support activities such as terminal and parking facilities (bus and train stations, harbours, airfields, car parks), infrastructure operations (such as rail networks, waterway locks, roads, bridges, tunnels, air traffic control), support services (towing, shunting, berthing, pilotage), cargo handling and freight forwarding. The sector is mainly structured according to the different modes of transport, and contains five different NACE divisions, as follows:

- land transport by rail, road and pipeline (Division 49);
- sea and coastal water transport and inland water transport of freight and passengers (Division 50);
- passenger air transport, as well as freight air transport and space transport (Division 51);
- warehousing and support activities for transportation (Division 52);
- postal and courier activities (Division 53).

The transportation and storage services sector does not include the major repair or alteration of transport equipment which is part of repair activities within the [manufacturing](#) sector (Section C), nor the construction, maintenance and repair of transport networks (such as roads and railways) or terminals (such as harbours and airfields) which is part of the [construction](#) sector (Section F). Travel agencies and tour operators are also excluded as these are covered within [administrative and support service activities](#) (Section M). Training in the operation of transport equipment is considered as an education activity, while the operation of marinas is considered part of sports activities and amusement and recreation activities (note that both of these activities lie outside the delineation of the non-financial business economy and are traditionally not covered by structural business statistics).

The transportation and storage services sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own output, rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this and equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transportation and storage services sector.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 110
Number of persons employed (1 000)	10 580
Turnover (EUR million)	1 137 291
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	755 459
Personnel costs (EUR million)	297 427
Value added (EUR million)	436 643
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	139 216
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	5.3
Number of persons employed (1)	7.9
Value added (1)	7.8
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	41.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	31.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	132.1
Gross operating rate (%)	12.2

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, transportation and storage (NACE Section H), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

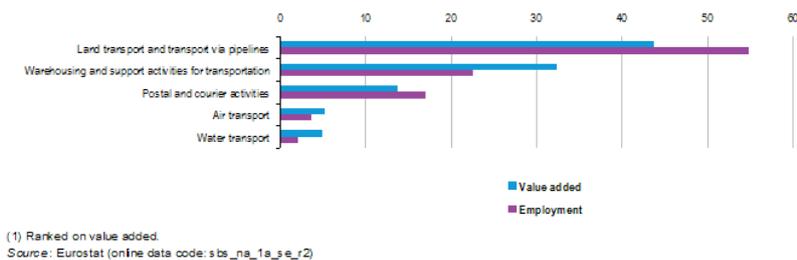


Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of transportation and storage (NACE Section H), EU-27, 2009 (1) (% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Transportation and storage	1 110	10 580	1 137 291	436 643	297 427
Land transport and transport via pipelines	920	5 798	450 139	190 812	132 447
Water transport	17	221	95 483	21 844	9 786
Air transport	4	380	111 662	22 998	24 051
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	122	2 379	382 701	141 297	81 475
Postal and courier activities	50	1 803	97 307	59 691	49 667

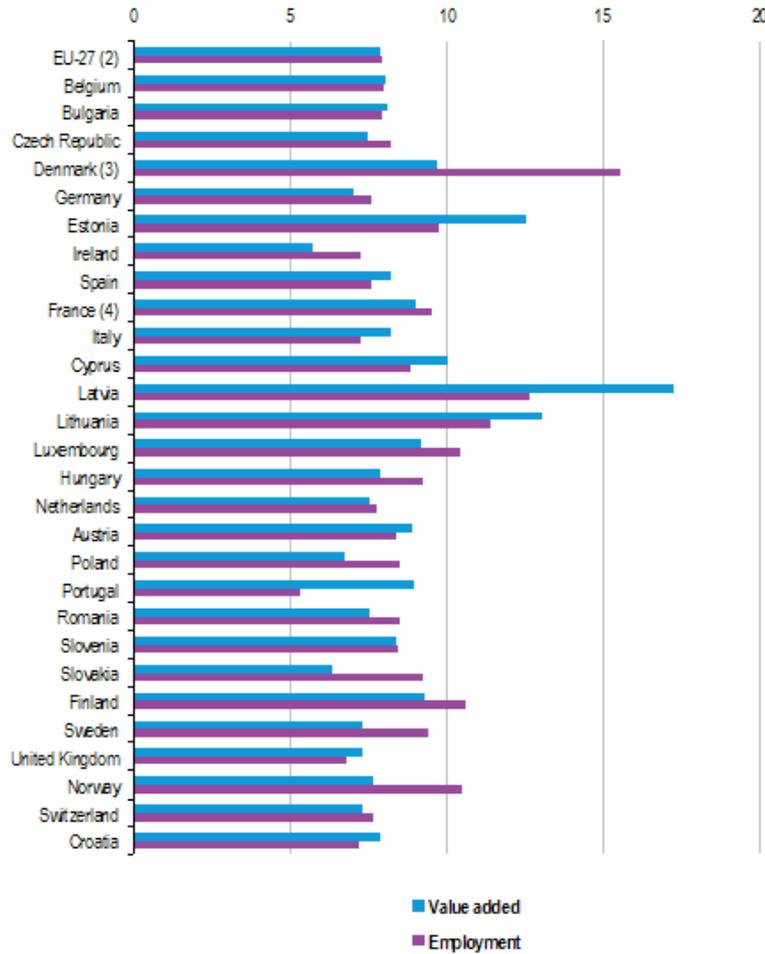
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, transportation and storage (NACE Section H), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Transportation and storage	41.0	31.2	132.1	12.2
Land transport and transport via pipelines	33.0	26.9	122.4	13.0
Water transport	99.0	49.2	201.1	12.6
Air transport	61.0	64.1	94.5	-0.9
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	59.0	35.9	165.9	15.6
Postal and courier activities	33.0	28.5	116.4	10.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, transportation and storage (NACE Section H), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(3) 2008.
(4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of transportation and storage (NACE Section H), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) Denmark, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, transportation and storage (NACE Section H), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Transportation and storage	Germany	19.8	Latvia	17.3
Land transport and transport via pipelines	France	16.4	Lithuania	8.2
Water transport	Germany	36.5	Denmark	2.5
Air transport	United Kingdom	24.4	Ireland	1.2
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	Germany	22.0	Latvia	7.8
Postal and courier activities	Germany	23.3	Italy	1.4

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in transportation and storage (NACE Section H), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	1 110.5	10 580.4	1 137 291	436 643	297 427	126 012
Belgium	16.7	198.1	42 281.3	13 043.1	9 146.1	4 549.8
Bulgaria	19.3	161.1	4 337.1	1 343.6	752.7	485.7
Czech Republic	39.5	285.1	17 547.1	5 751.3	3 588.2	1 538.8
Denmark (2)	13.9	320.7	47 505.7	11 677.9	7 048.8	6 427.6
Germany	87.5	1 846.3	217 029.6	66 456.3	53 233.0	19 903.0
Estonia	3.9	37.2	3 305.6	844.7	442.9	266.1
Ireland	10.1	82.2	13 004.4	4 856.0	3 641.6	2 143.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	220.8	937.3	94 780.7	39 789.3	24 754.1	13 374.5
France (3)	85.8	1 300.6	177 429.5	73 025.9	57 057.5	-
Italy	137.4	1 125.2	125 984.4	48 641.4	36 097.8	15 771.8
Cyprus	3.7	21.1	1 737.0	867.6	536.6	263.5
Latvia	5.4	70.5	3 701.4	1 286.8	651.8	364.1
Lithuania	7.0	63.5	4 021.3	1 156.1	737.6	378.1
Luxembourg	1.0	23.3	4 222.3	1 370.5	1 156.3	119.0
Hungary	31.4	224.7	12 455.5	3 355.2	2 528.3	2 492.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	26.1	415.6	66 485.2	22 532.2	16 282.4	4 636.7
Austria	13.8	211.6	34 357.0	12 745.3	8 504.4	4 717.8
Poland	132.0	715.0	29 403.8	10 066.2	5 522.2	2 369.6
Portugal	24.1	168.7	16 567.9	6 676.9	3 993.5	2 765.4
Romania	35.1	335.2	9 488.1	3 349.5	2 083.8	2 393.2
Slovenia	8.8	52.6	4 067.6	1 350.5	951.4	872.4
Slovakia	0.6	92.5	4 702.9	1 363.3	1 155.3	1 367.5
Finland	23.3	152.5	19 677.3	7 284.7	5 396.0	1 688.2
Sweden	28.9	265.1	36 208.7	11 056.6	8 801.9	2 631.1
United Kingdom	67.9	1 225.9	143 303.1	62 961.5	39 353.7	13 964.6
Norway	21.8	152.3	33 321.8	12 323.5	7 196.6	5 267.2
Switzerland	4.4	201.6	37 502.8	16 641.7	11 413.4	6 623.5
Croatia	11.7	82.6	3 738.4	1 746.0	1 106.6	488.0

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, transportation and storage (NACE Section H), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	41.0	31.2	132.1	12.2	26.4
Belgium	65.9	49.7	132.6	9.2	34.9
Bulgaria	8.3	5.1	163.1	13.6	36.1
Czech Republic	20.2	14.7	137.3	12.3	26.7
Denmark (2)	36.4	26.4	138.0	9.7	55.0
Germany	46.8	30.3	154.3	15.3	22.6
Estonia	22.7	12.2	186.5	11.5	35.1
Ireland	59.1	50.4	117.2	9.3	44.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	42.5	33.8	125.5	15.9	33.6
France	-	43.9	-	9.0	-
Italy	43.2	37.9	114.0	10.0	32.4
Cyprus	41.1	25.4	161.7	19.1	30.4
Latvia	18.3	9.3	195.5	17.2	28.3
Lithuania	12.4	8.1	152.1	10.4	32.7
Luxembourg	58.7	50.0	117.5	5.1	8.7
Hungary	14.9	12.5	119.8	6.6	74.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	54.2	42.5	127.6	9.4	20.6
Austria	60.2	42.7	141.1	12.3	37.0
Poland	14.1	9.7	145.6	15.5	23.5
Portugal	39.6	24.1	163.9	16.2	41.4
Romania	10.0	6.3	157.5	13.3	71.4
Slovenia	25.7	20.5	125.0	9.8	64.6
Slovakia	14.7	12.5	117.7	4.4	100.3
Finland	47.8	39.6	120.6	9.6	23.2
Sweden	41.7	39.4	105.8	6.0	25.6
United Kingdom	51.4	34.3	149.9	16.1	22.1
Norway	80.9	51.8	156.2	15.4	42.7
Switzerland	82.5	-	-	13.9	39.8
Croatia	21.1	15.1	139.8	17.1	27.8

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, transportation and storage (NACE Section H), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

In 2009 there were around 1.1 million enterprises in the transportation and storage sector in the EU-27, equivalent to 5.3% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) enterprise population. These enterprises employed 10.6 million persons and added EUR 436600 million of value, which represented 7.8% of those working in the non-financial business economy and 7.9% of the wealth generated. The relatively low share of transportation and storage services in the enterprise population indicates that the average size of transportation and storage enterprises (in value added or employment terms) was above the non-financial business economy average; indeed, this sector includes some activities which are dominated by very large enterprises, for example, postal services, air and rail transport.

Several indicators based on labour input show this sector to be quite typical of the non-financial business economy as a whole. The [apparent labour productivity](#) of the EU-27's transportation and storage services sector in 2009 was EUR 41 thousand per person employed, which was almost identical to the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed). [Average personnel costs](#) were EUR 31.2 thousand per employee, which was marginally higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee).

In contrast the [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) was 12.2% in the EU-27's transportation and storage services sector in 2009, which was above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%), even though it was the lowest rate among the NACE sections within non-financial services (Sections H to J and L to N and Division 95).

Sectoral analysis

In value added terms, the largest subsector (at the division level) in the EU-27's transportation and storage services sector was that of land transport and transport via pipelines (Division 49), which accounted for more than two fifths (43.7%) of sectoral value added in 2009, followed by warehousing and transport support activities (Division 52) which had a share of just under one third (32.4%). Postal and courier activities (Division 53) was the only other subsector to record a double-digit share of sectoral value added (13.7%), while water and air transport (Divisions 50 and 51) each accounted for just over 5% of the total.

The land transport and transport via pipelines share of employment was notably larger, as this subsector employed more than half (54.8%) of the EU-27's transportation and storage services sector's workforce in 2009, while the postal and courier activities subsector also accounted for a larger share of the sectoral employment (17.0%) than it did of sectoral value added. The three other subsectors accounted for smaller shares of the transportation and storage services sector's workforce, most notably the water transport subsector (2.1%).

Consequently, the subsectors recorded quite different levels of apparent labour productivity in 2009. The water transport subsector recorded the highest apparent labour productivity among the five divisions, with an average of EUR 99 thousand per person employed across the EU-27 which was some 60-70% higher than the corresponding levels recorded for air transport and for warehousing and support activities for transportation (where the second and third highest levels of apparent labour productivity were posted). The two remaining subsectors, namely, land transport and transport via pipelines and postal and courier activities recorded identical and much lower levels of apparent labour productivity (EUR 33 thousand per person employed), well below the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed).

Average personnel costs rose as high as EUR 64.1 thousand per employee in 2009 for the EU-27's air transport subsector, more than double the non-financial business economy average (EUR 30.0 thousand per employee). As for apparent labour productivity, the lowest average personnel costs were recorded for land transport and transport via pipelines (EUR 26.9 thousand per employee) and for postal and courier activities (EUR 28.5 thousand per employee), and as such both of the subsectors had average personnel costs that were below the non-financial business economy average.

As a consequence of its very high apparent labour productivity, the water transport subsector recorded the highest [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) among the five transportation and storage services subsectors, with apparent labour productivity equivalent to 201.1% of the average personnel costs. Warehousing and support activities was the only other transportation and storage services subsector to record a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (165.9%) above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). The extremely high average personnel costs recorded within the air transport subsector exceeded apparent labour productivity and resulted in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that was below parity (94.5%), contributing to a negative gross operating rate (-0.9%). Indeed, the air transport subsector was the only one of the five NACE divisions within the EU-27's transportation and storage services sector to record a gross operating rate below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%); the highest rate was posted for warehousing and support activities for transportation (15.6%).

Country analysis

Germany had the highest level of value added among the Member States in three of the five transportation and storage services subsectors that are shown in Table 3, with its share of EU-27 added value rising to more than one third (36.5%) for water transport, while its share of EU-27 value added for warehousing and transport support activities and postal and courier activities was between one quarter and one fifth (22.0% and 23.3% respectively). There was also a relatively high degree of concentration within the air transport subsector, where the United Kingdom had the highest share (24.4%) of EU-27 value added, while there was a wider distribution of value added within the land transport and transport via pipelines subsector – France recording the highest share (18.4%).

The Member State most specialised in the transportation and storage sector in employment terms was Denmark, as 15.5% of the Danish non-financial business economy workforce was employed in this sector; note that these Danish figures refer to 2008 and that the financial and economic crisis may have had a considerable impact in 2009). Nevertheless, the Danish employment share was far ahead of the next most specialised Member State, as Latvia recorded a 12.6% share in 2009. The high Danish specialisation was mainly due to a particularly high specialisation in land transport which alone accounted for 11.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce.

All of the [Baltic Member States](#) reported that a relatively large share of non-financial business economy value added was generated in the transportation and storage services sector, ranging from a high of 17.3% in Latvia to 12.5% in Estonia in 2009. Lithuania reported the highest degree of specialisation for the land transport and transport via pipelines subsector, while Latvia had the highest specialisation in the warehousing and transport support activities subsector. Denmark was the most specialised Member State in the water transport subsector (2008), followed by the Netherlands. Ireland and the United Kingdom were the most specialised Member States in the air transport subsector, while Italy was the most specialised country for postal and courier activities.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

EU transport policies aim to foster clean, safe and efficient travel throughout Europe, underpinning the internal market for goods and the right of citizens to travel freely throughout the EU. This policy is based upon a 2011 White paper – [Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system](#), which included 40 specific initiatives to build a competitive transport system and aims to increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas, and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals endeavour to dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050. Key goals to be achieved by 2050 include: no more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities; 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation; at least a 40% cut in shipping emissions; a 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and/or waterborne transport.

In most Member States, universal service providers still operate as a monopoly and have exclusive rights within the postal market, balanced by the fact that they have a universal service obligation. Indeed, postal services are of vital importance for commercial users and households alike and are considered as a service of general economic interest. Private operators dominate the express services market, providing letter and parcel services, specifically to the business-to-business, direct mail and business-to-private segments of the market. Since the middle of the 1990's there have been gradual developments towards market liberalisation for postal and courier services, with parcels and express services markets now fully open to competing operators. The latest amendment (2008/6) of the European Parliament and of the Council to the 1997 [Directive on Community postal services](#) was adopted in February 2008 and set out a timetable to abolish restrictions that remain for mail deliveries under 50 grams (known as the 'reserved area' for national operators) and open up Europe's postal services market to full competition. The deadline for full market opening was the end of 2010 for 16 of the

Member States (which represent 95% of the internal postal market), with a transitional period until the end of 2012 for the remainder. In 2010, there was a European Commission Decision taken [establishing the European Regulators Group for Postal Services](#) , its role is to:

- advise and assist the Commission in consolidating the internal market for postal services;
- advise and assist the Commission on any matter related to postal services within its competence;
- advise and assist the Commission as to the development of the internal market for postal services and as to the consistent application in all Member States of the regulatory framework for postal services;
- consult, in agreement with the Commission, extensively and at an early stage of its expert work with market participants, consumers and end-users in an open and transparent manner.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Transportation and storage \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Mobility and transport](#) , see:
- [Air](#)
 - [Inland waterways](#)
 - [Maritime](#)
 - [Road](#)
 - [Rail](#)
 - [Urban mobility](#)
 - [Infrastructure](#)
- [European Commission – Internal market](#) , see:
- [Postal services](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Industrial policy](#)
 - [Maritime industries](#)
 - [Space](#)
 - [Tourism](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Postal services](#)
 - [Transport](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [My rights](#)
 - [Air Travel](#)
 - [My holidays](#)
 - [Air travel](#)
- [European Commission – Energy](#) , see:
- [Biofuels](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)
 - [Transport](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of transportation and storage activities:

- [Land transport and transport via pipelines services](#)
 - [Water transport services](#)
 - [Air transport services](#)
 - [Warehousing and transport support services](#)
 - [Postal and courier services](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Travel agencies statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers travel agencies statistics, corresponding to NACE Group 63.3, which is part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. Travel agencies are enterprises that are engaged in arranging transport, accommodation and catering on behalf of travellers.

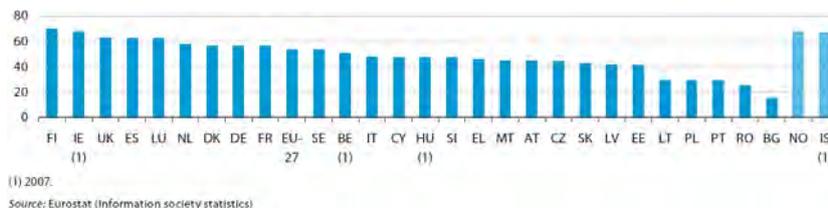


Figure 1: Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c. (NACE Group 63.3). Proportion of individuals (aged 16 to 74) who use the Internet, who used the Internet for travel and accommodation services in the three months prior to the survey, 2008 (%)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	6 121	31.8	United Kingdom	114.6	23.6	Cyprus	1.1
2	Germany	4 095	21.2	Germany	63.6	13.1	United Kingdom	0.6
3	France	1 844	9.6	Spain	56.8	11.7	Greece	0.4
4	Spain	1 817	9.4	Italy	45.6	9.4	Estonia	0.4
5	Italy	1 308	6.8	France	42.4	8.7	Germany	0.4

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c. (NACE Group 63.3). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

There were approximately 78.2 thousand [enterprises](#) in the travel agencies activity (NACE Group 63.3) in the [EU-27](#) in 2006 and they [employed](#) a total of 484.7 thousand persons. Together these generated EUR 153.2 billion of [turnover](#) and EUR 19.3 billion of [value added](#). This sector accounted for 12.7% of the transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) turnover, but just 4.8% of its value added, while its share of the transport services workforce was 5.5%.

The very different turnover and value added shares reflects the nature of this activity which is quite different from the other transport services, in that it often involves the purchase and resale of travel and accommodation services; as such this activity is similar to a distributive trades activity. The United Kingdom and Germany were by far the largest contributors to the wealth and employment generated by travel agencies in the EU-27 as together they accounted for 53.0% of the value added and 36.8% of the workforce. In value added terms these two Member States were also relatively specialised in the travel agencies sector, although not to the same extent as Cyprus (2005) which generated 1.1% of its non-financial business economy value added in this sector¹⁴⁹.

¹⁴⁹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Expenditure and productivity

The travel agencies sector may be contrasted with the other transport services covered by the transport and storage sector in that its gross [tangible investment](#) expenditure was particularly low, just EUR 1.5 billion in the EU-27 in 2006. As such, this sector stood out from the other transport services as gross tangible investment was equivalent to 7.8% of value added, only just over one quarter of the average [investment rate](#) for transport services (28.5%).

An analysis of operating expenditure in 2006 also shows a particularly low share of [personnel costs](#) for the activities of travel agencies (8.1%) within the EU-27, again reflecting the high purchases of goods and services that are resold to customers. Average personnel costs and apparent [labour productivity](#) were also low, EUR 27.5 thousand per employee and EUR 39.8 thousand per person employed respectively. These two relatively low average values counterbalanced each other such that the [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) for the activities of travel agencies (144.7%) was almost identical to the transport services' average. Austria and Luxembourg both recorded wage adjusted labour productivity ratios below parity (100%), indicating that average personnel costs were higher than apparent labour productivity¹⁵⁰, while Germany was the only Member State to record a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for travel agencies that was significantly above the average ratio for the non-financial business economy.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include Eurostat information society statistics.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own [output](#), rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the 2001 White paper '[European transport policy for 2010: time to decide](#)' and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

Travel agents act as retailers selling travel services or packaged trips to the customer. Traditionally, tour operators acted as wholesalers to travel agents, while more recently they have moved towards selling directly to customers. Tourist guides and tourist information services play a supporting role, offering information and services usually at the tourism destination. Like airlines, tour operators also faced trading difficulties in 2008: for example, the United Kingdom's third largest operator, XL leisure group (which also operated XL airways), declared bankruptcy in September 2008.

¹⁵⁰Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

More than half of all individuals (aged 16 to 74 that use the Internet), made use of on-line services for travel and/or accommodation. This may include research or bookings, and may be directly with travel and accommodation providers, or with intermediaries.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other Information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Hotel and accommodation statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Seasonality in tourism demand](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Notes

Travel agency and tour operator statistics - NACE Rev. 2

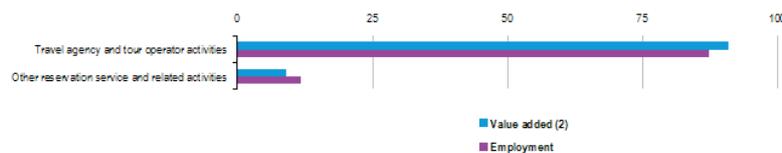
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the travel agency and tour operator reservation and related service activities sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division79](#), hereafter referred to as travel agency and related services.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	86
Number of persons employed (1 000)	469
Turnover (EUR million)	142 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	122 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	12 100
Value added (EUR million)	21 000
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	8 650
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.4
Number of persons employed (1)	0.3
Value added (1)	0.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	44.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.1
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	148.0
Gross operating rate (%)	6.1

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE Division79), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE-Division79), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	86.0	469.0	142 000	21 000	12 100
Travel agency and tour operator activities (1)	35.0	410.0	130 000	20 000	11 000
Other reservation service and related activities	50.0	54.5	7 500	2 250	1 300

(1) Value added, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE Division79), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	44.0	30.1	143.0	8.1
Travel agency and tour operator activities (1)	44.0	30.0	143.0	8.0
Other reservation service and related activities	41.0	32.5	137.9	12.8

(1) Apparent labour productivity and wage adjusted labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE Division 79), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	United Kingdom	26.5	Cyprus	1.0
Travel agency and tour operator activities	United Kingdom	-	Cyprus	0.9
Other reservation service and related activities	United Kingdom	21.5	Ireland	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2008, the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data, for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE Division 79), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	85.8	489.0	142 000	21 000	12 100	1 200
Belgium	1.5	8.7	5 366.6	528.3	320.4	40.6
Bulgaria	1.5	6.1	322.5	35.8	20.2	17.8
Czech Republic	6.9	13.3	1 690.7	185.4	116.0	14.4
Denmark (2)	0.7	5.7	3 302.8	349.2	263.3	16.9
Germany	9.9	76.5	21 200.5	5 181.8	1 903.5	229.2
Estonia	0.3	1.6	129.9	23.8	15.6	0.7
Ireland	0.5	5.0	1 564.5	238.1	160.0	5.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	10.7	56.6	17 868.2	1 950.3	1 488.1	122.1
France (3)	4.9	37.4	13 786.5	1 856.6	1 645.4	-
Italy	13.6	48.9	11 874.4	1 251.2	942.2	312.2
Cyprus	0.6	2.6	117.0	82.6	55.4	2.1
Latvia	0.6	1.9	180.6	18.4	10.0	1.2
Lithuania	0.7	2.8	198.0	24.1	19.8	1.2
Luxembourg	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1.9	6.1	759.9	51.2	47.1	5.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.6	24.4	7 081.1	1 304.7	871.6	45.3
Austria	1.5	11.3	4 077.4	394.4	332.8	34.6
Poland	6.6	19.9	1 792.0	213.6	112.1	20.6
Portugal	2.4	10.3	2 384.6	221.4	189.2	29.0
Romania	2.8	10.2	584.9	73.0	39.2	18.1
Slovenia	0.6	1.9	410.1	38.5	32.9	7.0
Slovakia	0.5	2.4	333.5	52.7	27.7	2.7
Finland	1.4	5.5	1 518.1	186.6	159.6	15.6
Sweden	3.2	12.3	4 975.6	501.1	403.2	24.3
United Kingdom	6.5	82.9	38 209.4	5 571.4	2 564.5	262.8
Norway	1.7	5.7	3 637.0	327.2	246.7	18.0
Switzerland	1.0	14.8	4 141.4	726.2	671.5	16.1
Croatia	1.9	6.5	461.5	81.7	64.3	12.8

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE Division 79), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	44.0	30.1	148.0	6.1	5.6
Belgium	60.4	43.8	138.0	3.9	7.7
Bulgaria	5.8	3.9	148.9	4.8	49.7
Czech Republic	14.0	13.3	105.1	4.1	7.7
Denmark (2)	61.3	47.6	128.8	2.6	4.8
Germany	67.7	29.7	228.2	15.2	4.4
Estonia	14.7	12.3	119.9	4.0	3.1
Ireland	47.7	34.7	137.4	5.1	2.1
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	34.5	30.4	113.5	2.6	6.3
France	.	44.0	.	1.5	.
Italy	25.6	29.8	85.8	2.6	24.9
Cyprus	31.4	22.6	138.6	23.2	2.6
Latvia	9.7	5.6	174.5	4.7	6.4
Lithuania	8.7	7.8	111.9	2.1	4.9
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	8.4	8.9	93.8	0.5	11.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	53.5	30.5	175.4	8.9	3.5
Austria	34.9	32.6	107.1	1.5	8.8
Poland	10.7	9.1	118.2	5.7	9.6
Portugal	21.6	19.2	112.3	1.3	13.1
Romania	7.2	4.0	178.0	5.7	24.8
Slovenia	20.1	20.3	99.1	1.4	18.1
Slovakia	21.7	11.6	186.1	7.5	5.1
Finland	36.2	32.2	112.5	2.6	7.8
Sweden	40.6	38.1	106.5	2.0	4.9
United Kingdom	67.2	36.0	186.6	7.1	4.7
Norway	57.5	46.6	123.5	2.2	5.5
Switzerland	48.2	.	.	1.3	2.2
Croatia	12.6	12.0	105.0	3.8	15.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (NACE Division79), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 86 thousand enterprises operating within the travel agency and related services (Division79) sub-sector in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 469 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.3% of the total workforce in the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) and 3.9% of persons in administrative and support services (Section N). Travel agency and related services generated EUR21000 million of value added which was 0.4% of the non-financial business economy total or 6.0% of the added value for administrative and support services. As such, in both employment and value added terms, travel agency and related services were the smallest of the six NACE divisions that make-up administrative and support services. Given the nature of travel agency and related services it is not surprising to find that they had relatively high turnover, some EUR142000 million across the EU-27 in 2009, which was equivalent to 0.6% of the non-financial business economy total.

The somewhat higher share of non-financial business economy value added compared with employment for the travel agency and related services sector meant that the apparent labour productivity of EUR44 thousand per person employed in this sector in 2009 was slightly above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand and also much higher than the administrative and support services average of EUR29 thousand. Average personnel costs within the EU-27's travel agency and related services sector were just EUR100 per employee higher than the non-financial business economy average, as they stood at EUR30.1 thousand per employee in 2009, considerably above the average for administrative and support services (EUR20.9 thousand per employee). The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for EU-27 travel agency and related services in 2009 was 148.0%, somewhat higher than the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) or the administrative and support services average (139.1%).

The gross operating rate (the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at 6.1% for the EU-27's travel agency and related services sector in 2009, which was less than two thirds of the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and considerably lower than the administrative and support services average (15.2%). Indeed, the gross operating rate for travel agency and related services was the lowest among the six NACE divisions within administrative and support services.

Sectoral analysis

The travel agency and related services sector can be divided into two subsectors, the largest of which in the EU-27 – by far – was the travel agency and tour operator activities subsector (Group79.1). It accounted for 90.9% of sectoral value added in 2008 and for 87.4% of sectoral employment in 2009; the residual shares being attributed to other reservation services and related activities (Group79.9).

Given the relative weight of the travel agency and tour operator activities subsector there was little difference between it and the whole of the travel agency and related services sector for a range of productivity and profitability measures.

For apparent labour productivity, the latest information available shows that both subsectors recorded productivity levels that were close to the EU-27 non-financial business economy average, with persons employed in the travel agency and tour operator activities subsector generating on average EUR44 thousand of added value in 2008, while for other reservation services and related activities the corresponding ratio stood at EUR41 thousand in 2009. EU-27 average personnel costs for the travel agency and tour operator activities subsector were, at EUR30.0 thousand per employee in 2009, identical to the average for the whole of the non-financial business economy, while those for other reservation services and related activities subsector were some EUR2.3 thousand per employee higher. Wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios – which are constructed through dividing apparent labour productivity by average personnel costs – were also close to the non-financial business economy average. This was particularly true for the travel agency and tour operator activities subsector (145.0% in 2008), while the ratio was somewhat lower for other reservation services and related activities (127.9% in 2009).

The relatively low gross operating rate (6.0%) for the EU-27's travel agency and tour operator activities subsector in 2009 reflects, to some degree, the trading nature of these activities and the high volume of buying and reselling travel and tourism services. The gross operating rate for other reservation services and related activities (12.6%) was above the non-financial business economy average of 9.7%.

Country analysis

More than half of the EU-27's value added within the travel agency and related services sector in 2009 was generated in either the United Kingdom (26.5%) or Germany (24.7%); these figures reflect the high tourism demand in these two countries. The data also suggest that these two countries have relatively large enterprises in this sector, as there were less enterprises operating in Germany or the United Kingdom than in either Spain or Italy which in turn accounted for 9.3% and 6.0% of EU-27 value added.

The relative importance of travel agency and related services in terms of their contribution to non-financial business economy value added was highest in Cyprus, attaining a 1.0% share in 2009. This was much higher than in any of the other Member States for which data are available, as the second most specialised Member State was the United Kingdom, where 0.6% of non-financial business economy value added was generated in the travel agency and related services sector. At the other end of the range, there were three Member States where less than 0.2% of non-financial business economy value added was generated within the travel agency and related services sector – these were Romania, Poland and Hungary.

In employment terms, the travel agency and related services sector's workforce was less concentrated than for value added. There were as many as 82.9 thousand persons employed within travel agency and related services in the United Kingdom in 2009 (a 17.7% share of the EU-27 total). Germany had the second largest workforce (16.3% of the EU-27 total), while Spain (12.1%) and Italy (10.4%) also recorded double-digit shares; note that the information for France is based on the number of employees and not persons employed.

Most Member States reported wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for travel agency and related services in 2009 that were below their national averages for the whole of the non-financial business economy. However, there were four countries – the two largest in terms of value added, the United Kingdom and Germany, as well as the Netherlands and Slovakia – that did not follow this pattern; all four of these recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios that were over 170% as did Romania and Latvia. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was recorded for Germany (228.2%). At the other end of the range, the lowest ratios – falling below 100% – were recorded in Slovenia, Hungary and Italy, showing that, on average, the added value generated per person employed did not cover average personnel costs per employee.

Gross operating rates for travel agency and related services were generally relatively low across the Member States – and were situated below non-financial business economy averages in 2009 for all of the Member States except for Cyprus and Germany. These were the only two countries where this measure of operating profitability rose into double-digits, reaching 23.2% and 15.2% respectively. In contrast, the gross operating rate for travel agency and related services fell below 2% in France, Austria, Slovenia, Portugal and Hungary (where the lowest rate was recorded, 0.5%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the travel agency and tour operator reservation and related service activities sector in the EU-27, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division79. This division includes the activity of agencies, primarily engaged in selling travel, tour, transportation and accommodation services and the activity of arranging and assembling tours; other travel-related services are also included. Travel agencies activities are primarily engaged in selling travel, tour, transportation and accommodation services on a wholesale or retail basis to the general public and commercial clients. Tour operators arrange and assemble tours that are sold through travel agencies or directly by tour operators. The tours may include any or all of the following: transportation, accommodation, food, and visits to museums, historical or cultural sites, theatrical, musical or sporting events. Other reservation services and related activities include: marketing and promoting of services for conventions and visitors by providing information and assistance to organisations to locate accommodation, convention centres and entertainment venues; tourist guide services; condominium time-share exchange services; travel-related reservation services; ticket sales for theatrical, sports and all other amusement and entertainment events.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- travel agency and tour operator activities (Group79.1);
- other reservation service and related activities (Group79.9).

Note that the information presented in this article does not cover [accommodation and food service activities](#) , such as the running of hotels, campsites, restaurants, bars or cafés, but is rather restricted to selling, organising and reserving services that are sourced from these (and other) providers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Travel agency and tour operator activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Tourism](#)
- [European Commission – Health and consumers, Information for consumers](#) , see:
- [Package holidays](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Administrative and support service activities](#)

Veterinary services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the veterinary services sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division75](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	65
Number of persons employed (1 000)	186
Turnover (EUR million)	13 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	6 000
Personnel costs (EUR million)	2 900
Value added (EUR million)	6 500
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	3 600
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.3
Number of persons employed (1)	0.1
Value added (1)	0.1
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	35.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	22.9
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	151.8
Gross operating rate (%)	28.2

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, veterinary activities (NACE Division75), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)	(1 000)				
EU-27 (1)	65.5	186.0	13 000	6 500	2 900	571
Belgium	3.5	4.0	538.7	259.8	10.3	60.7
Bulgaria	0.6	0.9	6.9	2.7	0.9	0.3
Czech Republic	2.3	3.0	136.1	43.7	11.4	7.3
Denmark (2)	0.6	4.4	302.9	161.0	107.1	21.4
Germany	9.1	38.0	2 375.3	1 348.8	439.9	112.5
Estonia	0.1	0.2	6.1	2.3	1.6	0.5
Ireland	1.0	3.1	288.6	143.2	62.2	15.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	7.8	17.3	754.6	345.3	179.0	35.7
France (3)	7.2	14.3	2 536.0	1 337.8	843.9	-
Italy	11.4	13.4	437.8	234.9	7.6	24.3
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	7.3	3.5	2.0	0.3
Latvia	0.4	0.7	8.4	2.3	1.5	0.2
Lithuania	0.7	0.9	7.6	2.7	1.6	0.1
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1.5	2.2	79.6	15.0	6.6	2.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1.7	8.1	905.5	428.1	162.1	33.5
Austria	1.8	4.3	272.1	124.7	29.4	7.7
Poland	5.6	11.0	295.8	67.7	19.9	7.9
Portugal	2.2	3.6	107.7	40.5	27.1	12.6
Romania	1.6	4.5	99.6	22.0	13.8	6.4
Slovenia	0.1	0.7	56.8	26.8	22.4	2.7
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.1
Finland	0.9	1.3	148.6	74.3	33.2	3.8
Sweden	1.1	3.9	282.1	150.7	121.3	17.5
United Kingdom	3.2	44.6	2 504.3	1 597.3	880.3	83.3
Iceland	1.3	2.1	208.2	112.1	45.9	13.0
Switzerland	0.6	3.8	336.7	188.1	99.4	12.4
Croatia	0.3	2.4	88.7	51.1	38.7	0.9

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Key indicators, veterinary activities (NACE Division75), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	35.0	22.9	151.8	28.2	9.1
Belgium	65.5	27.1	241.7	46.2	23.4
Bulgaria	3.0	2.8	106.4	26.0	9.3
Czech Republic	14.4	10.7	134.7	23.8	16.8
Denmark (2)	36.3	28.8	125.7	17.8	13.3
Germany	35.5	16.2	218.7	38.3	8.3
Estonia	12.3	9.0	136.7	11.0	21.3
Ireland	46.1	31.7	145.3	28.1	10.6
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	19.9	19.1	104.3	22.0	10.3
France	.	45.1	.	27.4	.
Italy	17.6	16.7	105.1	51.9	10.4
Cyprus	33.9	29.5	114.7	20.7	7.6
Latvia	3.2	3.9	83.6	10.1	10.9
Lithuania	2.9	5.2	55.9	14.0	4.5
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	6.9	6.2	112.2	10.6	17.9
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	52.7	27.5	191.9	29.4	7.8
Austria	28.9	13.7	211.7	35.0	6.2
Poland	6.1	5.0	121.9	16.1	11.7
Portugal	11.4	8.1	140.3	12.4	31.0
Romania	4.9	3.2	151.5	8.2	28.1
Slovenia	37.4	32.3	115.5	7.8	10.2
Slovakia	18.2	8.9	204.3	24.3	6.6
Finland	58.4	33.9	172.4	27.6	5.1
Sweden	38.3	38.3	99.8	10.4	11.6
United Kingdom	35.8	24.2	148.3	21.2	5.8
Norway	52.7	36.9	143.0	31.8	11.6
Switzerland	48.2	.	.	26.3	6.6
Croatia	20.9	16.4	127.3	13.9	1.9

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Key indicators, veterinary activities (NACE Division 75), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The veterinary services sector (Division 75) in the EU-27 comprised 65 thousand enterprises in 2009, employed 186 thousand persons and created EUR6500 million of value added. This sector represented approximately 0.1% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95) in terms of employment and value added. Its contribution to all professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M) was 1.7% of the workforce and 1.2% of value added. Within the EU-27, based on these two measures, the veterinary services sector was the smallest among the seven NACE divisions within professional, scientific and technical activities.

The veterinary services sector combined the lowest EU-27 apparent labour productivity (EUR35 thousand per person employed) and average personnel costs (EUR22.9 thousand per employee) among the NACE divisions within professional, scientific and technical activities in 2009; for both of these ratios the values for the veterinary services sector were below the non-financial business economy averages (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and EUR30.0 thousand per employee). The particularly low average personnel costs boosted the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's veterinary services sector to 151.8% in 2009. This was the only NACE division among the EU-27's professional, scientific and technical activities where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio exceeded the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). Alongside relatively high wage-adjusted labour productivity, the EU-27's veterinary services sector recorded a gross operating rate of 28.2% in 2009, which was the second highest rate for any NACE division within professional, scientific and technical activities and was nearly three times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

In 2009, close to one quarter (24.6%) of EU-27 value added in veterinary services was contributed by the United Kingdom, with Germany (20.8%) and France (20.6%) each accounting for approximately one fifth of the total. In value added terms, the most specialised Member States in veterinary services in 2009 were the United Kingdom, Ireland, Slovenia, France and Belgium, where this sector contributed 0.2% of non-financial business economy value added; a similar contribution was also recorded for Croatia.

Belgium, Germany, Austria and Slovakia recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for the veterinary services sector in excess of 200% in 2009; the ratio for veterinary services for these three Member States, as well as for the Netherlands and Finland, was above national non-financial business economy averages (Belgium, not

available). In contrast, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden reported that their wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for veterinary services failed to reach 100% in 2009.

The relatively high gross operating rate observed for the veterinary services sector in the EU-27 in 2009 was also evident in nearly all Member States, as Romania was the only country where the gross operating rate for the veterinary services sector was below the average rate for the whole of the non-financial business economy. The highest gross operating rates observed for veterinary services in 2009 were 51.9% in Italy and 46.2% in Belgium; in both of these Member States this was the highest gross operating rate recorded in 2009 among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the veterinary services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division 75. This division includes the provision of animal healthcare and control activities for farm animals or pet animals. These activities are carried out by qualified veterinarians in veterinary hospitals as well as when visiting farms, kennels or homes, in own consulting and surgery rooms, or elsewhere. The veterinary services sector also covers animal ambulance activities.

This division contains one group and one class only and so there is no analysis of subsectors in this article.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Veterinary services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Business services](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#) , see:
- [Professional services](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#)

Warehousing and transport logistics statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers warehousing and transport logistics statistics, corresponding to NACE Groups 63.1, 63.2 and 63.4, which are part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. The article includes information on auxiliary and supporting transport activities, which are a diverse range of services including:

- support services for all modes of transport, such as baggage and cargo handling, storage/warehousing and freight forwarding/brokerage;
- the operation of terminals (rail and bus stations, ports and airports);
- infrastructure (notably for inland waterways, railways, roads, tunnels and bridges);
- navigational services (notably for air and water transport);
- towing, berthing and parking services (including car parks).

Note that these services may be provided by enterprises with their principal activity in warehousing and transport support activities or by enterprises classified to other activities, often transporters or wholesalers (in which case they will not be included in the statistics of this article). Travel agencies are covered in [the article on travel agencies statistics](#).

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	33 357	23.9	Germany	482.6	22.1	Estonia	6.0
2	United Kingdom	27 782	19.9	Italy	312.6	14.3	Latvia	4.2
3	France	18 047	12.9	United Kingdom	290.9	13.3	Cyprus	3.3
4	Italy	15 885	11.4	France	251.6	11.5	Austria	3.1
5	Spain	12 202	8.7	Spain	198.5	9.1	Bulgaria	3.1

(1) Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Warehousing and transport support activities (NACE Groups 63.1, 63.2 and 63.4). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Railway lines (1)	Motorways (2)
BE	117	58
BG	:	:
CZ	124	7
DK	64	23
DE	100	34
EE	22	2
IE	:	3
EL	18	:
ES	25	20
FR	49	16
IT	54	:
CY	0	29
LV	36	0
LT	28	7
LU	:	:
HU	83	6
MT	0	0
NL	83	69
AT	68	20
PL	65	2
PT	30	20
RO	:	:
SI	61	24
SK	75	6
FI	19	2
SE	27	4
UK	68	15
NO	13	1
CH	129	34

(1) The Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece and Sweden, 2003; Denmark, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, 2002.

(2) The Czech Republic and France 2003; Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden, 2002.

Source: Eurostat (Transport)

Table 2: Warehousing and transport support activities. Density of land transport networks, 2004 (m/km² of land area)

	Length in use (km)
BE	1 516
CZ	664
DE	7 565
EE	320
FR	5 372
IT	1 477
LT	290
HU	1 439
NL	6 595
AT	351
PL	3 638
SK	172
FI	8 018
UK	1 065

(1) The Czech Republic, 2003; Italy, 2002.

Source: Eurostat (Inland waterways transport)

Table 3: Warehousing and transport support activities. Inland waterways network, 2004 (1)

		2007
Rotterdam	NL	374.2
Antwerp	BE	165.5
Hamburg	DE	118.2
Marseille	FR	92.6
Le Havre	FR	78.9
Grimsby & Immingham	UK	66.3
Amsterdam	NL	62.5
Algeciras	ES	62.1
London	UK	52.7
Taranto (1)	IT	50.9

(1) 2006.

Source: Eurostat (Maritime transport)

Table 4: Warehousing and transport support activities. Top 10 sea ports ranked by freight traffic, EU-27, 2007 (million tonnes)

		2007
London Heathrow	UK	67.9
Paris Ch. de Gaulle	FR	59.5
Frankfurt	DE	53.9
Madrid Barajas	ES	51.2
Amsterdam Schiphol	NL	47.8
London Gatwick	UK	35.2
München F.J. Strauss	DE	33.8
Barcelona Transoceanico	ES	32.7
Roma Fiumicino	IT	32.4
Paris Orly	FR	26.4

Source: Eurostat (Air transport)

Table 5: Warehousing and transport support activities. Top 10 airports by number of passengers carried, EU-27, 2007 (million passengers)

		2007
Frankfurt	DE	2 162.2
Amsterdam Schiphol	NL	1 651.0
Paris Ch. de Gaulle	FR	1 434.8
London Heathrow	UK	1 393.2
Bruxelles National	BE	734.2
Köln/Bonn	DE	709.3
Luxembourg Findel	LU	702.8
Milano Malpensa	IT	482.6
Liège	BE	363.7
Madrid Barajas	ES	341.6

(1) Total freight and mail loaded and unloaded; Swedish airports not available.

Source: Eurostat (Air transport)

Table 6: Warehousing and transport support activities. Top 10 airports by goods loaded and unloaded, EU-27, 2007 (thousand tonnes) (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Warehousing and transport support activities (NACE Groups 63.1, 63.2 and 63.4) constitute a significant part of the EU-27's transport services sector, with 109.6 thousand enterprises which collectively employed 2.2 million persons in 2006. Paid employees accounted for 95.7% of all persons employed in this sector, well above the transport services average (88.0%). The workforce generated EUR 384.3 billion of turnover in 2006, resulting in EUR 139.8 billion of value added. As such, the warehousing and transport support activities sector generated 34.9% of transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) value added and employed 24.7% of the workforce. By both of these measures it was the second largest transport services activity (among the activities presented in

the sub-sectors of the transport and storage sector).

In value added and employment terms Germany dominated the warehousing and transport support activities sector, contributing between one quarter and one fifth of both value added and employment. In relative terms, Estonia and Latvia were the most specialised in this sector, as warehousing and transport support activities contributed 6.0% and 4.2% respectively of the **non-financial business economy**'s value added in these Member States¹⁵¹. At the other end of the range, warehousing and transport support activities contributed only around 1% to non-financial business economy value added in Poland (2005), Luxembourg, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

Focus on transport networks

While the transport services described in most of the other sub-sectors of the transport and storage sector use transport infrastructure, infrastructure management enterprises are considered as supporting transport activities (within NACE Group 63.2).

In 2005, rail transport services relied on a network encompassing approximately 215.5 thousand km of lines across the EU-27. In density terms, in other words the length of railway line in relation to the area of a country, this was the equivalent of 50 m of track per square kilometre. The Czech Republic, Belgium and Germany had the most dense rail networks, all¹⁵² in excess of 100 m of railway line per square kilometre. Cyprus and Malta had no rail network, and the least dense networks were unsurprisingly found in Finland, Estonia and Sweden (the three Member States with the lowest population densities), as well as in Greece.

Road transport services could count on approximately 59.5 thousand km of motorways in the EU-27 in 2004. While Germany (12.0 thousand km), France (10.4 thousand km) and Spain (10.3 thousand km) had by far the most extensive motorway networks, accounting together for more than half (55%) of the EU-27 total in 2004, the Netherlands and Belgium had the highest densities of motorways. Note that there was no motorway network in Latvia or Malta. A low density of motorway networks was also recorded in the three least densely populated Member States, as well as in Poland and Ireland.

Inland waterways used for transport constituted a network in excess of 38.0 thousand km in the EU-27 in 2004: note that when such waterways constitute a border between two countries they are counted by both countries. Among the Member States, Finland, Germany and the Netherlands had the longest inland waterways on their territory.

Focus on ports and airports

Seven of the ten largest EU-27 sea ports in 2007 were on the North Sea. Rotterdam (the Netherlands) was the largest of all, with 374.2 million tonnes of freight loaded and unloaded in 2007, more than twice the volume of the next largest port, Antwerp (Belgium) with 165.5 million tonnes.

In 2007, the EU-27's largest airport in passenger terms was London Heathrow (the United Kingdom) with 67.9 million passengers. As regards freight traffic, the largest airport in the EU-27 was Frankfurt (Germany) with 2.2 million tonnes of loaded and unloaded freight and mail in 2007.

Expenditure and productivity

Tangible investment by the warehousing and transport support activities sector in the EU-27 was valued at EUR 48.5 billion in 2006, equivalent to 42.5% of the transport services total. This high level of investment resulted in an **investment rate** of 34.7% in 2006, well above the transport services average and close to double the non-financial business economy average (18.4%). Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary all recorded investment rates in excess of 200% in this sector in 2006, between 4.4 and 7.4 times as high as the average rates in their national non-financial business economies.

¹⁵¹Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

¹⁵²Recent data is not available for Luxembourg, but older data indicates a high density.

The share of [personnel costs](#) (22.4%) in operating expenditure recorded by the EU-27's warehousing and transport support activities sector was almost identical to the average recorded for all transport services. In contrast, average personnel costs in this sector were above average, reaching EUR 35.8 thousand per employee in the EU-27 in 2006. Nevertheless, above average apparent [labour productivity](#) (EUR 64.0 thousand per person employed) more than compensated for the high average personnel costs, and this was reflected in the ratio of [wage-adjusted labour productivity](#) which was 178.8% in the EU-27, well above the transport services and non-financial business economy averages.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include Eurostat statistics for transport, inland waterways transport, maritime transport and air transport.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own [output](#), rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically passenger cars) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the 2001 White paper '[European transport policy for 2010: time to decide](#)' and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

In June 2008, the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2008\) 389](#)) on the further development of the so-called 'Single European Sky' (legislation adopted in 2004), focussing on safety, capacity, efficiency and the environment in the context of air traffic control.

In October 2007, the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 616](#)) on a ports policy, focussing on capacity, freedom of access, competition, flexible employment and the environment.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe
- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport
- [COM\(2008\) 389](#) of 25 June 2008 on Single European sky II: towards more sustainable and better performing aviation
- [COM\(2007\) 616](#) of 18 October 2007 on a European Ports Policy

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Freight transport statistics](#)
- [Passenger transport statistics](#)
- [Transport statistics at regional level - Motorway networks](#)
- [Inland transport infrastructure at regional level - Motorways](#)
- [Inland transport infrastructure at regional level - Railways](#)
- [Transport modal breakdown](#)

Notes

Warehousing and transport support services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for warehousing and transport support services in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division52](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	122
Number of persons employed (1 000)	2 379
Turnover (EUR million)	382 701
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	254 885
Personnel costs (EUR million)	81 475
Value added (EUR million)	141 297
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	59 822
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.6
Number of persons employed (1)	1.8
Value added (1)	2.5
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	59.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	35.8
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	165.9
Gross operating rate (%)	15.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE Division52), EU-27, 2009
- Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	121.6	2 379.3	382 701	141 297	81 475
Warehousing and storage	14.3		50 000		10 600
Support activities for transportation	107.3	2 000.0	330 000	120 000	71 000

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE-Division52), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate (%)
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	59.0	35.8	165.9	15.6
Warehousing and storage	51.0	32.0		15.0
Support activities for transportation	60.0	36.5	163.9	16.0

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE-Division52), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	Germany	22.0	Latvia	7.8
Warehousing and storage	United Kingdom	.	Estonia	1.0
Support activities for transportation	Germany	23.7	Latvia	7.5

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE Division 52), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	121.6	2 379.3	382 701	141 297	61 475	52 662
Belgium	2.9	50.2	17 891.8	5 338.8	3 238.1	1 409.4
Bulgaria	1.8	34.8	931.1	409.4	261.3	101.1
Czech Republic	4.5	38.9	6 118.4	1 315.0	626.6	300.2
Denmark (2)	1.3	22.0	9 178.3	2 423.9	1 215.3	427.7
Germany	14.7	548.5	83 615.1	31 131.1	19 004.2	9 241.0
Estonia	0.9	10.3	1 898.2	434.3	170.0	220.8
Ireland	1.0	16.5	2 950.2	1 072.6	788.8	766.9
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	14.4	209.4	35 466.8	13 902.0	8 188.5	8 441.7
France (3)	7.9	247.9	58 142.7	22 116.0	11 040.1	.
Italy	21.9	345.7	41 972.5	15 673.3	11 076.7	5 506.0
Cyprus	0.6	9.0	748.8	501.7	272.2	160.3
Latvia	1.5	24.6	1 846.5	579.6	282.9	136.8
Lithuania	1.2	14.1	1 329.1	308.1	165.3	124.8
Luxembourg	0.2	2.9	794.8	178.2	132.7	19.9
Hungary	3.7	54.9	4 877.9	1 525.9	819.3	1 866.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	4.5	78.0	21 404.4	7 236.3	4 059.9	1 283.6
Austria	1.3	50.3	13 745.7	4 941.4	2 611.3	2 649.7
Poland	8.6	78.5	5 798.4	1 746.1	882.5	383.8
Portugal	2.1	32.6	5 776.4	2 624.0	1 057.4	1 522.5
Romania	2.4	62.8	2 238.3	852.2	599.3	817.8
Slovenia	0.8	8.0	1 067.8	318.2	202.7	536.5
Slovakia	0.2	30.4	1 655.4	360.3	432.8	911.2
Finland	1.8	28.1	5 233.8	1 528.0	1 154.5	365.8
Sweden	3.4	49.0	12 099.0	2 704.7	2 000.3	469.0
United Kingdom	9.8	289.1	44 980.1	21 256.2	10 399.1	7 650.2
Norway	2.2	28.7	8 403.3	2 870.0	1 734.9	868.5
Switzerland	0.8	40.5	8 940.0	3 501.9	2 328.5	1 118.5
Croatia	1.0	23.8	962.0	598.6	416.6	167.1

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE Division 52), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	59.0	35.8	165.9	15.6	33.6
Belgium	106.3	67.0	159.6	11.7	26.4
Bulgaria	11.8	7.8	151.2	15.9	24.7
Czech Republic	33.8	17.6	191.3	11.3	28.9
Denmark (2)	110.2	55.9	197.3	13.2	17.6
Germany	56.8	35.5	159.7	14.5	29.7
Estonia	42.2	16.8	251.5	13.9	50.8
Ireland	64.9	49.4	131.6	9.6	71.5
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	66.4	41.0	161.9	16.1	60.7
France	.	44.5	.	19.0	.
Italy	45.3	34.9	130.0	11.0	35.1
Cyprus	55.8	30.3	184.3	30.6	32.0
Latvia	23.5	11.5	204.4	16.1	23.6
Lithuania	21.9	11.9	184.5	10.7	40.5
Luxembourg	61.9	46.2	134.0	5.7	11.1
Hungary	27.8	15.4	180.9	14.5	123.6
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	92.8	54.2	171.3	14.8	17.7
Austria	98.3	52.7	186.4	17.0	53.6
Poland	22.0	12.7	173.5	14.9	22.0
Portugal	80.5	32.9	244.6	27.1	58.0
Romania	13.6	9.6	141.7	11.4	95.6
Slovenia	39.9	26.9	148.6	10.8	168.6
Slovakia	11.9	14.3	82.8	-4.4	252.9
Finland	54.3	41.7	130.4	7.1	23.9
Sweden	55.2	45.0	122.6	5.8	17.3
United Kingdom	73.8	37.0	199.2	24.3	36.0
Norway	100.1	61.5	162.7	13.5	30.3
Switzerland	86.4	.	.	13.1	31.9
Croatia	24.8	17.9	138.1	17.9	28.4

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, warehousing and support activities for transportation (NACE Division 52), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Structural profile

There were 122 thousand enterprises operating within the EU-27's warehousing and transport support services (Division52) sector in 2009. Together they employed 2.38 million persons, equivalent to 1.8% of the non-financial business economy (SectionsB to J and L to N and Division95) workforce and almost a quarter (22.5%) of those employed in transportation and storage services (SectionH). They generated EUR141297 million of value added which was 2.5% of the non-financial business economy total and almost one third (32.4%) of the transportation and storage total.

With its higher share of transportation and storage value added (compared with its share of the workforce), the apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's warehousing and transport support services sector in 2009 was EUR59 thousand per person employed, considerably above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand or the transportation and storage average of EUR41 thousand.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's warehousing and transport support services sector were, at EUR35.8 thousand per employee in 2009, also above the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand) and the average for the whole of transportation and storage services (EUR31.2 thousand); although the differences were relatively modest. As a result, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, which shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee, stood at 165.9% for the EU-27's warehousing and transport support services sector in 2009, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and a transportation and storage average of 132.1%.

The gross operating rate (which measures the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of operating profitability; it stood at 15.6% for the EU-27's warehousing and transport support services sector in 2009, about 60% higher than the non-financial business economy average of 9.7% and also higher than the transportation and storage average of 12.2%.

Sectoral analysis

The warehousing and transport support services sector is divided into two Groups, the larger of these – using each of the main economic measures – was transportation support activities (Group52.2). In terms of its share of enterprises, persons employed and value added, the EU-27's transportation support activities subsector accounted for a share between 80% and 90% of the sectoral total in warehousing and transport support services. There were 107.3 thousand enterprises within the EU-27's transportation support activities subsector, which together employed an estimated two million persons, and generated added value of EUR120000 million in 2009. The warehousing and storage subsector (Group52.1) was much smaller and was made-up of 14.3 thousand enterprises.

EU-27 apparent labour productivity in the transportation support activities subsector was EUR60 thousand per person employed in 2009, which was some EUR9 thousand higher than the corresponding ratio for warehousing and storage. The gross operating rates of both subsectors were relatively high, standing at 16% for support activities for transportation and 15% for warehousing and storage, compared with a non-financial business economy average of 9.7% and a transportation and storage average of 12.2%.

Country analysis

Germany generated EUR31131 million of value added in the warehousing and transport support services sector in 2009, equivalent to 22.0% of the EU-27 total. There were also relatively high shares of the EU-27 total for France (15.7%) and the United Kingdom (15.1%), while Italy (11.1%) was the only other country to record a double-digit share. Germany had a slightly higher share of the warehousing and transport support services sector's workforce, 23.1% of the EU-27 total in 2009.

At a more disaggregated level, Germany also made the largest contribution to EU-27 value added in the transportation support activities subsector (23.7%), while the United Kingdom had the highest level of value added (EUR4442 million) for the warehousing and storage. However, the Baltic Member States had the highest degree of specialisation for warehousing and transport support services: 7.5% of Latvian non-financial business economy value added was generated by transportation support activities in 2009, while 1.0% of Estonian non-financial business economy value added came from the warehousing and storage subsector.

Most Member States reported relatively high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for warehousing and transport support services in 2009; only Slovakia (82.8%) had a ratio below 100%. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in Estonia (251.5%), Portugal (244.6%) and Latvia (204.4%). The highest gross operating rates for warehousing and transport support services in 2009 were in Cyprus (30.6%), Portugal (27.1%) and the United Kingdom (24.3%). There were only five Member States recording a gross operating rate that was below 10%, they included Ireland, Finland, Sweden, Luxembourg and Slovakia (where the only negative rate was posted, -4.4%).

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the warehousing and transport support services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division52.

The warehousing and storage activity includes the operation of storage and warehouse facilities for all kinds of goods, for example in grain silos, general or refrigerated warehouses, storage tanks and so on, as well as in foreign trade zones.

Support activities for transportation includes activities supporting the transport of passengers or freight, such as the operation of parts of the transport infrastructure or activities related to handling freight immediately before or after transport or between transport segments. The operation and maintenance of all transport facilities is also included. Examples of transport infrastructure include: airports, harbours, tunnels, bridges, and so on. Also included in incidental service activities are: towing and road side assistance and liquefaction of gas for transportation purposes; navigation, pilotage and berthing activities, lighterage, salvage activities and light-house activities; ground service activities on airfields and fire fighting and fire-prevention services at airports. Other transport support activities include for example freight forwarding and brokerage as well as activities of customs agents.

This NACE division is composed of two groups:

- warehousing and storage (Group52.1);
- support activities for transportation (Group52.2).

Self-storage facilities and the rental of vacant space (part of Division68, covered within [real estate activities](#)), as well as the activities of travel agencies and tour operators and related activities (Division79, [travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities](#)) are excluded from the statistics presented in this article.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Warehousing and transport support services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Mobility and transport](#) , see:
- [Infrastructure](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#)
- [Transport](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Transportation and storage](#)

Waste and materials recovery statistics - NACE Rev. 2

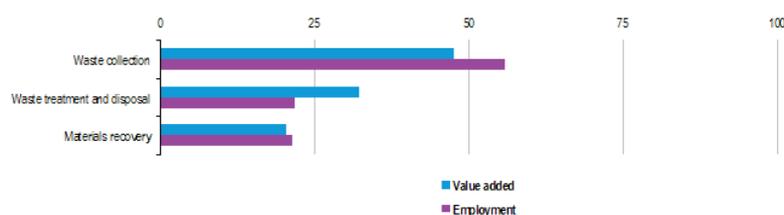
Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the waste and materials recovery sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division38](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	36
Number of persons employed (1 000)	735
Turnover (EUR million)	108 000
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	71 800
Personnel costs (EUR million)	21 700
Value added (EUR million)	35 771
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	14 100
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.2
Number of persons employed (1)	0.5
Value added (1)	0.6
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	49.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	30.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	159.2
Gross operating rate (%)	13.0

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE Division38), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE-Division38), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs (EUR million)
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	36.4	735.0	108 000	35 771	21 700
Waste collection	14.9	410.0	41 000	16 991	12 000
Waste treatment and disposal	3.2	190.0	30 000	11 903	8 000
Materials recovery	18.4	135.0	37 000	7 277	4 200

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE Division38), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	49.0	30.5	159.0	13.0
Waste collection	40.0	29.0	138.1	13.8
Waste treatment and disposal	70.0	37.3	181.7	20.0
Materials recovery	46.0	28.5	162.8	8.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE Division38), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	Italy	19.2	Italy	1.2
Waste collection	Italy	25.0	Latvia	0.9
Waste treatment and disposal	France	15.6	Slovakia	0.5
Materials recovery	United Kingdom	18.3	Romania	0.3

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data, for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE Division38), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)			(EUR million)		
EU-27 (1)	36.4	735.0	108 000	35 771	21 700	9 469
Belgium	0.9	14.5	4 291.6	1 182.1	672.3	684.4
Bulgaria	0.4	14.1	371.2	116.6	55.6	50.4
Czech Republic	4.0	30.8	2 295.0	610.2	364.8	245.0
Denmark (2)	0.3	11.6	2 348.2	663.6	371.0	245.0
Germany	1.6	99.8	20 541.8	5 454.8	3 696.2	1 000.9
Estonia	0.1	1.9	152.2	45.4	24.8	18.2
Ireland	0.2	5.2	1 141.6	361.1	231.7	38.7
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	2.1	40.2	4 556.9	1 072.0	1 273.8	369.1
France (3)	5.4	90.6	16 822.3	4 977.1	3 703.5	...
Italy	5.8	134.5	19 013.1	6 084.1	4 947.1	1 720.4
Cyprus	0.1	0.5	57.6	22.9	9.5	10.5
Latvia	0.2	3.7	147.4	83.0	31.2	49.3
Lithuania	0.2	5.3	208.8	71.5	41.2	42.4
Luxembourg	0.0	1.0	143.5	69.6	42.0	6.3
Hungary	1.0	18.1	962.1	351.4	195.9	102.4
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.9	26.4	5 667.4	2 066.9	997.4	827.8
Austria	0.7	12.9	2 851.7	933.1	524.3	181.0
Poland	3.5	52.3	2 870.9	1 015.8	466.1	284.4
Portugal	0.8	14.5	1 321.8	493.4	247.9	288.0
Romania	2.0	41.6	1 943.5	397.9	206.1	184.5
Slovenia	0.2	4.6	422.3	129.6	97.9	78.4
Slovakia	0.3	8.7	469.3	231.5	111.0	78.3
Finland	0.5	5.4	1 323.5	352.7	208.7	97.1
Sweden	0.7	13.2	2 656.4	732.6	510.8	241.3
United Kingdom	4.4	83.6	15 892.0	4 756.4	2 473.6	...
Norway	0.5	6.8	1 887.9	564.4	372.6	233.5
Switzerland	0.4	8.8	2 568.2	912.5	520.6	329.6
Croatia	0.4	9.5	395.8	203.6	126.4	60.1

(1) Investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE Division38), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27	49.0	30.5	159.2	13.0	..
Belgium	81.5	48.6	167.5	11.9	57.9
Bulgaria	8.3	4.0	206.0	16.4	43.2
Czech Republic	19.8	13.1	150.9	10.7	40.1
Denmark (1)	57.1	32.2	177.4	12.5	36.9
Germany	..	39.1	..	..	..
Estonia	23.8	13.2	180.2	13.5	40.1
Ireland	69.8	45.3	154.0	11.3	11.0
Greece	47.6	27.1	175.4	22.6	54.3
Spain	46.5	32.2	144.6	13.1	19.7
France	..	40.9	..	7.6	..
Italy	51.2	39.2	130.6	10.2	25.0
Cyprus	46.4	19.6	236.8	23.3	46.0
Latvia	22.3	8.4	265.9	35.2	59.3
Lithuania	13.5	7.8	173.2	14.5	59.3
Luxembourg	72.4	43.8	165.2	19.3	9.0
Hungary	19.4	11.1	175.7	16.2	29.1
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	78.4	37.7	207.7	19.0	40.1
Austria	72.4	41.9	172.7	14.3	19.4
Poland	19.4	9.6	202.1	19.1	28.0
Portugal	34.0	17.3	196.3	18.6	58.4
Romania	9.6	5.0	190.8	9.9	46.4
Slovenia	28.5	21.9	130.1	7.5	60.5
Slovakia	26.5	12.8	207.7	25.7	33.8
Finland	65.2	39.9	163.7	10.9	27.5
Sweden	59.5	43.2	137.6	10.2	30.8
United Kingdom	56.9	30.8	185.0	14.4	..
Norway	82.7	55.3	149.6	10.2	41.4
Switzerland	104.0	..	..	15.6	36.1
Croatia	21.4	13.7	155.9	19.5	29.5

(1) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (NACE Division38), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The EU-27's waste and materials recovery (Division38) sector comprised 36 thousand enterprises in 2009, around 0.2% of the non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) enterprise population. These enterprises employed 735 thousand persons, equivalent to 0.5% of the total number of persons employed in the non-financial business economy and nearly three fifths (57.9%) of the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (Section E) workforce. The value added of the EU-27's waste and materials recovery sector reached EUR35771 million in 2009 which was 0.6% of the non-financial business economy total and close to half (45.5%) of the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities total.

The waste and materials recovery sector's apparent labour productivity was EUR49 thousand per person employed in the EU-27 in 2009, distinctly higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR41.6 thousand per person employed), but at the same time well below the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (EUR62 thousand per person employed). Nevertheless, average personnel costs within the EU-27's waste and materials recovery sector were EUR30.5 thousand per employee, in line with the EUR30.0 thousand per employee average for the whole of the non-financial business economy and the EUR31.5 thousand per employee average for water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee: as a consequence of the typical level of average personnel costs in the EU-27's waste and materials recovery sector in 2009 this ratio was most influenced by the relative level of the apparent labour productivity. The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the EU-27's waste and materials recovery sector was 159.2% in 2009, between the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average of 196.8%. In a similar manner, the 13.0% ratio of gross operating surplus to turnover (known as the gross operating rate) for the EU-27's waste and materials recovery sector in 2009 was above the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) but below the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities average (20.9%).

Sectoral analysis

In terms of the number of enterprises the EU-27's materials recovery subsector (Group38.3) was the largest of the three subsectors that form the waste and materials recovery sector, with 16.4 thousand enterprises in 2009.

This was followed by waste collection (Group38.1) with 14.9 thousand enterprises, while waste treatment and disposal (Group38.2) had by far the smallest enterprise population (5.2 thousand). However, based on employment or value added the largest subsector by far was waste collection, while the materials recovery subsector was slightly smaller than waste treatment and disposal – see Figure 1.

The relatively high apparent labour productivity figure for the whole of the EU-27's waste and materials recovery sector in 2009 was pulled upwards by the waste treatment and disposal subsector where an average of EUR70 thousand of value was added per person employed. For the two other subsectors apparent labour productivity was lower, particularly for waste collection where an average of EUR40 thousand per person employed was observed, which was slightly below the non-financial business economy average. The range in average personnel costs per employee was also quite large, from EUR28.5 thousand for materials recovery and EUR29.0 thousand for waste collection to EUR37.5 thousand for waste treatment and disposal.

The particularly high apparent labour productivity for the EU-27's waste treatment and disposal subsector boosted its wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio to 191.7% in 2009. For materials recovery, the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio was 162.6%, while for waste collection the ratio was 138.1%, in line with the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). In terms of profitability (based on the gross operating rate), the waste treatment and disposal subsector also had the highest value (20.0%), while the materials recovery subsector was the only one to record a rate (8.1%) below the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Country analysis

Among the Member States the largest workforce in the waste and materials recovery sector in 2009 was in Italy (134.5 thousand persons), equivalent to 18.3% of the EU-27 workforce. Double-digit shares of the EU-27 total were also recorded in Germany (13.6%), France (12.3%, based on paid employees) and the United Kingdom (11.4%). In employment terms, Romania was the most specialised of the Member States in the waste and materials recovery sector, as 1.1% of the Romanian non-financial business economy workforce were employed in this sector in 2009. The Czech Republic, Slovakia and Italy were also relatively highly specialised in employment terms, as in each of these Member States 0.9% of the non-financial business economy workforce were employed in the waste and materials recovery sector; Cyprus (0.2%) and Spain (0.3%) were the least specialised Member States and Switzerland (0.3%) was also relatively unspecialised in employment terms.

In value added terms, Italy was the largest Member State (note that no data is available for Germany) in the waste and materials recovery sector in 2009. Italy was also the most specialised country, with 1.2% of value added in the Italian non-financial business economy being generated by the waste and materials recovery sector. Both Latvia and Slovakia were also particularly specialised in this sector as it contributed more than 1% of their non-financial business economy value added. The least specialised Member States in the waste and materials recovery sector, in value added terms, were Cyprus (0.3%) and Spain (0.4%), while Norway (0.3%) and Switzerland (0.4%) also recorded a low share of non-financial business economy value added in this sector.

A different Member State was largest in each of the three subsectors in both employment and value added terms in 2009 (as noted above there is no German value added data available). Italy had the largest waste collection subsector in terms of employment and value added. For the waste treatment and disposal subsector France had the highest value added, although both Germany and the United Kingdom had larger workforces. In contrast, the United Kingdom had the highest level of value added for the materials recovery subsector, while both France and Italy had larger workforces.

Most Member States recorded a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the waste and materials recovery sector in 2009 than they did for their non-financial business economy as a whole. The main exception to this pattern was Ireland where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the waste and materials recovery sector was 154.0%, some 26.8 percentage points below the Irish non-financial business economy average; Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovenia also recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in this sector that were slightly below their national averages. The highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios in the waste and materials recovery sector in 2009 were recorded in Latvia (265.9%) and Cyprus (236.8%) and these were also considerably higher than the non-financial business economy averages in these Member States. A similar situation was observed for the gross operating rate, with Ireland and Romania the only Member States recording rates for waste and materials recovery that were below national non-financial business economy averages, while the highest rates were posted in Latvia, Slovakia and Cyprus.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the waste and materials recovery sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division38. This division includes the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials, including the operation of materials recovery facilities (in other words, those that sort recoverable materials from a waste stream). Both hazardous and non-hazardous waste are covered: the former includes explosive, oxidising, flammable, toxic, irritant, harmful, carcinogenic, corrosive, infectious or other substances and preparations harmful for human health and environment.

Waste collection includes the collection from households, businesses and public places of waste. Its collection may also entail identification, treatment, packaging and labelling of waste for the purposes of transport. The operation of waste transfer facilities is also included.

Waste treatment concerns treatment of waste prior to its disposal. Disposal includes dumping of refuse on land or in water, burial or ploughing-under of refuse, incineration or combustion; it also includes storage of radioactive nuclear waste. Energy recovery resulting from the waste incineration process is also included.

Materials recovery includes the dismantling of all types of wrecks (automobiles, ships, computers, televisions and other equipment) for materials recovery (rather than to remove reusable parts) and the recovery of sorted materials. Recovery of sorted materials involves the processing of metal and non-metal waste and scrap and articles into secondary raw materials. The recovery of materials from waste streams is also included in the form of: separating and sorting recoverable materials from non-hazardous waste streams (in other words, general rubbish); separating and sorting of commingled recoverable materials, such as paper, plastics, used beverage cans and metals, into distinct categories. Examples of the mechanical or chemical transformation processes that are undertaken include: mechanical crushing, mechanical reduction, shredding, cutting, pressing, pellet production, cleaning, melting, grinding and composting.

This NACE division is composed of three groups:

- waste collection (Group38.1);
- waste treatment and disposal (Group38.2);
- materials recovery (Group38.3).

The information presented in this article excludes the treatment and disposal of waste water, as covered by [water collection, treatment and supply](#) (Division36) and [sewerage](#) (Division37) as well as the remediation and clean-up of contaminated buildings, mine sites, soil and ground water, for example, through asbestos removal (as covered by [remediation and other waste management services](#) , Division39).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Waste and materials recovery \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste](#)
 - [mining](#)
 - [batteries](#)
 - [construction and demolition](#)
 - [electrical and electronic](#)
 - [vehicles](#)
 - [packaging](#)
 - [ships](#)

- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Waste and material resources](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities](#)

Water collection, treatment and supply statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for the water collection, treatment and supply sector (hereafter referred to as the water supply sector) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division36](#). It should be noted that some water, particularly when used in production processes, does not come from the public water supply system, but rather is extracted directly from its source. Among the key issues that affect this sector are pricing and the metering of water use in the context of the efficient use of water resources, and also the costs of water services.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	9 706
Number of persons employed (1)	370 000
Turnover (EUR million)	56 824
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	30 712
Personnel costs (EUR million)	11 446
Value added (EUR million) (1)	28 921
Gross operating surplus (EUR million) (1)	16 900
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.0
Number of persons employed (1)	0.3
Value added	:
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head) (1)	80.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	32.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (1)	238.7
Gross operating rate (%) (1)	28.5

(1) 2008.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, water collection, treatment and supply (NACE Division36), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
EU-27 (1)	9 708	370 000	56 824	28 921	11 446	16 000
Belgium	53	5 794	2 122.0	820.4	502.2	641.3
Bulgaria	81	17 506	277.5	151.4	91.2	44.9
Czech Republic	263	18 812	1 247.2	517.9	287.2	234.9
Denmark (2)	1 900	3 028	524.3	131.5	28.6	107.0
Germany	1 670	35 786	8 882.1	4 643.0	1 643.0	1 967.8
Estonia	81	1 487	96.2	72.8	20.1	36.8
Ireland	11	159	63.7	10.1	11.9	0.2
Greece	97	6 942	608.3	487.0	346.4	99.2
Spain	1 364	36 988	5 902.6	2 997.5	1 511.0	1 277.9
France (3)	245	35 332	11 089.6	2 560.0	1 624.8	..
Italy	891	28 854	5 460.7	2 131.9	1 321.6	838.0
Cyprus	12	402	122.9	51.4	15.8	19.5
Latvia	53	1 782	60.3	40.0	18.4	44.3
Lithuania	81	5 965	124.6	91.8	55.3	150.6
Luxembourg	8	127	33.5	17.2	9.9	35.1
Hungary	313	19 952	771.0	377.5	250.2	90.2
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	25	5 113	1 495.0	833.7	294.4	350.7
Austria	541	2 357	463.8	291.0	113.4	117.2
Poland	558	29 960	1 061.4	717.4	331.4	624.0
Portugal	137	10 191	996.6	551.6	235.3	486.1
Romania	178	32 875	525.6	343.1	223.3	410.4
Slovenia	67	4 142	300.2	141.7	95.3	78.7
Slovakia	30	11 850	434.1	241.0	152.0	255.2
Finland	652	2 490	668.9	409.9	121.9	248.0
Sweden	155	1 064	294.7	126.2	48.1	177.6
United Kingdom (4)	142	38 517	13 182.4	9 370.8	1 782.6	4 553.9
Norway	414	292	59.8	23.8	19.8	17.7
Switzerland	58	1 101	354.1	186.0	70.2	76.3
Croatia	113	8 424	261.7	184.2	116.5	160.5

(1) Number of persons employed, value added and investment, 2008.

(2) 2008.

(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.

(4) Number of persons employed, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Key indicators, water collection, treatment and supply (NACE Division36), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)				
EU-27 (1)	80.0	32.5	238.7	28.5	62.0
Belgium	141.6	87.2	162.4	15.0	114.7
Bulgaria	8.6	5.2	165.9	21.7	29.6
Czech Republic	27.5	15.7	175.1	18.5	45.3
Denmark (2)	43.4	10.3	422.0	19.6	81.4
Germany	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	49.0	13.6	360.1	54.8	133.0
Ireland	63.4	75.6	84.0	-2.9	1.7
Greece	70.1	50.1	140.1	23.1	20.4
Spain	81.0	41.4	195.9	25.2	42.6
France	..	54.5	..	5.7	..
Italy	73.9	47.5	155.6	14.8	39.3
Cyprus	127.9	39.4	324.6	29.0	37.8
Latvia	22.7	10.4	217.6	35.8	110.8
Lithuania	15.4	9.3	165.5	28.3	164.1
Luxembourg	135.2	78.1	173.2	21.7	204.2
Hungary	18.9	13.0	145.5	15.5	23.9
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	163.0	57.7	282.8	36.1	42.1
Austria	123.4	48.5	254.3	38.3	40.3
Poland	23.9	11.3	212.4	36.4	87.0
Portugal	54.1	23.1	234.0	31.7	88.1
Romania	10.4	6.8	153.5	22.8	119.6
Slovenia	34.2	23.0	140.4	15.5	55.5
Slovakia	20.3	12.8	158.5	20.5	105.9
Finland	164.6	49.0	336.0	43.0	84.9
Sweden	118.6	49.7	238.4	26.5	140.8
United Kingdom (3)	251.0	51.7	485.7	57.6	48.6
Norway	60.7	51.5	118.0	6.8	74.5
Switzerland	168.9	..	..	32.7	41.0
Croatia	21.9	14.0	156.2	25.9	87.1

(1) 2008, except average personnel costs.

(2) 2008.

(3) 2008, except gross operating rate and investment rate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Key indicators, water collection, treatment and supply (NACE Division36), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The number of enterprises classified to the water supply sector (Division36) in the EU-27 in 2009 was 9.7 thousand. Employment in this sector in 2008 was 370 thousand persons and value added was EUR29921 million. As such, in 2008 this sector employed 0.3% of the **non-financial business economy** (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) workforce and 29.2% of the **water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** (Section E) workforce.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's water supply sector in 2008 was relatively high, around

EUR80 thousand per person employed. Bearing this in mind, [average personnel costs](#) were quite modest, at EUR32.5 thousand per employee in 2009 compared with an average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy and an average of EUR31.5 thousand per employee for water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

The [gross operating rate](#) (the relation between the [gross operating surplus](#) and [turnover](#)) in the EU-27's water supply sector was relatively high, at 28.5% in 2008. For comparison, the equivalent rate for the non-financial business economy average in 2009 was 9.7%. It should be noted that this measure does not take account of depreciation or financial expenditure which are typically high in capital-intensive activities such as water supply with its extensive network infrastructure.

Country analysis

The organisation of the water supply sector takes many different forms, with state-owned, private and mutual enterprises, as well as municipalities involved in terms of the ownership and/or operation of infrastructure. As a result, the number of enterprises classified to the water supply sector and their size varies greatly between Member States reflecting whether or not this is a service provided by a large number of local suppliers or a relatively small number of regional or national suppliers. This diversity can be illustrated by an analysis of the average number of persons employed per enterprise, which ranged from less than 5 in Austria (4.4), Finland (3.8) and Denmark (1.5, 2008 data) to more than 200 in the Netherlands (204.5), Bulgaria (216.1), the United Kingdom (271.2, 2008 data) and Slovakia (395.0).

In employment terms, there were seven Member States that reported relatively large water supply sector workforces, ranging from just under 30 thousand persons in Italy and Poland, through 33 thousand in Romania, to more than 35 thousand in France (number of employees), Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom (2008 data). In value added terms, the United Kingdom stood out, with EUR9371 million in 2009; while the United Kingdom's share of EU-27 value added was 33.4% in 2008.

The relative importance of the water supply sector was highest, in value added terms, in Slovakia, the United Kingdom and Estonia where it accounted for 1.1% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009. The least specialised Member States, by this measure, were Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden and Ireland where the water supply sector contributed less than 0.2% of non-financial business economy value added, as was the case in Switzerland and Norway.

Several Member States recorded particularly high [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios](#) for the water supply sector in 2009. For example, Denmark recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 422.0%, compared with 146.0% for the Danish non-financial business economy as a whole; wage-adjusted labour productivity rates in the water supply sector that were more than 100 percentage points above national averages were also recorded in Estonia, Finland, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Sweden and Austria. In contrast, Ireland recorded a particularly low wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio for the water supply sector, 84.0%, indicating that apparent labour productivity per person employed was lower than average personnel costs per employee.

In terms of the gross operating rate, the high level recorded for the EU-27 was observed in nearly all Member States: the exceptions were Ireland where this measure of profitability was negative (-2.9%) and France where the next lowest rate was observed (5.7%) – these were the only Member States where the gross operating rate recorded for the water supply sector was below the national non-financial business economy average. Exceptionally high gross operating rates were recorded in the United Kingdom (57.6%), Estonia (54.8%) and Finland (43.0%); for Estonia and Finland these values marked the highest gross operating rates recorded for any of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions in 2009.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the water collection, treatment and supply sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division36. This division includes the collection, treatment and distribution of water for domestic and industrial needs. This activity includes the collection of water from rivers, lakes, wells and so on, the collection of rain water, the purification of water for water supply purposes, the treatment of water for industrial and other purposes, the desalting of sea or ground water to produce water as the principal product of interest, the distribution of water through mains, by trucks or other means and the operation of irrigation canals.

This division contains one group and one class only and so there is no analysis of subsectors in this article.

The information that is presented in this article excludes the operation of irrigation equipment for agricultural purposes (which is part of crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, Division01). It also excludes the treatment of wastewater in order to prevent pollution (part of [sewerage](#) , Division37) and the (long-distance) transport of water via pipelines (part of the [land transport and transport via pipelines](#) sector, Division49).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs – 2011 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Water collection, treatment and supply \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Water](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Water](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities](#)

Water supply and recycling statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

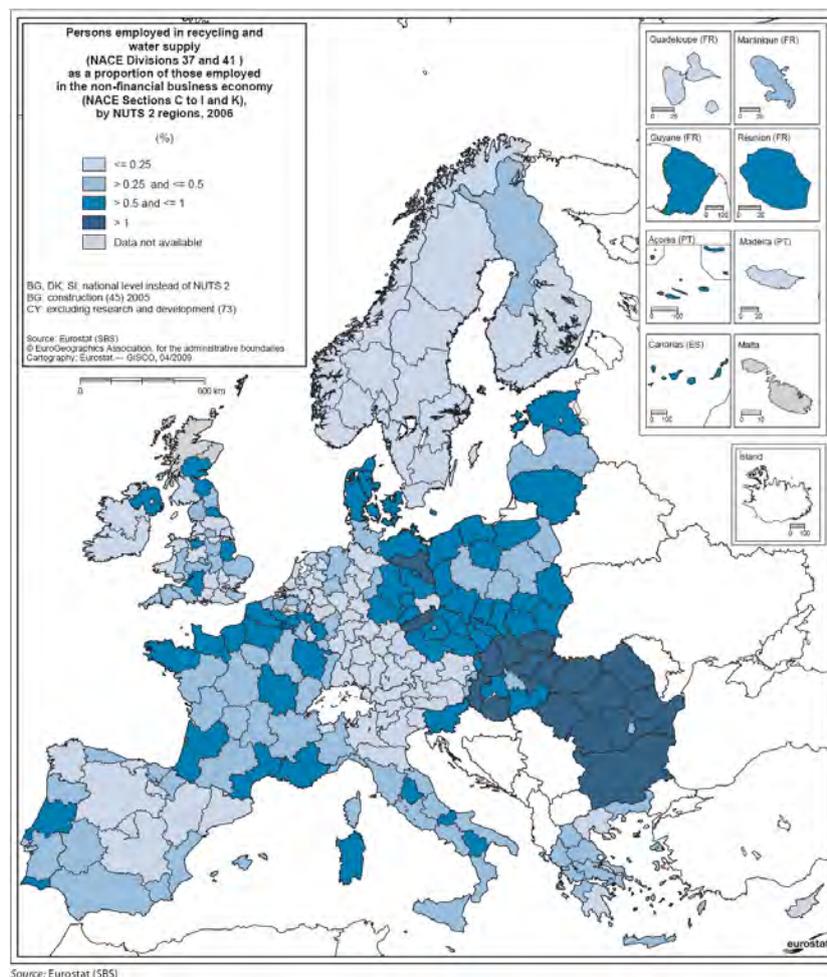
This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the water supply and recycling sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Divisions 37 and 41, and its activities are treated in more depth in two further articles which cover:

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(% of thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Water supply and recycling	24.7	100.0	90 876	100.0	31 371	100.0	521.2	100.0
Water supply	9.0	36.4	47 219	52.0	23 264	74.2	370.7	71.1
Recycling	15.7	63.6	43 658	48.0	8 107	25.8	150.5	28.9

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)



Map 1: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Persons employed in recycling and water supply (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K), 2006

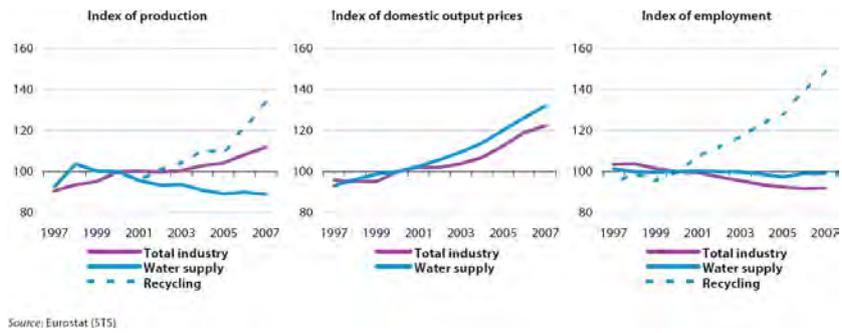


Figure 1: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

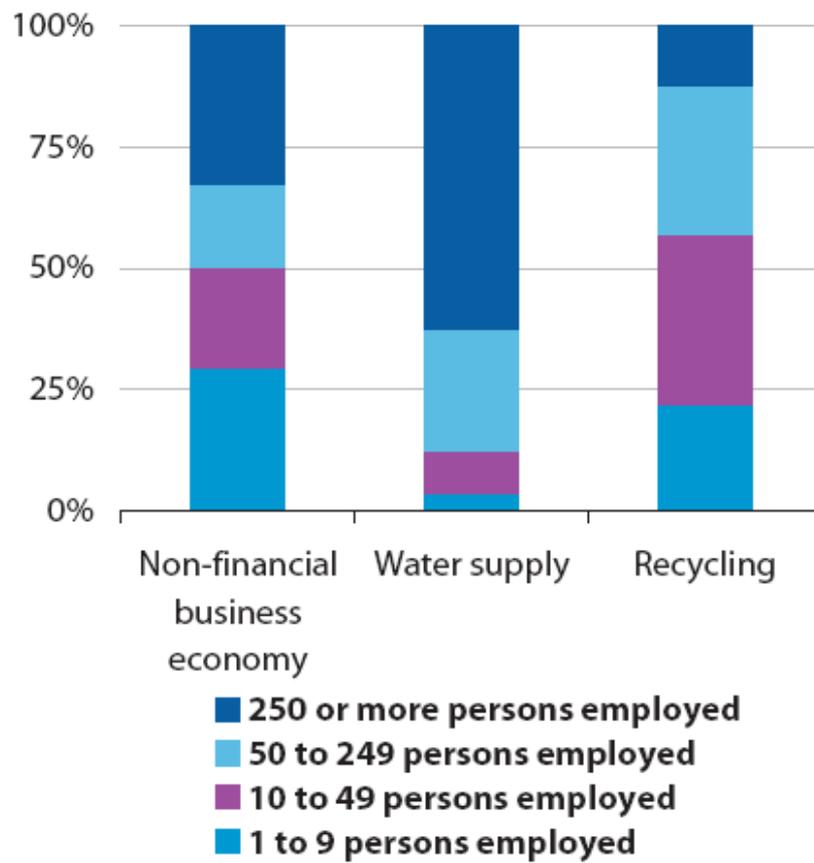


Figure 2: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006

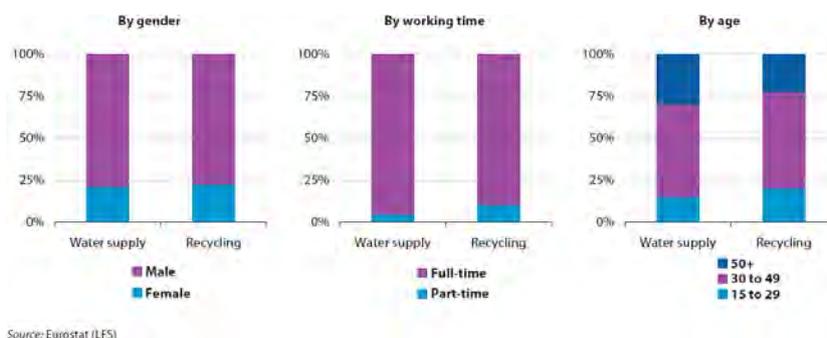
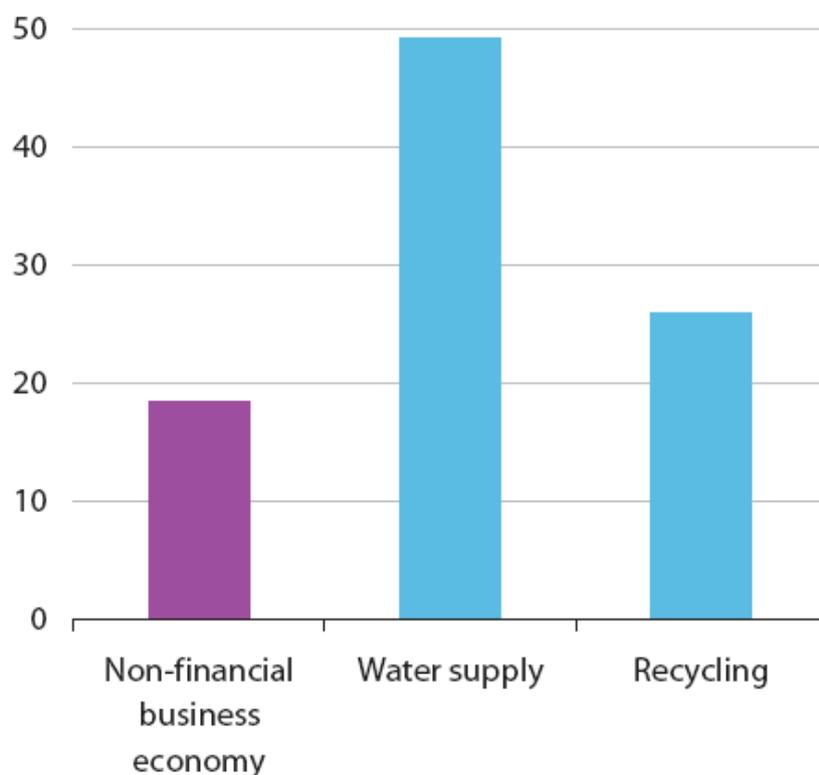


Figure 3: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Water supply and recycling	13 842	61 054	13 546	60.2	27.3	220.5	19.3
Water supply	10 015	25 170	11 446	62.8	27.3	229.8	28.1
Recycling	3 827	35 884	2 100	53.9	27.3	197.6	9.8

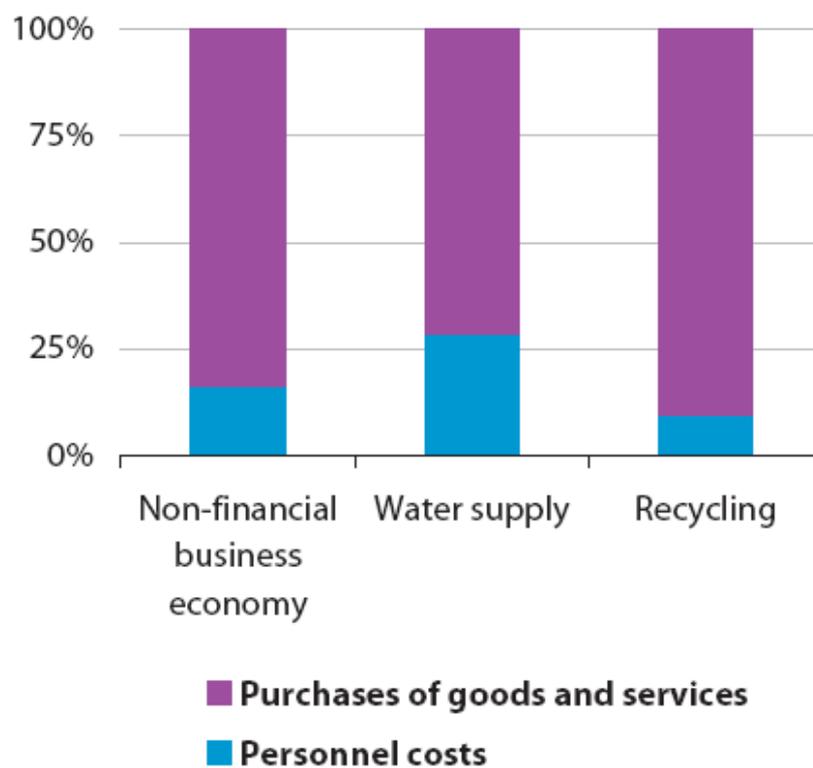
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



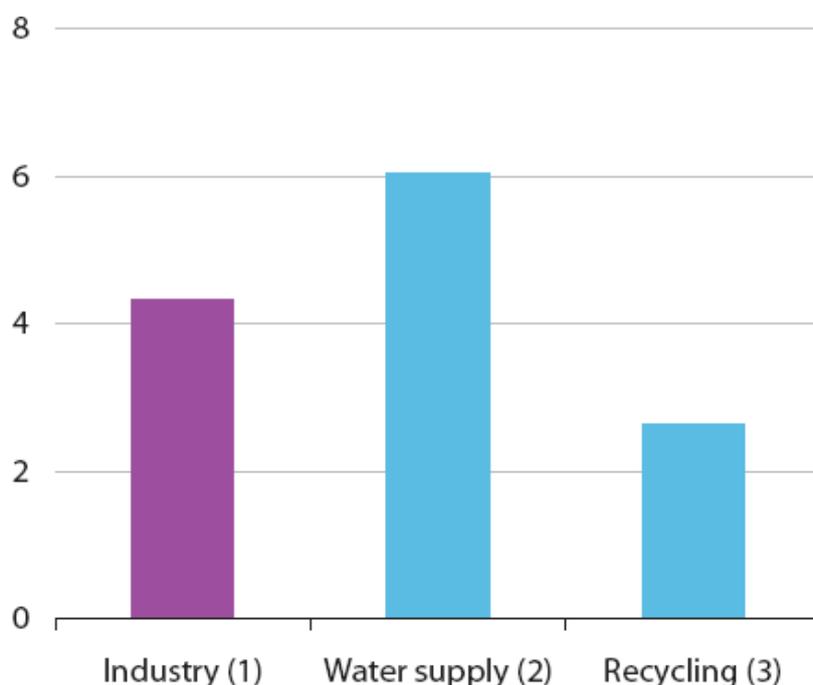
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 4: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%).



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 5: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Analysis of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%)



(1) Bulgaria, Germany, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia, not available; Latvia and Romania, 2005.

(2) Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Slovenia, not available; Ireland, Latvia and the Netherlands, 2005.

(3) Bulgaria, Greece, Malta, Poland and Slovenia, not available; Ireland and the Netherlands, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 6: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41). Share of expenditure on energy products in total purchases of goods and services, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	-	1.3	0.3	0.9	-	0.0	0.1
Persons employed	6.2	18.3	19.9	3.3	41.5	1.6	0.0	-	30.4	35.2	25.9	-	2.0	6.0
Turnover	1818	206	1013	646	9009	84	0	-	4519	10491	4378	-	43	106
Production	1919	211	1019	658	9155	88	0	-	4692	10899	4766	-	47	114
Purch. of goods & serv.	1271	108	577	313	3745	31	0	-	2785	8197	2846	-	15	43
Value added	754	107	445	155	5094	52	0	-	2101	2517	1696	-	29	67
Personnel costs	446	69	240	68	1820	16	0	-	1146	1794	1073	-	12	41
Average personnel costs	72.6	3.8	12.3	22.5	43.8	10.0	-	-	38.5	51.0	43.3	-	6.0	6.7
Gross operating surplus	309	38	205	87	3214	36	0	-	955	723	623	-	17	27
Gross investment	812	21	160	88	2486	46	0	-	838	548	674	-	27	99
Apparent labour prod.	122.3	5.9	22.3	47.2	121.2	32.4	-	-	69.0	71.6	65.4	-	14.6	11.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	168.6	155.4	181.8	209.6	276.5	324.6	-	-	179.1	140.2	151.0	-	242.6	165.4
Gross operating rate	17.0	18.6	20.2	13.4	35.7	42.6	-	-	21.1	6.9	14.2	-	40.6	25.2
Investment rate	107.7	19.9	36.0	57.0	49.4	89.3	-	-	39.9	21.8	39.7	-	90.0	146.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	-	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Persons employed	0.1	21.2	-	5.3	2.7	46.3	13.3	35.4	4.0	12.9	2.3	1.1	26.1	0.8
Turnover	29	662	-	1654	457	1555	911	494	244	347	511	204	7097	104
Production	22	653	-	1693	474	1619	871	527	259	358	534	213	7912	116
Purch. of goods & serv.	13	353	-	611	164	521	463	215	137	151	193	142	2069	15
Value added	16	326	-	925	312	1078	534	289	122	202	358	71	5476	49
Personnel costs	9	242	-	321	118	455	262	185	79	113	96	55	1017	19
Average personnel costs	78.3	11.4	-	59.9	44.5	9.9	19.7	5.2	19.8	8.8	42.5	55.0	39.1	23.4
Gross operating surplus	7	84	-	604	194	623	273	105	43	89	262	7	4460	31
Gross investment	3	109	-	417	99	409	94	160	91	192	188	106	3700	41
Apparent labour prod.	136.0	15.3	-	173.2	116.9	23.3	40.1	8.2	30.4	15.7	158.6	65.6	210.2	61.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	173.6	134.3	-	289.0	262.6	235.3	203.8	156.5	153.8	178.6	373.5	119.3	537.4	263.4
Gross operating rate	22.7	12.7	-	36.5	42.5	40.0	29.9	21.2	17.5	25.7	51.3	3.6	62.8	29.5
Investment rate	20.3	33.5	-	45.1	31.6	37.9	17.6	55.3	74.5	94.8	52.4	148.5	67.6	83.5

(1) Ireland, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises, and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	4.1	1.3	5.8	1.0	19.4	0.6	0.5	6.8	29.9	16.7	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.7
Turnover	2 650	222	919	451	6 655	94	106	1 757	9 353	5 452	34	93	138	138
Production	2 532	202	862	453	5 069	84	105	1 600	5 461	4 572	35	94	133	133
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 112	204	824	430	5 443	88	72	1 413	7 456	4 694	26	86	128	128
Value added	335	27	117	37	1 231	8	32	378	1 882	892	10	11	18	18
Personnel costs	139	2	53	40	641	6	12	189	1 044	417	3	3	11	11
Average personnel costs	37.4	1.8	10.6	41.6	33.6	10.9	27.8	28.1	35.9	30.9	15.9	4.6	6.8	6.8
Gross operating surplus	196	25	64	-3	590	2	20	189	838	475	7	8	7	7
Gross investment	90	10	51	28	167	3	5	144	423	375	3	9	6	6
Apparent labour prod.	81.5	21.1	20.1	37.7	63.6	14.2	69.3	55.9	63.0	53.4	56.5	15.4	10.6	10.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	217.9	1 180.7	190.4	90.5	189.1	130.1	249.7	198.6	175.5	172.8	355.9	337.7	156.5	156.5
Gross operating rate	7.4	11.1	6.9	-0.6	8.9	2.0	19.0	10.8	9.0	8.7	21.7	8.3	4.7	4.7
Investment rate	26.9	37.3	43.6	75.6	13.6	39.6	16.1	38.1	22.5	42.1	26.6	84.7	36.1	36.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.1
Persons employed	0.3	2.1	-	2.8	1.2	10.5	2.4	13.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.2	21.1	1.1
Turnover	62	254	-	1 375	453	922	519	1 511	233	133	1 157	732	7 786	483
Production	62	125	-	1 115	428	682	304	687	196	98	626	681	7 453	440
Purch. of goods & serv.	38	208	-	1 130	338	776	427	1 422	187	97	1 052	580	5 950	361
Value added	24	50	-	251	124	157	98	130	50	39	122	158	1 821	135
Personnel costs	12	15	-	121	42	66	35	47	25	14	40	78	735	63
Average personnel costs	41.8	7.4	-	42.4	37.0	7.4	15.6	3.6	20.5	9.6	42.8	39.6	37.8	56.8
Gross operating surplus	12	35	-	130	62	91	62	83	24	24	82	77	1 086	73
Gross investment	2	12	-	103	33	58	33	98	16	5	25	32	422	50
Apparent labour prod.	79.7	23.2	-	68.2	100.5	15.0	41.0	9.6	39.4	25.5	130.0	71.6	86.4	120.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	190.8	314.5	-	207.8	271.7	204.1	262.4	267.5	192.3	264.9	303.8	180.8	228.4	212.5
Gross operating rate	18.9	13.7	-	9.4	18.0	9.8	12.0	5.5	10.4	18.3	7.1	10.6	14.0	15.1
Investment rate	9.0	24.9	-	41.2	27.0	36.7	34.1	75.2	32.5	12.6	20.6	19.9	23.2	37.0

(1) Ireland, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment rate ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 4: Recycling (NACE Division 37). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

- [Recycling of waste and scrap](#) (NACE Division 37)
- [Water supply](#) (NACE Division 41), which does not cover the collection and treatment of sewage and other waste (NACE Classes 90.01 and 90.02).

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 24.7 thousand [enterprises](#) with water supply or recycling (NACE Divisions 41 and 37) as their main activity within the [EU-27](#) in 2006, which together employed 521.2 thousand persons. Paid employees represented a 97.3% share of all persons employed in the EU-27's water supply and recycling sector in 2006, above the [non-financial business economy](#) average (NACE Sections C to I and K) of 86.5%. This workforce was equivalent to 0.4% of the non-financial business economy's total workforce in the EU-27, a share that was slightly less than the 0.6% share of [value added](#) that this sector generated from a total value added of EUR 31.4 billion. In terms of value added and employment this was the smallest of all of the industrial structural business statistics sectors, and the second smallest among the non-financial business economy sectors, larger only than research and development activities. Recycling (NACE Division 37) accounted for around one quarter of the value added in this sector and a slightly larger share of [employment](#), while water supply (NACE Division 41) accounted for the remainder.

The United Kingdom and Germany had the highest levels of [output](#) among the Member States in this sector, with 23.3% and 20.0% shares of EU-27 value added respectively, while France (14.0%) was the only other Member State with a double-digit share. However, France had the largest workforce, 65.1 thousand persons employed, equivalent to 12.5% of the EU-27 total, followed by Germany (11.7%), Poland (10.9%, 2005) and Romania (9.4%), while the United Kingdom's 9.0% share of the workforce was less than half its value added share. In both value added and employment terms this sector's contribution to the non-financial business economy was highest in Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria (both 2005)¹⁵³.

Regional specialisation in the water supply and recycling sector in employment terms is shown in the map, although statistical confidentiality limits the exact data availability. Almost all of the regions most specialised in recycling and water supply were in Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, particularly in Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria, the latter treated as one region in the map, the only other region being in Germany.

¹⁵³Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, incomplete or not available.

The [index of production](#) for recycling for the EU-27 is available since 2000 and shows that output grew most years, contracting strongly in 2001 and more gently in 2005. Despite these two negative annual rates of change, over the period 2000 to 2007 the recycling activity saw its output expand at an average annual rate of 4.2%, far ahead of the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) average over the same period (1.6%). As such, based on the production index, this was the fastest growing industrial NACE division during this period. Growth was particularly strong in 2006 and 2007, reaching 11.1% and 9.5%. This performance was confirmed by the [employment index](#) which grew by 5.8% per year on average over the same seven year period, and by 4.7% per year over the ten years to 2007: only six industrial NACE divisions recorded overall employment growth during this ten-year period and recycling had by far the fastest growth rate among them.

The employment index for water supply displayed a similar profile to that for industry as a whole, but with a slower rate of decline: for water supply the index fell by 0.2% per year on average between 1997 and 2007, compared with a fall of 1.2% for industry as a whole.

A size class analysis of water supply and recycling in the EU-27

indicates very different structures in these subsectors. In recycling, [small enterprises](#) (with between 10 and 49 persons employed) and [medium-sized enterprises](#) (with between 50 and 249 persons employed) collectively employed 65.4% of the workforce in the EU-27 in 2006, well above the non-financial business economy average of 37.7%. In fact, the 35.0% share of small enterprises was the second highest employment share recorded by small enterprises among any of the NACE divisions of the non-financial business economy¹⁵⁴. In contrast, in water supply, large enterprises (with more than 250 persons employed) were responsible for more than three fifths of employment in the EU-27 and around two thirds of value added.

Employment characteristics

The [labour force](#) of the EU-27's water supply and recycling sector was characterised by a high proportion of male employment, 78.4% in 2007: this was 13.4 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average. The two subsectors recorded fairly similar proportions of the workforce that were male – however, in other respects the two workforces were quite different. The incidence of full-time employment in the water supply subsector was 95.3%, whereas for recycling the full-time employment rate was 89.7%, these two being either side of the industrial average of 92.7% but both above the non-financial business economy average. In terms of the age profile of the workforce the differences were more substantial, with workers aged less than 30 accounting for 20.2% of the recycling workforce, but just 14.7% of the water supply workforce. In compensation the proportion of older workers (aged 50 or over) was 29.6% for water supply compared with 22.2% for recycling. As such, the water supply subsector had the fourth lowest proportion of younger workers of any non-financial business economy NACE division, and the second highest proportion of older workers.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Investment by the EU-27's water supply subsector was EUR 11.4 billion in 2006, dwarfing the EUR 2.1 billion of investment by the recycling subsector, the combined total equivalent to 1.3% of non-financial business economy investment. Nevertheless, relative to their size (in value added terms), both subsectors had high levels of investment: the recycling subsector's [investment rate](#) was 25.9%, above the non-financial business economy average of 18.4%, while that for the water supply subsector was 49.2%, the highest of any industrial NACE division and the fourth highest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions. Nearly every Member State¹⁵⁵ recorded a higher investment rate for the water supply and recycling sector than for the non-financial business economy as a whole, the exceptions being Bulgaria (2005) and Portugal.

An analysis of [operating expenditure](#) also shows diversity between the two subsectors: [personnel costs](#) accounted for 28.5% of operating expenditure in the EU-27's water supply subsector in 2006, and 9.6% in the recycling subsector, both far from the non-financial business economy average of 16.1%. As a percentage of the total purchases of goods and services, purchases of energy were more than twice as important for the water supply subsector as for the recycling subsector.

¹⁵⁴NACE Divisions 16, 32, 60 and 73, 2005; NACE Divisions 11 and 12, not available.

¹⁵⁵Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

In other respects the two subsectors were remarkably similar in the EU-27. They had identical average personnel costs in 2006, EUR 27.3 thousand per employee, slightly below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 28.8 thousand per employee. They also both had above average apparent [labour productivity](#) , particularly water supply where value added averaged EUR 62.8 thousand per person employed. As a consequence, both subsectors recorded high [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios](#) , as value added per person employed was equivalent to 197.6% of average personnel costs in the recycling subsector and 229.8% for water supply.

In terms of operating [profitability](#) , measured here by the [gross operating rate](#) , the EU-27's water supply subsector recorded a rate of 28.1% in 2006, equivalent to 2.6 times as high as the non-financial business economy average rate of 10.8%, and the third highest rate among the industrial NACE divisions. In contrast, the gross operating rate for the recycling subsector was 9.8%, just below the non-financial business economy average.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Waste statistics](#)
- [Water statistics](#)

Notes

Water supply statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers statistics for the public water supply, corresponding to NACE Division 41, which is part of the [water supply and recycling](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are four processes performed on water in the public water supply:

	Total PWS	of which, to house- holds	Proportion of households connected to PWS (%)
BE	:	:	97.6
BG	52	35	98.9
CZ	52	33	92.4
DK	69	45	:
DE	:	:	:
EE	:	:	74.0
IE	:	:	83.0
EL	:	:	:
ES	106	64	:
FR	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:
CY	163	96	100.0
LV	115	:	:
LT	29	:	76.0
LU	:	:	:
HU	:	37	:
MT	77	28	100.0
NL	67	45	99.9
AT	:	:	:
PL	42	32	86.3
PT	52	45	91.5
RO	78	25	:
SI	60	43	:
SK	70	:	84.0
FI	:	:	:
SE	82	53	85.3
UK	104	:	:
HR	115	41	:
TR	:	:	78.5
IS	228	102	95.0
NO	:	66	89.0
CH	132	84	:

(1) Belgium, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Romania, the United Kingdom, Croatia, Iceland and Norway, 2005; Denmark, Spain, Hungary and Turkey, 2004; Slovakia, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (Water)

	Total	With treatment	With tertiary treatment
BE	86	55	:
BG	69	41	0
CZ	79	75	56
DK	:	:	:
DE	96	94	90
EE	73	73	46
IE	95	84	12
EL	:	:	:
ES	100	92	27
FR	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:
CY	30	30	18
LV	:	67	38
LT	70	70	36
LU	:	95	22
HU	:	62	20
MT	100	13	13
NL	99	99	94
AT	89	89	83
PL	:	60	37
PT	74	65	:
RO	40	28	0
SI	63	45	11
SK	57	55	:
FI	:	:	:
SE (2)	86	86	81
UK (3)	98	97	43
TR	68	36	3
IS	90	57	0
NO	82	77	56
CH	97	97	77

(1) Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Austria and Turkey, 2004; Luxembourg, 2003.

(2) Tertiary treatment, 2004.

(3) England and Wales only.

Source: Eurostat (Water)

Table 2: Collection, purification and distribution of water. Proportion of the population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems, 2005 (%) (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)		
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	5 476	23.5	Poland	46.3	12.2	Slovakia	1.1
2	Germany	5 034	21.6	Germany	41.5	11.2	Bulgaria	1.1
3	France	2 517	10.8	Romania	35.4	9.5	Romania	0.9
4	Spain	2 101	9.0	France	35.2	9.5	Poland	0.9
5	Italy	1 696	7.3	Spain	30.4	8.2	Hungary	0.8

(1) Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available; Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.
(2) Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	-	1.3	0.3	0.9	-	0.0	0.1
Persons employed	6.2	18.3	19.9	3.3	41.5	1.6	0.0	-	30.4	35.2	25.9	-	2.0	6.0
Turnover	1 818	206	1 013	646	9 009	84	0	-	4 519	10 491	4 378	-	43	106
Production	1 919	211	1 019	658	9 155	88	0	-	4 692	10 899	4 766	-	47	114
Purch. of goods & serv.	1 271	108	577	313	3 745	31	0	-	2 785	8 197	2 846	-	15	43
Value added	754	107	445	155	5 094	52	0	-	2 101	2 517	1 696	-	29	67
Personnel costs	446	69	240	68	1 820	16	0	-	1 146	1 794	1 073	-	12	41
Average personnel costs	72.6	3.8	12.3	22.5	43.8	10.0	-	-	38.5	51.0	43.3	-	6.0	6.7
Gross operating surplus	309	38	205	87	3 214	36	0	-	955	723	623	-	17	27
Gross investment	812	21	160	88	2 486	46	0	-	838	548	674	-	27	99
Apparent labour prod.	122.3	5.9	22.3	47.2	121.2	32.4	-	-	69.0	71.6	65.4	-	14.6	11.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	168.6	155.4	181.8	209.6	276.5	324.6	-	-	179.1	140.2	151.0	-	242.6	165.4
Gross operating rate	17.0	18.6	20.2	13.4	35.7	42.6	-	-	21.1	6.9	14.2	-	40.6	25.2
Investment rate	107.7	19.9	36.0	57.0	49.4	89.3	-	-	39.9	21.8	39.7	-	90.0	146.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	-	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Persons employed	0.1	21.2	-	5.3	2.7	46.3	13.3	15.4	4.0	12.9	2.3	1.1	26.1	0.8
Turnover	29	662	-	1 654	457	1 555	911	494	244	347	511	204	7 097	104
Production	22	653	-	1 693	474	1 619	871	527	259	358	534	213	7 912	116
Purch. of goods & serv.	13	353	-	611	164	521	463	215	137	151	193	142	2 069	15
Value added	16	326	-	925	312	1 078	534	289	122	202	358	71	5 476	49
Personnel costs	9	242	-	321	118	455	262	185	79	113	96	55	1 017	19
Average personnel costs	78.3	11.4	-	59.9	44.5	9.9	19.7	5.2	19.8	8.8	42.5	55.0	39.1	23.4
Gross operating surplus	7	84	-	604	194	623	273	105	43	89	262	7	4 460	31
Gross investment	3	109	-	417	99	409	94	160	91	192	188	106	3 700	41
Apparent labour prod.	136.0	15.3	-	173.2	116.9	23.3	40.1	8.2	30.4	15.7	158.6	65.6	210.2	61.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	173.6	134.3	-	289.0	262.6	235.3	203.8	156.5	153.8	178.6	373.5	119.3	537.4	263.4
Gross operating rate	22.7	12.7	-	36.5	42.5	40.0	29.9	21.2	17.5	25.7	51.3	3.6	62.8	29.5
Investment rate	20.3	33.5	-	45.1	31.6	37.9	17.6	55.3	74.5	94.8	52.4	148.5	67.6	83.5

(1) Ireland, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises, and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

- collection;
- purification;
- desalination;
- distribution.

This article does not cover the collection and treatment of sewage and other waste (NACE Classes 90.01 and 90.02).

It should also be noted that some water, particularly when used in production processes, does not come from the public water supply system, but rather is extracted directly from its source.

Main statistical findings

The volume of public water supply (PWS) is shown, with information on the proportion supplied to households and the extent of their connection to the PWS network in 2006. Although the data set is incomplete, in all available Member States the proportion of households connected to the PWS was close to or in excess of three quarters and in many Member States the proportion exceeded 90%. In most Member States in 2005 the majority of the population was connected to the urban wastewater collecting system and most wastewater was treated after collection.

Structural profile

In 2006, the EU-27's water supply sector (NACE Division 41) was made up of approximately 9.0 thousand enterprises which generated EUR 23.3 billion of value added and employed 370.7 thousand persons. As such, this activity accounted for around three quarters of water supply and recycling (NACE Divisions 41 and 37) value added and a slightly smaller share of employment in the EU-27.

The United Kingdom and Germany had the largest water supply sectors in value added terms, both generating over EUR 5 billion of value added in this sector in 2006, twice as much as the next largest Member State, France. In terms of employment, however, this sector was largest in Poland and Germany, both with workforces in excess of 40.0 thousand persons, followed by Romania and France. In value added terms, the water supply sector was relatively most important in Slovakia and Bulgaria (2005)¹⁵⁶, where it contributed more than 1% to non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added; Sweden was by far the least specialised in this sector in that its contribution to Swedish non-financial business economy value added was just 0.04% in 2006.

Expenditure and productivity

Investment by the EU-27's water supply sector was valued at EUR 11.4 billion in 2006, equivalent to 49.2% of the sector's value added, making this the highest investment rate of any industrial NACE division and the fourth highest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions. Exceptionally high investment rates were recorded in Sweden, Lithuania and Belgium, all in excess of 100%.

Personnel costs accounted for 28.5% of operating expenditure in the EU-27's water supply sector in 2006, a share that was well above the non-financial business economy average, and the third highest among the industrial NACE divisions. Despite this high share, average personnel costs in this sector in 2006 were EUR 27.3 thousand per employee, slightly below the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, apparent labour productivity was particularly high, at EUR 62.8 thousand per person employed, resulting in a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio of 229.8%. Exceptionally high wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in the United Kingdom (537.4%) and Finland (373.5%) where this indicator for the water supply sector was at least twice as high as national non-financial business economy averages.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from structural business statistics (SBS), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the Eurostat water statistics.

Context

The organisation of water supply within the EU varies between countries, with state-owned, private and mutual enterprises, as well as municipalities involved in terms of the ownership or operation of infrastructure.

Among the key issues that affect this sector are the quality of drinking water, and the efficient use of water resources, the latter concerning issues such as pricing, repair of leakages, metering of water use, and water efficient practices. Furthermore, the cost of related services (such as wastewater collection and treatment) is an important factor, as is the impact of changes in consumption patterns, for example, the increased use of water related to growth in tourism particularly in areas with scarce water resources.

¹⁵⁶Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Water statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)

Notes

Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article presents information relating to the European Union's (EU's) water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, as covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section E.

Water supply refers to the collection, purification, desalination and distribution of water. Sewerage activities concern the operation of sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities that collect, treat, and dispose of sewage. Water supply activities are often carried out in conjunction with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage.

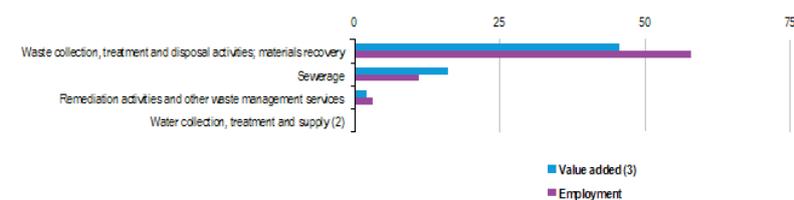
This sector also includes the management of other forms of waste, whether solid or non-solid, industrial or household – including the dismantling of wrecks and the operation of materials recovery facilities. Finally, it also covers remediation activities such as decontamination.

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	58
Number of persons employed (1 000)	1 269
Turnover (EUR million)	190 249
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	113 818
Personnel costs (EUR million)	38 889
Value added (EUR million) (1)	78 610
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	39 721
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.3
Number of persons employed (1)	0.9
Value added (1)	1.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head) (1)	62.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	31.5
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (1)	196.8
Gross operating rate (%)	20.9

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

(2) Not available.

(3) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (1)	33.0	1 263.8	190 269	73 810	38 569
Water collection, treatment and supply (2)	9.7	370.0	56 024	20 521	11 446
Sewerage	9.7	639.6	21 254	12 545	4 516
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	16.4	738.0	108 000	35 771	21 700
Remediation activities and other waste management services	2.1	38.2	4 000	1 637	1 200

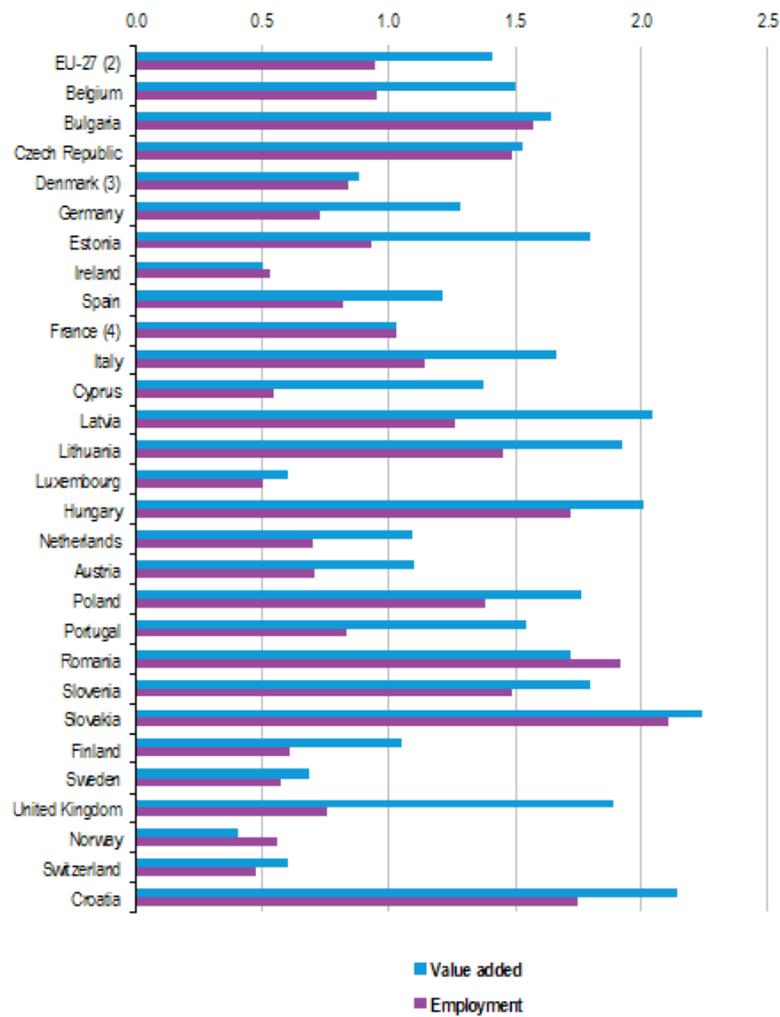
(1) Value added, estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) Number of persons employed and value added, 2009.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	Gross operating rate
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (1)	62.0	31.5	156.8	20.9
Water collection, treatment and supply (2)	80.0	32.5	238.7	28.5
Sewerage	91.0	33.7	269.0	28.1
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	49.0	30.5	159.2	13.0
Remediation activities and other waste management services (3)	43.9	33.9	136.8	11.0

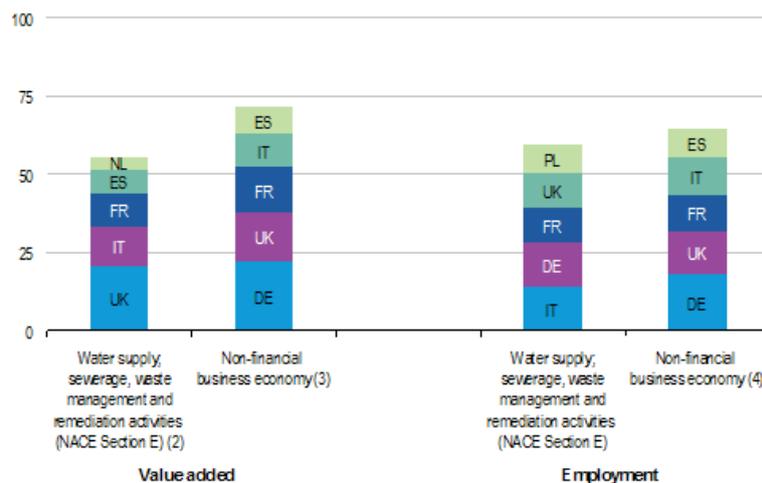
(1) Apparent labour productivity and wage-adjusted labour productivity, estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2009, except average personnel costs.
(3) Average personnel costs and wage-adjusted labour productivity, 2009.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 (3) 2008.
 (4) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 2: Relative importance of water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), 2009 (1)(% share of value added and employment in the non-financial business economy total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)



(1) France, employment share is based on the number of employees rather than the number of persons employed; Denmark, 2008.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Denmark and Germany, not available.
 (3) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Denmark and Greece, not available.
 (4) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication; Greece, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Figure 3: Concentration of value added and employment, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), 2009 (1)(cumulative share of the five principal Member States as a% of the EU-27 total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	United Kingdom	20.7	Slovakia	2.2
Water collection, treatment and supply	United Kingdom		Slovakia	1.1
Sewerage	United Kingdom	16.6	Poland	0.6
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	Italy	19.2	Italy	1.2
Remediation activities and other waste management services	Spain	48.3	Spain	0.2

(1) Denmark, 2008; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.
 (2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	58.0	1 288.6	190 249	78 610	38 889	32 426
Belgium	1.3	23.7	7 260.6	2 422.0	1 344.9	1 868.6
Bulgaria	0.6	22.1	659.6	272.8	151.6	96.4
Czech Republic	4.7	51.6	3 702.7	1 179.7	679.1	510.4
Denmark (2)	2.4	17.4	3 369.0	1 065.2	497.4	584.8
Germany	4.6	176.9	39 511.4	11 311.4	7 550.6	5 663.7
Estonia	0.2	3.6	254.3	131.6	46.9	123.5
Ireland	0.3	6.1	1 402.7	429.2	279.9	43.7
Greece	0.1	7.3	844.6	503.8	355.8	107.9
Spain	4.3	101.0	12 152.6	5 865.4	3 537.1	1 868.2
France (3)	6.6	140.5	30 142.4	8 387.9	6 281.0	2 748.6
Italy	8.5	178.2	26 806.8	9 840.6	6 787.3	2 748.6
Cyprus	0.1	1.3	250.8	119.2	39.6	132.9
Latvia	0.3	7.0	244.6	152.4	63.1	145.2
Lithuania	0.3	11.9	346.5	170.9	101.6	196.3
Luxembourg	0.1	1.1	184.5	89.5	53.5	41.4
Hungary	1.9	42.0	2 119.1	856.9	500.4	227.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1.3	37.7	8 257.8	3 269.9	1 557.0	1 339.4
Austria	1.9	17.6	3 935.5	1 585.2	741.4	410.6
Poland	6.0	116.2	5 217.0	2 626.1	1 161.2	1 744.8
Portugal	1.1	26.3	2 492.0	1 148.7	526.2	984.6
Romania	2.4	76.0	2 538.5	765.7	439.5	606.4
Slovenia	0.3	9.3	763.9	290.0	205.1	183.6
Slovakia	0.4	21.2	925.5	481.9	269.6	337.7
Finland	1.3	8.7	2 142.7	830.6	363.1	504.7
Sweden	1.1	16.2	3 262.8	1 031.7	633.4	617.0
United Kingdom	5.8	137.0	31 936.9	16 288.8	4 722.6	8 713.8
Norway	1.1	8.1	2 022.3	653.5	427.7	272.8
Switzerland	0.7	12.5	3 518.7	1 362.6	765.3	474.1
Croatia	0.7	20.2	807.1	478.0	280.5	240.8

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	62.0	31.5	196.8	20.9	-
Belgium	102.3	59.2	172.7	14.8	77.2
Bulgaria	8.5	4.8	178.1	18.4	35.4
Czech Republic	22.9	14.2	160.6	13.5	43.3
Denmark (2)	61.4	29.3	209.3	16.9	54.9
Germany	89.2	42.7	208.8	20.8	35.9
Estonia	34.1	13.3	255.8	29.4	101.5
Ireland	70.5	46.4	152.0	10.7	10.2
Greece	69.0	49.0	140.8	23.0	21.4
Spain	58.1	35.5	163.4	19.2	31.8
France	-	44.7	-	7.0	-
Italy	55.2	40.7	135.6	11.4	27.9
Cyprus	91.5	31.8	288.1	31.7	111.5
Latvia	21.6	9.0	240.8	36.5	95.3
Lithuania	14.3	8.5	167.6	20.0	114.8
Luxembourg	79.7	47.8	166.8	19.6	46.2
Hungary	20.4	12.2	168.0	16.8	26.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	86.6	41.6	208.0	20.7	41.0
Austria	88.5	42.6	207.5	21.4	25.9
Poland	22.6	10.5	214.3	28.1	66.4
Portugal	43.6	20.2	216.3	25.0	85.7
Romania	10.1	5.8	173.0	12.8	79.2
Slovenia	31.2	22.3	139.8	11.1	63.3
Slovakia	22.8	12.8	178.4	22.9	70.1
Finland	95.2	42.7	223.1	21.8	60.8
Sweden	63.7	43.5	146.6	12.2	59.8
United Kingdom	118.9	35.4	335.5	36.2	41.2
Norway	80.6	54.9	146.8	10.3	41.7
Switzerland	109.2	-	-	17.0	34.8
Croatia	23.7	14.2	166.5	24.5	50.4

(1) Apparent labour productivity and wage-adjusted labour productivity, estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_ind_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE Section E), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were 58000 thousand [enterprises](#) classified within the EU-27's water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector (Section E) in 2009; together they employed 1.3 million persons and generated EUR 78600 million of value added.

Enterprises in this sector were, on average, relatively large, as the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector contributed only 0.3% of the total number of enterprises in the EU-27's [non-financial business economy](#) (Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95), but accounted for 0.9% of its workforce and 1.4% of added value. Compared with the other NACE sections within the non-financial business

economy this sector was the second smallest in terms of value added (larger than mining and quarrying) and the third smallest in terms of its number of enterprises and persons employed (larger than mining and quarrying as well as electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply).

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector were EUR 31.5 thousand per employee in 2009, slightly above the EUR 30.0 thousand per employee average in the non-financial business economy. **Apparent labour productivity** in the sector was EUR 62 thousand per person employed, almost 50% above the non-financial business economy average (EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed). The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** gives an idea of the extent to which apparent labour productivity relates to average personnel costs. For the EU-27's water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector in 2009 this ratio was 196.8% showing that the value of output per person was almost twice as high as the average cost of personnel input; this was well above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) and was the fourth highest ratio among the NACE sections within the non-financial business economy.

Sectoral analysis

In employment terms, waste and materials recovery (Division 38) was the largest subsector in the EU-27, occupying nearly three fifths (57.9%) of the workforce within the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector in 2009 – see Figure 1. This large share was principally due to the size of the workforce in waste collection (Group 38.1) which alone accounted for one third (32.9%) of the workforce in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector. Water supply (Division 36), followed by sewerage (Division 37), while remediation activities and other waste management services (Division 39) accounted for a 3.0% share of the sector's workforce. This ranking was repeated in value added terms, although the relative importance of waste and materials recovery was lower (45.5% of sectoral value added).

The activities shown in Table 2b can be split between those where the EU-27 had relatively high apparent labour productivity in 2009 – the water supply and sewerage subsectors – and those that reported apparent labour productivity that was considerably lower (although still above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 41.6 thousand per person employed), namely, the waste collection and remediation activities and other waste management services subsectors. In contrast, there was far less variability in terms of the average personnel costs that were recorded for the EU-27 by each subsector in 2009; each activity reported average personnel costs that were slightly above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 30 thousand per employee, ranging from a high of EUR 33.7 thousand per employee for sewerage down to EUR 30.5 per employee for waste collection. As a result of the relatively narrow range of average personnel costs per employee, the ranking of activities according to their wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios broadly reflected their respective levels of apparent labour productivity. The highest ratio was recorded for the sewerage subsector (269.0%), while the ratio for waste collection (159.2%) was considerably lower than the sectoral average (196.8%), although stood above the non-financial business economy average of 138.8%.

Country analysis

As for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector contributed a relatively large share of the non-financial business economy workforce in a number of Member States in central and eastern Europe. The water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector provided employment to 1.5% or more of the non-financial business economy workforce in 2009 in Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Slovenia; in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Ireland this sector contributed 0.5% of the non-financial business economy workforce. The water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector accounted for a greater share of non-financial business economy value added than employment in the majority of the Member States in 2009, with the only exception being Romania, while the respective shares were equal in the Czech Republic, Denmark (data are for 2008), Ireland and France (where the employment share is based on the number of employees). The relative importance of value added was much higher in Cyprus and the United Kingdom, as the share of value added in the national non-financial business economy total was more than twice that recorded for employment, indicating particularly high apparent labour productivity relative to national non-financial business economy averages.

Table 3 shows that there are a number of country-specific cases of specialisation within the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector. Among the Member States, Spain accounted for close to half (46.3%) of the EU-27's value added in remediation activities and other waste management services in 2009, while the United Kingdom had the highest value added in the water supply and sewerage sectors, and Italy the highest level of value added for waste collection.

In absolute terms, Germany and Italy had the largest workforces in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector, each with more than 175 thousand persons employed (note that the employment data available for France is based on the number of employees). In terms of value added, the United Kingdom had by far the largest water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector, generating EUR 16300 million in 2009, almost twice the level recorded in France and Italy (note there is no value added data available for Germany). These very different levels are reflected in the apparent labour productivity figures with the United Kingdom averaging value added of EUR 118.9 thousand per person employed, far ahead of the second highest value, EUR 102.3 thousand per person employed in Belgium and also twice the EU-27 average (EUR 62.0 thousand per person employed). Despite average personnel costs somewhat above the EU-27 average, the United Kingdom still recorded the highest wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector (335.5%), followed by Cyprus (288.1%).

Data sources and availability

Coverage

This article presents an overview of statistics for the EU's water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector, as covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section E. This NACE section is composed of four NACE divisions, namely:

- water supply (Division 36) which concerns the collection, purification, desalinisation and distribution of water. Some water, particularly when used in production processes, does not come from the [public water supply](#) system, but rather is extracted directly from its source. The (typically long distance) transport of water via pipelines is excluded.
- sewerage activities (Division 37) which concern the operation of sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities that collect, treat, and dispose of sewage. Activities of water supply are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage.
- the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of other forms of waste (Division 38), whether solid or non-solid waste, industrial or household waste, including the dismantling of wrecks and the operation of materials recovery facilities. Materials recovery includes the processing of metal and non-metal waste and scrap and other articles into secondary raw materials: the processing may involve a number of stages such as separating, sorting, crushing, shredding, cutting, melting, grinding, pressing, stripping, cleaning and composting. The output of the waste or sewage treatment process can either be disposed of or become an input into other production processes. Materials recovery does not extend to the production of new final products, nor does it include wholesaling of recoverable materials. Materials recovery does not cover reprocessing of nuclear fuels. Note also that substantial materials recovery may be carried out by enterprises as ancillary activities, without the involvement of enterprises in the waste management subsector.
- remediation activities (Division 39) such as decontamination.

Data sources

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

The organisation of water supply within the EU varies between Member States, with state-owned, private and mutual enterprises, as well as municipalities involved in terms of the ownership or operation of infrastructure. Among the key issues that affect this sector are the quality of drinking water, and the efficient use of water resources, the latter concerning issues such as pricing, repair of leakages, metering of water use, and water-efficient practices. Furthermore, the cost of related services (such as [wastewater](#) collection and treatment) is an important factor, as is the impact of changes in consumption patterns, for example, the increased use of water related to growth in tourism particularly in areas with scarce water resources.

Adopted in 2000, the [Water framework Directive](#) provides the basis for water policy within the EU. This framework directive is built on four main pillars:

- coordinated action to achieve 'good status' for all EU waters, including surface and groundwater, by 2015;
- setting up a water-management system based on natural river basin districts, crossing regional and national boundaries – at the time of writing most but not all [river basin management plans](#) had been adopted;
- integrated water management, bringing different water management issues into one framework;
- active involvement of interested parties and consultation of the public.

In 2006 and early 2007 the [European Commission](#) carried out an assessment of water scarcity and droughts in the EU. Based on this, in July 2007 it proposed an initial set of policy options to increase water efficiency and water savings in the form of a Communication [addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union](#) . Seven policy options were identified for tackling water scarcity and drought issues:

- putting the right price tag on water;
- allocating water and water-related funding more efficiently;
- improving drought risk management;
- considering additional water supply infrastructures;
- fostering water efficient technologies and practices;
- fostering the emergence of a water-saving culture;
- improving knowledge and data collection.

In 2012 the European Commission asked the public for its views on the most appropriate actions to improve water management in Europe. These views will help to formulate the policy proposals to be included in a blueprint to safeguard Europe's water resources which is planned for the end of 2012.

The EU's [sixth environment action programme \(EAP\)](#) runs from 2002 to 2012 and identifies waste prevention and management as one of four top priorities. Its primary objective is to decouple waste generation from economic activity. Work on defining the seventh environmental action programme is underway, with initial research suggesting that the final programme could address aspects such as:

- rapidly changing external conditions and the increasingly interlinked nature of environmental, economic and social challenges;
- increased growth in the demand for natural resources and the impact of this on the environment;
- biodiversity loss (terrestrial and marine), waste generation and air quality in urban areas;
- changing the behaviour of consumers to ease pressures on the environment;
- exploring the role of urban communities and urban policy to deliver environmental improvements;
- a renewed emphasis on the international aspect of environmental policy, setting the basis for global green growth and striving for better global environmental governance.

In November 2008 a [Waste framework Directive](#) was adopted which introduces a binding five-step waste hierarchy where prevention is the preferred option followed by re-use, [recycling](#) and other forms of recovery, with disposal such as [landfill](#) used only as a last resort. Unless properly regulated, the disposal of waste may have a serious environmental impact: landfills, for example, can take up land space and may cause air, water and soil pollution, while [incineration](#) can result in emissions of dangerous air pollutants.

EU policy aims to move waste management up the waste hierarchy taking into account environmental impacts over the entire life cycle. Waste prevention can be achieved through cleaner technologies, better design, or more efficient production and consumption patterns; as well as reducing waste these preventative actions may lead to reductions in resource consumption throughout production and distribution chains.

EU legislation sets binding targets for Member States on the recovery and recycling/re-use of municipal waste, batteries, electrical and electronic waste, construction and demolition waste, end-of-life vehicles and packaging.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS - industry and construction (sbs_ind_co)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - industry and construction (sbs_na_ind)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Preliminary results on industry and construction, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_na_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - industry and construction (sbs_sc_ind)

Industry broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 B-E) (sbs_sc_ind_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste](#)
 - [Water](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#) , see:
- [Waste and material resources](#)
 - [Water](#)

See also

[Structural business statistics introduced](#)

More detailed analysis of water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities:

- [Water collection, treatment and supply](#)
 - [Sewerage](#)
 - [Waste and materials recovery](#)
 - [Remediation and other waste management services](#)

[Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)

Water transport services statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents an overview of statistics for water transport services in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division50](#).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises	17 018
Number of persons employed	220 900
Turnover (EUR million)	95 483
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	77 087
Personnel costs (EUR million)	9 786
Value added (EUR million)	21 844
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	12 058
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	0.1
Number of persons employed (1)	0.2
Value added (1)	0.4
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	99.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	49.2
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	201.1
Gross operating rate (%)	12.6

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, water transport (NACE Division50), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)



(1) Ranked on number of persons employed.

(2) Value added, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of water transport (NACE Division50), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Turnover	Value added (EUR million)	Personnel costs
Water transport	17.0	220.9	95 483	21 844	9 786
Sea and coastal passenger water transport	3.0	78.1	20 056	5 579	3 348
Sea and coastal freight water transport (1)	5.0	101.6	.	17 759	.
Inland passenger water transport (1)	3.5	18.5	.	715	.
Inland freight water transport	5.5	22.6	4 667	1 894	576

(1) Value added, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, water transport (NACE Division50), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Water transport	89.0	49.2	201.1	12.6
Sea and coastal passenger water transport	71.0	45.0	158.6	11.1
Sea and coastal freight water transport (1)	181.0	:	:	:
Inland passenger water transport (1)	35.0	:	:	:
Inland freight water transport	84.0	35.9	234.5	28.2

(1) Apparent labour productivity, 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, water transport (NACEDivision50), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Water transport	Germany	36.5	Denmark	2.5
Sea and coastal passenger water transport	Italy	33.0	Cyprus	1.2
Sea and coastal freight water transport	Germany	:	Lithuania	0.6
Inland passenger water transport	Germany	:	Portugal	0.0
Inland freight water transport	Germany	34.3	Romania	0.1

(1) Denmark, 2000; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in water transport (NACEDivision50), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
(EUR million)						
EU-27 (1)	17 018	220 900	95 483	21 844	9 786	17 032
Belgium (2)	318	1 243	4 698.0	894.4	83.7	829.8
Bulgaria	48	3 976	161.9	33.1	27.2	23.9
Czech Republic	99	695	36.9	8.8	6.8	1.8
Denmark (2)	451	14 137	24 378.8	3 030.7	1 061.6	4 706.2
Germany	3 331	36 936	23 393.2	7 979.1	1 635.3	1 158.1
Estonia	36	1 102	451.1	23.4	21.8	4.4
Ireland	75	858	475.3	120.2	42.0	41.6
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	334	7 809	1 852.5	514.4	283.9	91.6
France (2)	1 792	:	13 170.5	1 737.5	:	:
Italy	1 498	31 796	10 866.7	2 682.1	1 528.7	4 965.8
Cyprus	48	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia (2)	53	968	53.9	24.3	14.3	15.2
Lithuania	33	1 768	151.5	55.7	29.1	11.3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	113	945	70.5	8.3	9.8	3.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	4 435	25 331	7 488.1	2 694.2	832.7	1 082.6
Austria	83	534	121.8	24.6	18.7	13.8
Poland	667	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	225	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	277	3 300	189.9	62.0	26.0	9.7
Slovenia	72	204	53.2	11.4	9.0	22.4
Slovakia (2)	11	616	55.4	11.9	8.3	4.4
Finland	328	9 704	2 414.4	575.8	439.7	178.1
Sweden	1 151	17 534	3 805.7	551.9	626.0	419.0
United Kingdom	1 457	16 015	8 887.0	2 496.7	1 201.0	311.5
Norway	1 729	24 562	12 816.0	3 685.5	1 375.6	3 615.0
Switzerland	90	2 437	:	:	:	:
Croatia	710	4 888	358.9	147.5	85.1	24.7

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, water transport (NACEDivision50), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate (%)	Investment rate
EU-27 (1)	99.0	49.2	201.1	12.6	63.6
Belgium (2)	719.5	91.7	784.2	17.3	92.8
Bulgaria	8.3	6.9	120.6	3.7	72.0
Czech Republic	12.3	11.0	111.9	4.7	20.5
Denmark (2)	214.4	77.2	277.7	8.1	155.3
Germany	216.0	48.5	445.1	27.1	15.0
Estonia	21.3	20.1	105.9	0.4	18.7
Ireland	140.1	51.4	272.8	16.5	34.6
Greece	.	.	.	.	.
Spain	65.9	37.0	178.2	12.4	17.8
France (2)	.	.	.	5.9	.
Italy	84.4	51.1	165.2	10.6	186.3
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia (2)	42.8	25.2	169.7	18.5	62.5
Lithuania	31.5	16.5	190.7	17.6	20.2
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	8.8	10.8	81.4	-2.1	37.9
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	106.4	54.7	194.5	24.9	40.2
Austria	46.0	39.7	115.8	4.8	56.3
Poland	.	.	.	.	.
Portugal	.	.	.	.	.
Romania	18.8	8.0	233.5	19.0	15.6
Slovenia	40.2	33.7	119.3	6.4	196.1
Slovakia (2)	19.4	13.5	144.1	6.6	37.0
Finland	59.3	45.7	129.9	5.6	31.1
Sweden	31.5	43.2	72.9	-2.1	75.9
United Kingdom	155.9	79.4	196.3	14.6	12.5
Norway	150.0	56.3	266.3	18.0	98.1
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	31.5	20.6	152.7	17.4	16.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, water transport (NACE Division50), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

There were just over 17 thousand enterprises operating with water transport services (Division50) as their main activity in the EU-27 in 2009. Together they employed 220.9 thousand persons, which was equivalent to 0.2% of the overall non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95) workforce, or 2.1% of those employed in transportation and storage (Section H). Water transport services enterprises generated EUR21844 million of value added which was 0.4% of the non-financial business economy total and 5.0% of the transportation and storage total.

The apparent labour productivity of the EU-27's water transport services sector in 2009 was relatively high at EUR99 thousand per person employed. Indeed, this marked the tenth highest level of apparent labour productivity among all of the NACE divisions covered by the non-financial business economy and was more than double the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed or the transportation and storage average of EUR41 thousand per person employed. Water transport services had the highest level of apparent labour productivity among any of the five NACE divisions that make-up transportation and storage services.

Average personnel costs within the EU-27's water transport services sector were also relatively high at EUR49.2 thousand per employee in 2009 compared with EUR30.0 thousand per employee for the whole of the non-financial business economy and an average of EUR31.2 thousand per employee across transportation and storage services, where the only NACE division to record higher average personnel costs was that of air transport .

The wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio , which combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee, stood at 201.1% for the EU-27's water transport services sector in 2009. This was also considerably above both the non-financial business economy average of 138.8% and the transportation and storage average of 132.1% and marked the highest level for this ratio among any of the five NACE divisions within transportation and storage services.

The gross operating rate (which presents the relation between the gross operating surplus and turnover) is one measure of profitability; it stood at 12.6% for the EU-27's water transport services sector in 2009, which was almost the same as the average for the whole of transportation and storage (12.2%), while being somewhat higher than the non-financial business economy average (9.7%).

Sectoral analysis

The four different NACE groups that compose the water transport services sector each comprised between 3.0 and 5.5 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2009. The highest number of enterprises was recorded for the inland freight water transport subsector (Group50.4), which was equivalent to almost one third (32.5%) of the water transport services total.

The pattern was quite different for the breakdown of employment as more than four out of five persons in the EU-27's water transport services sector in 2009 worked in one or other of the two sea and coastal water transport services subsectors. The largest workforce (101.6 thousand persons) was registered for sea and coastal freight water transport (Group50.2), while the sea and coastal passenger water transport subsector (Group50.1) accounted for a further 78.1 thousand persons. The two inland water transport services subsectors had quite similar sized workforces, as 22.6 thousand persons were employed within the freight subsector, while the smallest workforce (18.5 thousand) was registered amongst those persons engaged in inland passenger water transport services (Group50.3).

The relative importance of the EU-27's sea and coastal freight water transport subsector was far higher in terms of value added, reaching EUR17759 million in 2008, which was approximately four fifths of the water transport services total (note that in Figure 1 and Table 2a there are mixed reference periods for value added across the four NACE groups). The high share of value added for sea and coastal freight water transport was reflected in its apparent labour productivity which stood at EUR181 thousand per person employed in 2008; this was the ninth highest value across all of the NACE groups within the non-financial business economy.

EU-27 apparent labour productivity in 2009 was also relatively high for the inland freight water transport subsector (EUR84 thousand per person employed) and for the sea and coastal passenger water transport subsector (EUR71 thousand per person employed); these two subsectors also recorded wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios (234.5% and 158.6% respectively) that were above the non-financial business economy average (138.8%). The gross operating rate for inland freight water transport (28.2%) was almost three times as high as the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and was the thirteenth highest ratio among the NACE groups that compose the non-financial business economy. In contrast, the inland passenger water transport subsector recorded apparent labour productivity that was, at EUR35 thousand per person employed in 2008, below the non-financial business economy average.

Country analysis

Germany had the largest water transport services sector in the EU-27 in terms of both its share of the workforce and its share of value added. Some 16.7% of those employed in this sector within the EU-27 in 2009 were working in Germany, followed by 14.4% in Italy and 11.5% in the Netherlands (note that there is no information available for France); none of the remaining Member States accounted for more than the 7.9% employment share recorded for Sweden.

In value added terms the relative importance of German activity was considerably higher, accounting for more than one third (36.5%) of the EU-27's added value in 2009; there were also double-digit shares for Denmark (2008), Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Germany had the highest share of EU-27 value added in 2009 for three out of the four NACE groups within the water transport services sector, with the sea and coastal passenger water transport subsector the only exception – where Italy accounted for around one third of the EU-27's added value.

In terms of relative specialisation, as measured by the national shares of water transport services in non-financial business economy value added, Denmark (2008) was the most specialised Member State. Water transport services accounted for 2.5% of non-financial business economy added value in Denmark in 2008, which was almost 6.5 times as high as the average across the EU-27 in 2009. The highest degree of specialisation for sea and coastal passenger water transport services in 2009 was recorded in Cyprus, while for sea and coastal freight water transport services the most specialised Member State was Lithuania. For the inland water transport subsectors the highest degrees of specialisation were recorded in Portugal for passenger transport and in Romania for freight.

In keeping with the overall figures for the EU-27, most of the Member States reported relatively high levels of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs within the water transport services sector in 2009. This was particularly true in Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in 2009,

as well as in Belgium and Denmark in 2008.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the water transport services sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division50. This division includes all water borne transport services whether these are scheduled or not; it excludes own account transport. Also included are the operation of towing or pushing boats (as well as barges and rigs), excursion, cruise or sightseeing boats, ferries, water taxis and so on, as well as the rental of pleasure boats with crew for water transport (for example, for fishing cruises).

A distinction is made between transport on inland waterways as opposed to sea and coastal water transport — the deciding factor is in fact the type of vessel used. A further distinction is made between the transport of passengers and freight, such that four separate NACE groups cover the whole of this services sector, which includes:

- sea and coastal passenger water transport (Group50.1);
- sea and coastal freight water transport (Group50.2);
- inland passenger water transport (Group50.3);
- inland freight water transport (Group50.4).

The renting of pleasure boats, yachts and commercial ships or boats without crew is excluded (part of Division77, covering the [renting and leasing of goods](#)) as are harbour and port operations and other auxiliary activities such as docking, pilotage, lightering, vessel salvage (part of Division52, covering [warehousing and support activities for transportation](#)).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – services (sbs_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics - services (sbs_na_serv)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for services (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

Preliminary results on services, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_sc_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes - services (sbs_sc_sc)

Services broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 H-N and S95) (sbs_sc_1b_se_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Water transport services \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Mobility and transport](#) , see:
- [Inland waterways](#)
 - [Maritime](#)
- [European Commission – European Commission – Enterprise and Industry](#) , see:
- [Maritime industries \(shipbuilding\)](#)
- [European Commission – Competition](#)
- [Transport](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#)

See also

- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Transportation and storage](#)

Water transport statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), the present article covers water transport statistics, corresponding to NACE Division 61, which is part of the [transport and storage](#) sector. This article covers all water transport activities, both:

- sea and coastal transport or maritime transport(NACE Group 61.1);
- inland water transport (NACE Group 61.2).

For information on water transport networks and [ports](#), see [Warehousing and transport logistics statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Water transport	18.9	100 000	22 000	213.5	100.0	100.0
Sea and coastal water transport	10.0	90 000	20 000	171.9	90.9	80.5
Inland water transport	8.8	5 500	2 000	41.6	9.1	19.5

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Water transport (NACE Division 61). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed		Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (4)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	Germany	6 510	29.6	Germany	33.9	15.6	Cyprus	2.1
2	United Kingdom	2 949	13.4	Italy	28.0	12.3	Denmark	1.5
3	Italy	2 684	12.2	Greece	18.4	9.0	Greece	1.5
4	Netherlands	2 400	10.9	France	17.3	8.3	Bulgaria	1.0
5	Denmark	1 784	8.1	United Kingdom	16.2	7.9	Finland	0.7

(1) The Czech Republic, Ireland and Malta, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

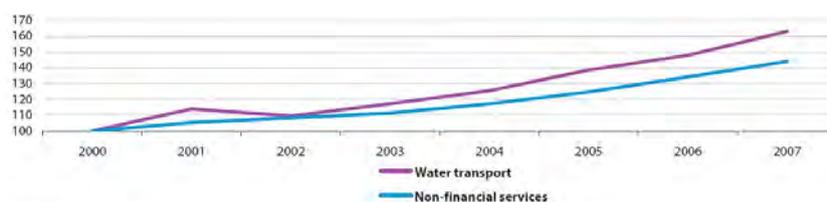
(2) The Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

(3) 2005: the Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

(4) The Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus and Poland, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Water transport (NACE Division 61). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Water transport (NACE Division 61). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100)

	Number of ships (units)	Tonnage (million DWT)
Total fleet controlled	9 990	332
National flag	3 340	107
Foreign flag	6 650	225

(1) Ships of 1 000 GRT and over, as of 1 January 2006; including international registers like the Danish International Ship Register; including vessels registered at territorial dependencies.

Source: ISL merchant fleet databases, based on the Lloyd's Maritime Information System, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

Table 3: Water transport. Merchant fleet, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Goods (million tonnes)		Passengers (thousands)	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
EU-27	2 436.2	1 397.8	199 420	198 177
BE	134.1	102.2	452	457
BG	15.9	9.0	5	5
CZ	-	-	-	-
DK	60.8	48.8	24 200	24 208
DE	192.0	123.0	15 030	15 171
EE	7.9	37.1	3 250	3 273
IE	38.9	15.2	1 682	1 542
EL	98.0	66.3	46 250	46 173
ES	305.7	121.0	11 576	11 557
FR	249.4	99.6	13 537	13 511
IT	358.1	162.1	42 969	43 015
CY	6.3	1.2	87	87
LV	7.7	53.4	179	183
LT	10.9	18.3	104	108
LU	-	-	-	-
HU	-	-	-	-
MT	3.1	0.2	3 902	3 900
NL	377.1	130.3	945	925
AT	-	-	-	-
PL	26.1	26.3	1 218	1 238
PT	47.1	21.2	368	367
RO	28.6	20.3	0	0
SI	11.2	4.7	35	17
SK	-	-	-	-
FI	64.0	50.8	8 251	8 199
SE	97.1	87.9	16 582	16 080
UK	357.8	223.7	15 156	15 309
HR	18.7	11.4	12 298	12 313
IS	4.1	1.9	217	216
NO	63.9	134.6	3 029	3 418

(1) EU-27, Italy and Iceland, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (Maritime transport)

Table 4: Water transport. Seaborne transport of goods and passengers, 2007 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Persons employed	1.8	5.6	:	15.1	33.9	1.1	:	18.4	7.4	17.3	28.0	4.7	0.8	1.8
Turnover	3 909	252	:	19 451	25 907	447	:	2 066	1 863	9 319	10 879	255	53	143
Production	3 894	248	:	19 597	16 186	390	:	1 580	1 632	9 330	11 314	252	56	151
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 340	175	:	18 101	20 096	470	:	1 111	1 450	8 127	8 482	105	43	92
Value added	557	78	:	1 784	6 510	-20	:	1 019	570	1 289	2 684	147	17.6	63
Personnel costs	94	29	:	849	1 316	18	:	525	260	841	1 053	89	13	27
Average personnel costs	70.3	5.2	:	56.5	41.8	16.9	:	33.6	35.6	51.0	40.2	18.9	17.1	14.9
Gross operating surplus	462	49	:	935	5 195	-38	:	494	310	448	1 631	58	0	36
Gross investment	387	59	:	2 363	580	19	:	157	247	1 696	1 350	2	24	38
Apparent labour prod.	316.6	14.1	:	118.0	192.2	-18.0	:	55.4	76.9	74.4	95.9	31.2	17.6	35.1
Wage adj. labour prod.	450.3	268.0	:	208.8	459.3	-106.2	:	164.9	216.2	145.7	238.5	165.2	102.1	235.4
Gross operating rate	11.8	19.5	:	4.8	20.1	-8.5	:	23.9	16.7	4.8	15.0	22.8	0.5	25.2
Investment rate	69.6	74.8	:	132.4	8.9	-95.5	:	15.4	43.3	131.6	50.3	1.4	178.5	60.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.1	:	3.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.7
Persons employed	0.2	1.2	:	0.4	3.2	2.4	4.0	0.3	0.8	7.6	15.7	16.2	23.9	
Turnover	33	62	:	6 999	116	445	589	183	65	30	1 956	4 374	9 656	14 820
Production	33	55	:	6 918	64	429	595	187	58	28	1 798	4 345	9 645	14 640
Purch. of goods & serv.	24	52	:	4 618	109	327	481	148	54	24	1 431	3 408	6 985	10 823
Value added	9	12	:	2 400	15	123	134	37	11	9	611	998	2 949	4 358
Personnel costs	6	12	:	633	15	33	53	22	6	7	348	607	993	1 514
Average personnel costs	49.8	10.1	:	46.1	37.8	13.3	22.7	5.4	24.5	8.6	46.0	46.7	64.4	63.8
Gross operating surplus	3	-1	:	1 766	1	90	81	16	5	3	263	391	1 956	2 844
Gross investment	0	4	:	1 389	6	23	207	32	1	5	277	694	348	3 727
Apparent labour prod.	60.3	9.3	:	105.9	33.7	38.7	55.1	9.2	41.6	11.6	80.1	63.7	181.7	182.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	121.1	92.7	:	229.4	89.3	290.1	243.0	170.5	169.5	133.9	174.2	136.6	282.1	285.5
Gross operating rate	9.0	-0.8	:	25.2	0.4	20.1	13.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	13.5	8.9	20.3	19.2
Investment rate	0.0	31.7	:	57.9	40.5	19.1	154.7	86.5	9.9	57.4	45.2	69.6	11.8	85.5

(1) Cyprus and Poland, 2005; Netherlands, average personnel costs and labour productivity, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 5: Water transport (NACE Division 61). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

Employment in the EU-27's water transport sector (NACE Division 61) sector in 2005 was 213.5 thousand persons. In 2006, there were 18.9 thousand enterprises in this sector, with combined turnover valued at EUR 100 billion resulting in value added of EUR 22.0 billion. As such, this sector contributed around 5.5% of the wealth created in all transport services (NACE Divisions 60 to 63) in 2006 but a much smaller proportion (2.4%) of the transport services workforce in 2005. Sea and coastal transport (NACE Group 61.1) dominated the water transport sector, with EUR 20.0 billion of value added in 2006 and 171.9 thousand persons employed in 2005, the remainder accounted for by inland water transport (NACE Group 61.2).

The relative importance of water transport depends largely on geographical, climatic, or historical factors. Close to one quarter of added value generated in the transport services sector was accounted for by water transport in Cyprus (23.1%, 2005), while this share was close to one fifth in Denmark (19.2%) and Greece (19.1%). In contrast, all of the Member States with no coastline reported only limited activity within the water transport sector, which accounted for no more than 1% of the total value added created within the transport services sector. For the third consecutive year Estonia recorded the unusual situation of a negative value added for water transport in 2006, indicating that the intermediate consumption (purchases of goods and services adjusted for changes in stocks) exceeded production value.

The high level of specialisation in the water transport sector in some of the smaller and medium-sized Member States resulted in them contributing particularly large shares of total EU-27 value added and employment in this sector. The Netherlands and Denmark were the fourth and fifth largest Member States in value added terms, while the Greek water transport sector's workforce represented 9.0% of the EU-27 total. Denmark and Greece emerged as the second and third most specialised Member States¹⁵⁷ in water transport (based on their value added), behind Cyprus (2005). An analysis of the two subsectors shows particular specialisations in some Member States. For example, in the Netherlands inland water transport was much more significant, accounting for more than one third (37.2%) of Dutch water transport value added; this was reflected in the fact that the Netherlands had the largest inland water transport subsector in the EU-27

, approximately two fifths of EU-27 value added.

Among the transport services NACE divisions, the EU-27's water transport sector recorded the strongest growth in turnover between 2000 and 2007, an average increase of 7.2% per year over this period, nearly two percentage

¹⁵⁷Bulgaria, Cyprus and Poland, 2005; the Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Romania, not available.

points more than the [non-financial services](#) average (NACE Sections G to I and Divisions 72 and 74). In contrast, the employment index for water transport recorded an average fall of 2.2% per year over the period 1998 to 2007, the only transport services NACE division to record an overall reduction in employment during this period. This was due to a strong fall in employment between 1999 and 2002; after which the water transport employment index only fell in one year (-0.6% in 2006), and averaged growth of 1.1% per year in the period 2002 to 2007.

Transport of goods and passengers

A majority of the merchant fleet controlled from the EU-27 sails under foreign flags – this proportion is roughly two thirds whether calculated based on the number of ships or their tonnage.

Sea transport, for the total movement of goods, combining inward and outward transport, reached 3800 million tonnes in the EU-27 in 2007. The United Kingdom accounted for the largest share of sea transport of goods (both inward and outward), with 15.2% of the EU-27 total, followed by Italy (13.6%), the Netherlands (13.2%) and Spain (11.1%). Only in the [Baltic Member States](#) and Poland did the outward volume of sea freight transport exceed the inward volume, with Malta having by far the highest ratio of inward to outward sea freight transport.

The total number of sea passengers in the EU-27 was 397.6 million in 2007 (inward plus outward), of which Greece (23.2%) and Italy (21.6%) provided by far the largest shares. The Nordic trio of Denmark (12.2%), Sweden (8.2%) and Finland (4.1%) also contributed relatively high shares, as did Malta (2.0%). In contrast to goods transport, the inward and outward flows of passengers are similar in nearly all Member States with the exception of Sweden where there were half a million more inward transported passengers as outward.

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's water transport sector recorded a particularly high [investment rate](#), with gross [tangible investment](#) equivalent to 45.5% of value added in 2006, approximately two and a half times as high as the [non-financial business economy](#) average (18.4%). Denmark recorded the largest level of gross tangible investment in the water transport sector in 2006, with investment valued at EUR 2.4 billion, while investment also exceeded EUR 1.3 billion in France, Italy and the Netherlands.

The share of [personnel costs](#) in total operating expenditure was as high as 20.0% in the EU-27's inland water transport subsector in 2006, compared with just 8.0% in the sea and coastal transport subsector, around one third the transport services average (22.5%).

Water transport services were characterised by high apparent [labour productivity](#) with an average EUR 120.0 thousand of value added per person employed in the EU-27 in 2005. The sea and coastal transport subsector recorded a value of EUR 135.3 thousand per person employed, while the inland water transport average of EUR 50.0 thousand per person employed was much closer to the transport services average. Average personnel costs were also above the transport services average, but not to the same extent as for apparent labour productivity, resulting in high [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios](#); for the sector as a whole a ratio of 280.0% was recorded in 2005 in the EU-27, with the sea and coastal transport subsector recording a ratio of 300.1% and the inland water transport subsector a ratio of 175.0%, both well above the transport services average (141.9%) in the same year. Due to its negative value added Estonia recorded a negative wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio in the water transport sector in 2006, while Austria and Hungary both recorded ratios below 100% as a result of average personnel costs exceeding apparent labour productivity.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) , [Eurostat](#) maritime transport statistics and ISL merchant fleet databases, based on the Lloyd's Maritime Information System, in EU energy and transport in figures statistical pocketbook 2007/2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport.

Context

The transport and storage sector focuses on transport services provided to clients for hire and reward. When analysing transport traffic volumes (for example, tonnes of freight) as presented in this article, it is important to bear in mind that these include own account transport as well as transport services for hire and reward. This is particularly important in road transport where, for example, a manufacturer might collect materials or deliver own [output](#) , rather than contracting a transport service enterprise to do this. Equally, the use of own vehicles (typically [passenger cars](#)) accounts for a very large part of passenger transport. Such own account transport does not contribute towards the statistics on the transport services sector.

EU transport policy is based upon the 2001 White paper ' [European transport policy for 2010: time to decide](#) ' and the 2006 mid-term review in the European Commission's communication ([COM\(2006\) 314](#)) 'Keep Europe moving – sustainable mobility for our continent'. In 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication ([COM\(2007\) 606](#)) on 'Keeping freight moving', to make rail freight more competitive, facilitate modernisation of ports, and review progress in the development of sea shipping.

Environmental issues remain of great importance to this sector, as transport is a major source of emissions and noise. In 2008 the European Commission put forward a package of measures related to road and rail transport referred to as 'Greening Transport'. This included a communication ([COM\(2008\) 433](#)) summarising the packages and initiatives planned for 2009, a strategy to internalise the cost of transport externalities, a proposal for a Directive on road tolls for lorries, and a communication on rail noise. The overall thrust of the package is to try to move towards more sustainable transport.

Maritime freight shipping is made up of line (generally scheduled services) and tramp shipping, with a distinction between tankers (liquid and gas) and bulk carriers, and between containerised and general cargo. The EU relies heavily on maritime transport for its external trade. As well as freight, maritime transport activities also cover passenger transport, for example, scheduled ferry services and cruises. Inland navigation traditionally holds a strong market share in the transport of bulk cargo (such as iron ores, construction materials and metal products).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [COM\(2006\) 314](#) of 22 June 2006 on Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent
- [COM\(2007\) 606](#) of 18 October 2007 on The EU's freight transport agenda: Boosting the efficiency, integration and sustainability of freight transport in Europe

- [COM\(2008\) 433](#) of 8 July 2008 on Greening Transport

External links

- [2001 White paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide'](#)

See also

- [Coastal region statistics](#)
- [Maritime ports freight and passenger statistics](#)
- [Maritime transport of goods - quarterly data](#)

Notes

Wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

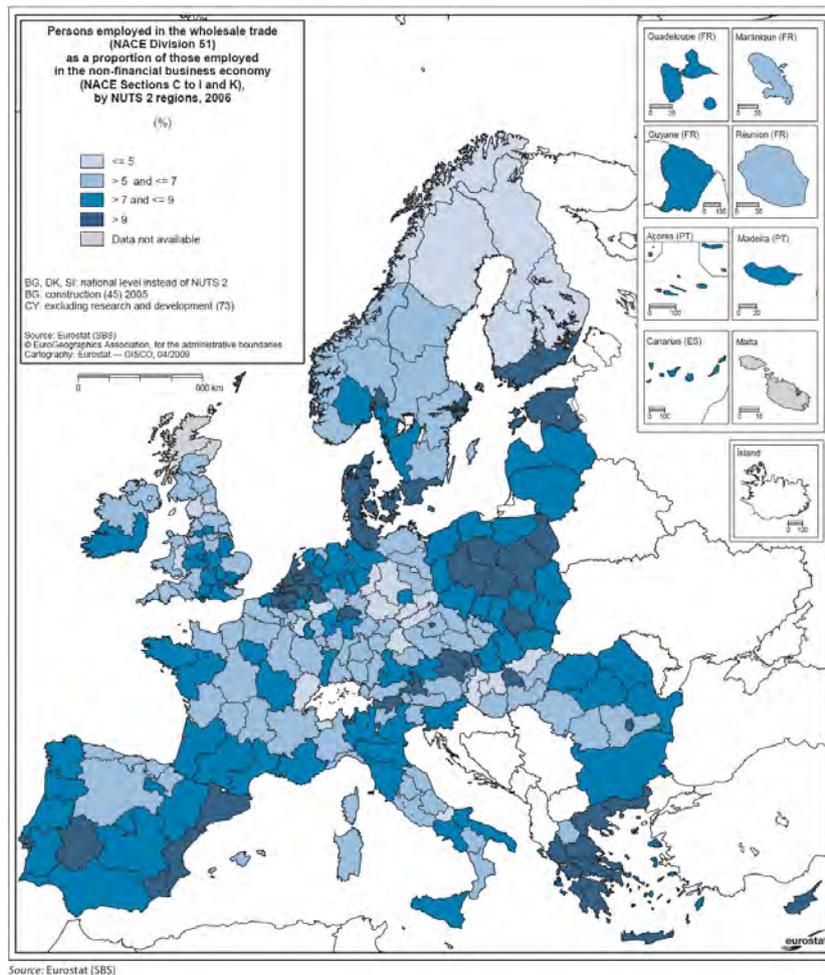
This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the [wholesale trade](#) sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . According to the statistical classification of economic activities in the EU ([NACE Rev 1.1](#)), this sector covers NACE Division 51, and its activities are treated in more depth in six further articles covering:

- [Fee and contract wholesale trade](#) , corresponding to NACE Group 51.1;
- [Agricultural wholesale trade](#) , corresponding to NACE Group 51.2;
- [Consumer goods wholesale trade](#) , corresponding to NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4;
- [Intermediate goods wholesale trade](#) , corresponding to NACE Group 51.5;
- [Machinery and equipment wholesale trade](#) , corresponding to NACE Group 51.8;
- [Non-specialised wholesale trade](#) , corresponding to NACE Group 51.9.

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Wholesale and commission trade	1 729.2	100.0	4 603 296	100.0	518 842	100.0	9 951.7	100.0
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	548.9	31.7	221 550	4.8	39 509	7.6	975.2	9.8
Agricultural wholesaling	64.5	3.7	188 904	4.1	14 057	2.7	344.5	3.5
Wholesaling of intermediate goods	247.0	14.3	1 547 984	33.6	123 651	23.8	2 116.0	21.2
Wholesale of machinery and	196.8	11.4	693 757	15.1	109 078	21.0	1 687.3	16.9
Other wholesale	122.1	7.1	209 707	4.6	26 612	5.1	664.7	6.7
Wholesaling of consumer goods	549.9	31.8	1 741 395	37.8	205 935	39.7	4 174.0	41.9

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006



Map 1: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Persons employed in the wholesale trade (NACE Division 51) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006

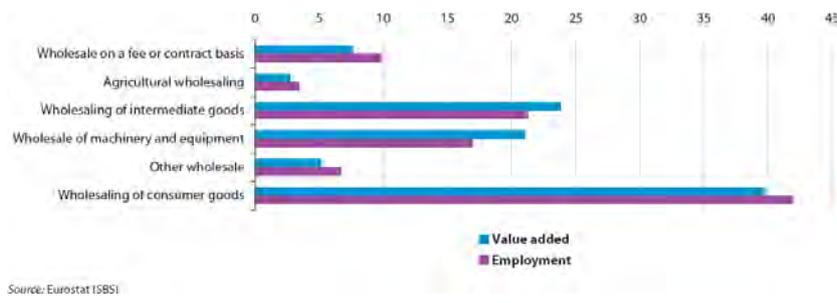
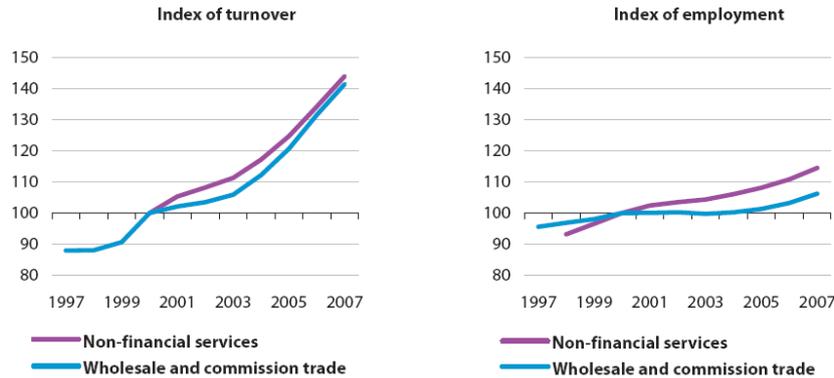


Figure 1: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Share of wholesale and commission trade, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%)			
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thou-sand)	(% of EU-27)	Value added (2)	Persons employed (3)
1	United Kingdom	91 230	17.6	Germany	1 283.8	12.9	Greece (16.0)	Greece (13.1)
2	Germany	87 313	16.8	United Kingdom	1 189.2	11.9	Latvia (15.4)	Netherlands (9.8)
3	France	67 040	12.9	Spain	1 169.4	11.7	Estonia (12.7)	Denmark (9.7)
4	Italy	57 247	11.0	Italy	1 115.0	11.2	Lithuania (12.3)	Estonia (9.7)
5	Spain	48 881	9.4	France	1 084.9	10.9	Belgium (11.5)	Belgium (9.4)

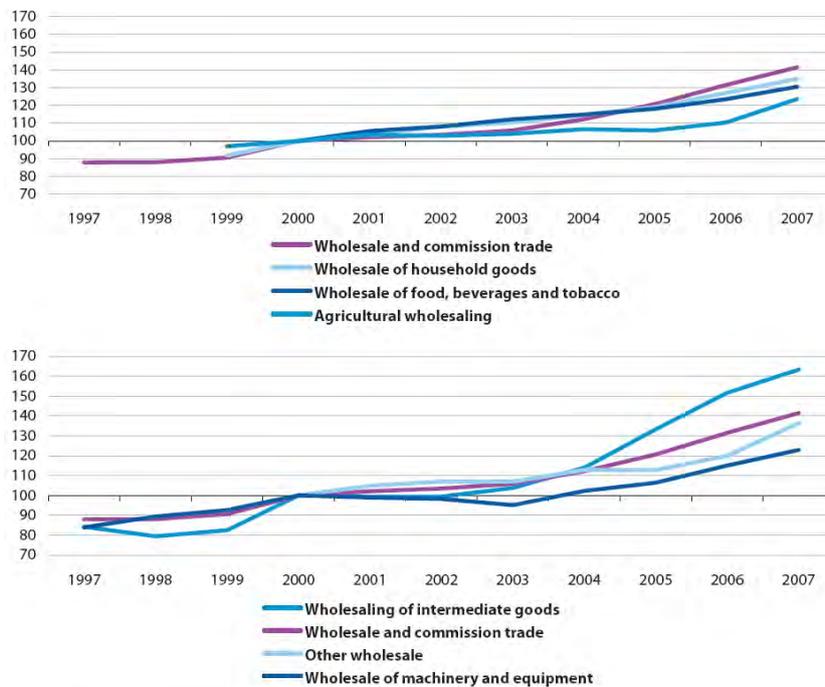
(1) Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Poland, 2005.
(2) Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.
(3) Malta, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (585).

Table 2: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 2: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)



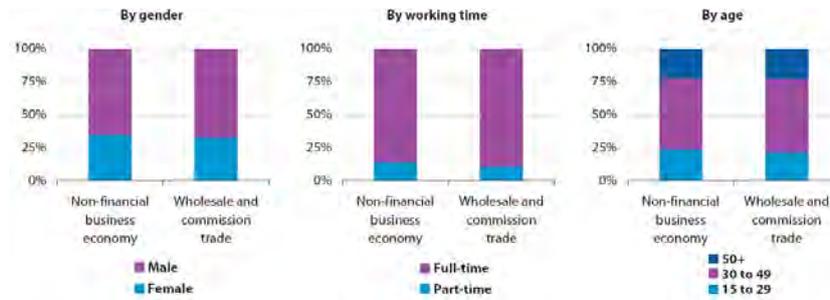
(1) Wholesale on a fee or contract basis, not available.
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 3: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Index of turnover, EU-27 (2000=100) (1)

	Value added		Persons employed	
	Non-financial business economy (1)	Wholesale and commission trade (2)	Non-financial business economy	Wholesale and commission trade
1 to 9 persons employed	21.0	23.7	29.7	32.9
10 to 49 persons employed	18.9	29.4	20.7	29.1
50 to 249 persons employed	17.8	24.6	17.0	20.1
250 or more persons employed	42.1	22.8	32.6	17.9

(1) 1 to 9 persons employed and 50 to 249 persons employed, 2005.
(2) 1 to 9 persons employed and 10 to 49 persons employed, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Share of value added and persons employed by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006 (%)



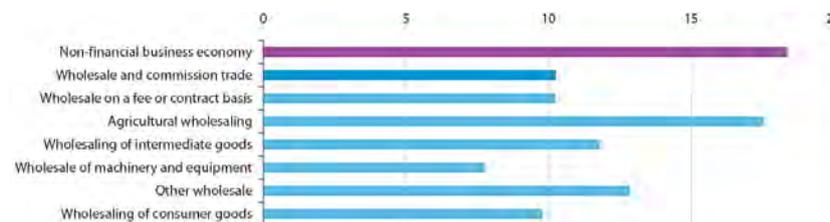
Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Figure 4: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs & services	Purchases of goods	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Wholesale and commission trade	280 455	4 060 182	53 119	52.1	32.6	159.8	5.2
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	15 109	179 276	4 036	40.5	30.4	133.1	11.0
Agricultural wholesaling	8 088	175 972	2 468	40.8	28.0	145.6	3.2
Wholesaling of intermediate goods	61 921	1 402 052	14 589	58.4	32.2	181.6	4.0
Wholesale of machinery and equipment	67 948	587 343	8 478	64.6	43.3	149.4	5.9
Other wholesale	17 376	184 602	3 412	40.0	21.7	184.9	6.8
Wholesaling of consumer goods	115 013	1 530 937	20 136	49.3	30.6	161.1	5.2

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 5: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	42.1	22.6	59.7	16.5	96.1	8.4	7.9	75.4	212.3	182.4	406.1	2.3	6.8	7.1
Persons employed	229.3	147.5	241.5	173.4	1 283.8	40.9	87.7	338.7	1 169.4	1 084.9	1 115.0	20.1	55.3	28.6
Turnover	192 326	19 774	65 487	112 195	775 776	10 032	62 776	80 784	394 372	637 455	454 433	4 830	12 155	11 230
Production	50 643	2 772	13 616	40 261	154 037	2 092	14 512	21 784	90 071	179 191	208 607	1 101	2 573	2 515
Purch. of goods & serv.	172 754	19 394	60 389	89 315	691 831	9 247	54 834	71 201	351 727	566 467	388 527	4 165	11 144	10 392
Value added	17 648	950	6 333	12 635	87 313	945	8 483	11 130	48 881	67 040	57 247	724	1 345	1 237
Personnel costs	9 765	320	2 834	8 072	48 093	411	3 483	4 883	28 365	47 340	22 523	434	351	548
Average personnel costs	53.3	2.5	14.1	47.8	39.8	10.8	42.3	20.8	27.7	45.0	36.1	21.9	6.3	7.1
Gross operating surplus	7 883	630	3 499	4 563	39 220	534	5 000	6 155	20 516	19 701	34 724	290	994	688
Gross investment	2 421	629	836	1 396	4 876	224	1 025	1 978	6 684	5 822	6 814	116	312	305
Apparent labour prod.	77.0	6.4	26.2	72.9	68.0	23.1	96.7	32.9	41.8	61.8	51.3	36.1	24.3	15.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	144.5	260.2	186.5	152.4	170.9	213.0	228.8	158.3	150.9	137.5	142.4	164.7	382.9	221.1
Gross operating rate	4.1	3.2	5.3	4.1	5.1	5.3	8.0	7.9	5.2	3.1	7.6	6.0	8.2	6.1
Investment rate	13.7	66.2	13.2	11.1	5.6	23.7	12.1	17.8	13.7	8.7	11.9	16.0	23.2	24.7
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	3.3	32.3	-	59.9	26.6	122.0	81.8	56.9	11.8	12.0	15.5	45.7	109.7	18.3
Persons employed	14.6	169.8	-	479.2	200.5	706.5	293.0	354.3	43.8	88.8	82.4	231.5	1 189.2	105.3
Turnover	15 331	47 462	-	305 560	123 070	130 204	66 879	42 347	10 953	16 295	58 599	114 521	815 225	79 199
Production	2 254	9 134	-	75 895	31 023	54 381	17 164	10 090	3 150	4 127	13 311	29 146	173 958	22 811
Purch. of goods & serv.	14 312	44 399	-	270 533	106 988	116 629	60 302	39 705	9 545	14 531	54 137	101 852	705 028	67 585
Value added	1 242	4 097	-	34 929	13 972	13 591	7 926	3 766	1 517	1 837	6 106	14 366	91 230	9 572
Personnel costs	684	1 891	-	18 629	8 044	4 455	4 573	1 428	796	806	3 671	10 343	46 703	5 966
Average personnel costs	50.3	12.1	-	42.7	44.4	8.0	16.3	4.2	20.6	9.3	46.2	50.9	41.7	58.8
Gross operating surplus	558	2 206	-	16 453	5 928	9 136	3 353	2 137	721	1 031	2 932	4 024	44 527	3 606
Gross investment	101	519	-	2 467	1 121	2 079	1 918	2 122	338	503	498	1 406	6 252	666
Apparent labour prod.	85.1	24.1	-	72.9	69.7	19.2	27.1	10.6	34.6	20.7	74.1	62.1	76.7	90.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	169.3	199.8	-	170.7	156.8	239.4	166.3	253.2	168.1	223.6	160.5	121.9	184.1	154.5
Gross operating rate	3.6	4.6	-	5.4	4.8	7.0	5.0	5.3	6.6	6.3	5.0	3.5	5.5	4.6
Investment rate	8.1	12.7	-	7.1	8.0	15.3	24.2	56.3	22.3	27.4	8.2	9.8	6.9	7.0

(1) Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity; gross operating rate and investment rate are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (585)

Table 5: Wholesale and commission trade (NACE Division 51). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

By most output measures the EU-27's wholesale trade sector (NACE Division 51) was one of the largest sectors within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K). It comprised 1.7 million enterprises in 2006, that together generated EUR 4603 billion of turnover and EUR 518.8 billion of value added. As such, this was by far the largest of all the structural business statistics sectors in terms of turnover, recording 20.6% of all turnover generated within the non-financial business economy, more than double the share of retail trade and repair (see [Retail trade and repair statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). This very high share of turnover reflects the nature of wholesaling, buying and reselling goods often in very large quantities – box 1 below focuses on own-account wholesale turnover. Wholesale trade's 9.2% share of value added was the second highest among the structural business statistics sectors, lower only than the 15.8% share of business services (see [Business services statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)). The wholesale trade sector was less influential in terms of employment, as the 10.0 million persons employed in this sector registered a 7.7% share of the EU-27's non-financial business economy workforce in 2006; the high value added and lower employment shares indicate an above-average level of apparent labour productivity.

Among the activities that compose the wholesale trade sector, own-account wholesale trade (NACE Groups 51.2 to 51.9) accounted for 92.4% of the EU-27's wholesale trade value added in 2006, while wholesale on a fee or contract basis (NACE Group 51.1) accounted for the remainder. Wholesale on a fee or contract basis was particularly important in Slovenia, Italy and Slovakia, where its contribution to wholesale trade value added was more than double the EU-27 average. The largest own-account wholesale trade subsector in value added and employment terms was the wholesale trade of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4) – followed by the wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap (NACE Group 51.5) and machinery, equipment and supplies (NACE Group 51.8), both of which made a larger contribution to sectoral value added than employment.

The United Kingdom and Germany had the largest¹⁵⁸ levels of value added, turnover and employment in the wholesale trade sector. Relative to the whole non-financial business economy, the importance of the wholesale trade sector varied from just 7.4% of the value added in Finland to 15.4% in Latvia and 16.0% in Greece, with both Germany (7.6%) and the United Kingdom (8.5%) relatively unspecialised. For more than half of the Member States the wholesale trade sector was the largest or second largest structural business statistics sector in the non-financial business economy in value added terms; it was the largest sector in Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Poland and Romania.

¹⁵⁸Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available.

Regional employment specialisation (in some cases the whole country is treated as one region) can be seen from the map which is based on the non-financial business economy employment share of the wholesale trade sector. Given the essential nature of many parts of wholesale trade, providing services directly to retailers and to industrial consumers, it is unsurprising that most regions tended towards the average. In the regions where the wholesale trade workforce accounted for its highest share of the [non-financial business economy](#) workforce (around 15% in two Greek regions), the relative specialisation was around five times higher than in the least specialised regions (as wholesale activities accounted for around 3% of the workforce in two Finnish regions): only in retail trade and repair was there a lower ratio between the most and least specialised regions.

Employment for the EU-27's wholesale trade sector increased in 2007, up 2.9%, the fourth consecutive year of an increase in the rate of employment growth. Over the period 1997-2007, the [index of employment](#) recorded one slight negative year on year rate of change, -0.5% in 2003, and averaged growth of 1.1% per year during this ten year period. The [index of turnover](#) grew by 7.6% in 2007, slower than the 9.0% growth recorded in 2006, and the first slowdown in the rate of growth in five years. During the period 1997-2007, the index of turnover rose on average by 4.9% per year.

Turnover indices for the largest subsectors show that during each of the last five years the strongest growth was recorded by the wholesaling of non-agricultural intermediate goods, waste and scrap. In 2007 this subsector recorded growth of 7.7%, considerably less than the 13.8% recorded in 2006 and the 17.0% recorded in 2005. Over the period 2000 to 2007 this subsector grew on average by 7.3% per year, the highest average annual growth rate over this period of all available non-financial services¹⁵⁹. However, note that this activity covers the wholesaling of fuels, and such products recorded large price increases towards the end of the period studied and these are also reflected in the turnover index.

The two consumer oriented NACE groups, namely the wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco, and of household goods, recorded uninterrupted year on year sales growth between 2000 and 2007, resulting in average annual growth rates of 3.9% and 4.4% per year respectively.

The turnover index for the wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies showed a less regular development, with a decline in output recorded in 2001, 2002 and 2003, since when output increased each year. Looking across these two periods with very different developments this activity's turnover grew on average by 3.0% per year. The two remaining own-account subsectors averaged 3.1% annual growth in the case of agricultural wholesaling and 4.5% annual growth in the case of other wholesaling.

Wholesale trade enterprises averaged EUR 2.7 million of turnover each in 2007, the second highest average sales figures among the activities covered by the non-financial services structural business statistics sectors, slightly smaller than the average recorded for media and communications enterprises. A more detailed analysis of the size of enterprises, for four enterprise size classes shows that in terms of value added, the size class structure of the wholesale trade sector was very evenly distributed, with none of the size classes dominating. As a result, [SMEs](#) (enterprises with less than 250 persons employed) contributed just over three quarters (77.2%) of the value added in the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2006, well above the non-financial business economy average of 57.9%. In particular [small enterprises](#) (enterprises with between 10 and 49 persons employed) contributed a particularly high proportion of the wholesale trade sector's value added. In terms of employment, the contribution of the four size classes was less even, with close to one third of the wholesale trade sector's workforce employed in [micro enterprises](#) (with less than 10 persons employed).

Turnover from own-account wholesale trade in the EU¹⁶⁰ Own-account wholesale trade generated EUR 4382 billion of turnover in the EU in 2006. The wholesaling of consumer goods was the largest activity and accounted for 39.7% of own-account wholesale turnover in the EU, a share that exceeded 50% in Romania, Greece, Portugal and Italy. The wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap was the second largest of the wholesale trade subsectors, averaging 35.3% of own-account wholesale trade turnover in the EU, but exceeding 50% only in Estonia. The importance of the wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies varied greatly between Member States, from less than 9% in Poland (2005), Romania, Bulgaria (2005), Cyprus and Slovenia, to over 25% in Ireland and the Netherlands. The wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals (NACE Group 51.2) reached its peak share in France (8.7%), double the EU average (4.3%),

¹⁵⁹Note that the services turnover indices are available at a mixture of NACE levels, sometimes, classes, groups, divisions, or special aggregates thereof.

¹⁶⁰Bulgaria and Poland, 2005; Malta, not available

and was less than 7% in all of the Member States except for Hungary. Other wholesale trade (NACE Group 51.9) accounted for 4.8% of own-account wholesale turnover in the EU, but its share exceeded 20% in Slovenia and Slovakia and 30% in Poland (2005).

Employment characteristics

According to [Labour Force Survey](#) data for 2007, two thirds (66.6%) of the EU-27's workforce in wholesale trade were men. This share was only slightly higher than that recorded for the non-financial business economy as a whole, while it was well above the distributive trades' average (51.2%). Slightly less than nine tenths (89.1%) of the persons employed in the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2007 worked full-time, a proportion that was 10.8 percentage points above the distributive trades average and slightly above the non-financial business economy average (85.7%) as well. Among the Member States, only in Romania was the incidence of full-time work significantly lower in wholesale trade (90.8%) than in the non-financial business economy as a whole (97.8%), while in Slovenia, Bulgaria and Malta it was slightly lower.

A breakdown by age of the workforce for the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2007 shows a lower proportion of younger workers (aged less than 30) when compared with the non-financial business economy average, and a higher proportion of the other two age groups. This was in stark contrast to the situation in the two other distributive trades sectors (motor trades, and retail trade and repair) which recorded particularly high shares of younger workers.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The level of [tangible investment](#) made by the wholesale trade sector in 2006 reached EUR 53.1 billion. This was equivalent to 5.1% of the tangible investment made in the whole of the non-financial business economy, a much lower share than the wholesale trade sector recorded in terms of employment or value added. This relatively low level of investment was confirmed by a low investment rate. Investment by the wholesale trade sector was equivalent to 10.2% of the sector's value added, just over half the 18.4% rate recorded for the non-financial business economy as a whole. This was in large part due to an [investment rate](#) of just 7.8% in the wholesale of machinery and equipment subsector, and to the 9.8% rate for the largest subsector, wholesaling of consumer goods. The closest any of the subsectors got to the average rate for the non-financial business economy was 17.6% recorded for agricultural wholesaling.

Purchases of goods and services represented a high share (93.5%) of [operating expenditure](#) in the EU-27's wholesale trade sector, the largest share recorded in 2006 among all the structural business statistics sectors, and the second largest among all of the non-financial business economy NACE divisions, just below the share for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas. The high share relating to purchases of goods and services underlines the characteristics of wholesale trade, namely, that it involves the purchase of goods for resale. Consequently the share of [personnel costs](#) (6.5%) was low, particularly so among the subsectors of agricultural wholesaling (4.4%) and the wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products (4.2%).

Apparent labour productivity was EUR 52.1 thousand per person employed in the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2006, EUR 8.5 thousand higher than the non-financial business economy average. However, this ratio varied greatly between the wholesale trade subsectors, ranging from EUR 40.0 thousand per person employed for other wholesale to EUR 64.6 thousand for the wholesale of machinery and equipment. Average personnel costs in the wholesale trade sector were also higher than the non-financial business economy average in 2006, with the same subsectors recording the highest and lowest values.

The [wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio](#) combines the ratios of apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs. This ratio was 159.8% for the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2006, marginally above the 151.1% average for the non-financial business economy, and higher than in both of the other distributive trades sectors. Despite having the lowest apparent labour productivity, the particularly low average personnel costs in the other wholesale trade subsector resulted in this subsector having the highest wage adjusted productivity ratio of all of the wholesale trade subsectors, while the lowest ratio was recorded for wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis.

The ratio of the gross operating surplus to turnover (the gross operating rate) was 5.2% in the EU-27's wholesale

trade sector in 2006, less than half the corresponding rate for the non-financial business economy as a whole (10.8%), reflecting the high turnover (resale in the same condition as purchased) and relatively low margins typically associated with wholesale trade activities. The only wholesale subsector to report a gross operating rate above the non-financial business economy average was wholesale on a fee or contract basis (11.0%) which is a not typical wholesaling activity in that it does not involve buying and reselling in large quantities.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) , including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) and the Labour force survey (LFS).

Context

The activities in NACE Division 51 cover all wholesale trade except that concerning motor vehicles and motor-cycles (see [Fuel retail and service station statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)): the wholesaling of automotive fuel is considered as a wholesale trade rather than a motor trade. This article covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used products, as well as wholesale activities carried out on a fee or contract basis.

The wholesaling activity consists of selling to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users. Wholesalers can act on a fee or contract basis as agents (as covered by [Fee and contract wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)) or for their own-account, buying and selling goods. The own-account wholesale sub-sectors distinguish the types of product in which the wholesaler is specialised: agricultural products, consumer goods, intermediate goods, machinery and equipment (covered by [Agricultural wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) , [Consumer goods wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) , [Intermediate goods wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) and [Machinery and equipment wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)), while specialised wholesalers of other products, along with non-specialised wholesalers, are included in [Non-specialised wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#) .

In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Competition within the wholesale trade activity is often centred on providing more efficient services or more sophisticated value added services. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

Notes

Wholesale trade statistics - NACE Rev. 2

Data from April 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

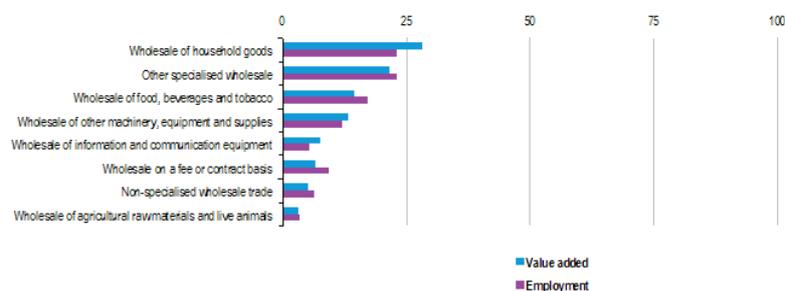
This article presents an overview of statistics for the wholesale trade sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , as covered by [NACE Rev.2 Division46](#). In the supply chain, wholesalers are located between producers and users, providing know-how and knowledge in markets for which they have expertise. Wholesalers can provide a range of services from basic storage and break of bulk, sorting, grading and logistics to pre- and post-production operations (for instance, labelling, packaging, bottling and installation).

	Value
Main indicators	
Number of enterprises (1 000)	1 725
Number of persons employed (1 000)	10 818
Turnover (EUR million)	4 779 892
Purchases of goods and services (EUR million)	4 174 854
Personnel costs (EUR million)	317 202
Value added (EUR million)	549 881
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	232 679
Share in non-financial business economy total (%)	
Number of enterprises	8.3
Number of persons employed (1)	8.1
Value added (1)	9.9
Derived indicators	
Apparent labour productivity (EUR 1 000 per head)	51.0
Average personnel costs (EUR 1 000 per head)	34.7
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	146.5
Gross operating rate (%)	4.9

(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 1: Key indicators, wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division46), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)



(1) Ranked on value added.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division46), EU-27, 2009 (1)(% share of sectoral total) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs
	(1 000)			(EUR million)	
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 725.5	10 917.5	4 779 892	549 881	317 202
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	542.3	1 000.0	220 000	37 100	18 300
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	62.8	374.6	221 936	16 650	8 579
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	205.6	1 855.4	870 381	79 255	45 343
Wholesale of household goods	317.3	2 485.3	978 020	154 307	84 452
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	59.6	569.2	311 655	42 162	27 056
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	161.3	1 303.3	306 010	73 134	48 161
Other specialised wholesale	271.6	2 500.0	1 600 000	119 000	70 000
Non-specialised wholesale trade	104.9	665.6	219 775	28 220	14 667

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2a: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 46), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)		(%)	
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	51.0	34.7	146.5	4.9
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	37.0	34.9	106.2	8.5
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	44.0	29.3	151.7	3.6
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	43.0	27.4	155.9	3.9
Wholesale of household goods	62.0	37.9	163.4	7.1
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	74.0	51.3	144.6	4.9
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	56.0	41.1	136.6	6.3
Other specialised wholesale	47.0	33.0	143.5	3.1
Non-specialised wholesale trade	41.0	24.2	170.4	6.2

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 2b: Sectoral breakdown of key indicators, wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 46), EU-27, 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Highest value added	(% share of EU-27 value added)	Most specialised	(% share of non-financial business economy value added) (2)
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Germany	24.1	Belgium	13.9
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	France	18.1	Slovenia	2.8
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	Germany	23.1	Netherlands	0.9
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	Germany	20.2	Cyprus	2.6
Wholesale of household goods	Germany	27.0	Belgium	4.8
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	Germany	29.2	Netherlands	1.7
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	Germany	21.4	Denmark	2.2
Other specialised wholesale	Germany	25.2	Belgium	3.3
Non-specialised wholesale trade	Germany	23.8	Poland	3.2

(1) Denmark, 2009; the data set is incomplete with some missing combinations of Member State, activity and indicator; the information presented is drawn from the available data; for more details refer to the database online.

(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 3: Largest and most specialised Member States in wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Division 46), 2009 (1) - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added	Personnel costs	Investment in tangible goods
	(1 000)						(EUR million)
EU-27 (1)	1 725.5	10 817.5	4 779 892	549 881	317 202	57 640
Belgium	43.5	225.4	190 091.8	22 482.1	10 905.8	2 582.5
Bulgaria	28.3	174.3	26 742.1	1 048.0	748.7	593.3
Czech Republic	58.8	232.4	70 193.3	5 789.9	3 353.3	972.8
Denmark (2)	16.3	167.9	100 240.2	13 501.3	9 204.5	1 551.1
Germany	147.3	1 047.7	930 338.9	132 019.1	69 012.1	6 081.3
Estonia	8.6	32.3	8 026.8	304.0	411.0	99.7
Ireland	10.3	52.6	59 193.4	7 432.2	4 149.4	587.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	211.5	1 092.3	355 777.0	45 773.8	30 504.0	5 229.9
France (3)	142.7	1 006.8	685 199.9	72 837.0	52 385.1	-
Italy	412.0	1 214.5	479 252.9	52 696.0	27 809.3	7 547.1
Cyprus	3.3	21.4	5 325.2	839.7	523.2	112.2
Latvia	7.5	46.3	8 971.2	765.4	407.8	128.3
Lithuania	7.9	76.3	11 160.2	935.2	690.6	194.1
Luxembourg	3.5	14.0	14 831.9	1 264.6	687.6	132.8
Hungary	33.7	168.2	40 421.0	3 740.5	2 039.3	424.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	62.3	504.3	353 488.1	39 334.5	23 308.5	2 653.2
Austria	24.0	196.4	123 623.8	12 895.0	8 474.7	976.8
Poland	113.9	755.7	154 217.2	15 817.0	6 455.3	2 189.4
Portugal	67.2	256.7	63 987.4	8 023.9	4 723.7	1 241.3
Romania	59.0	351.6	48 051.2	4 790.1	1 936.0	1 678.4
Slovenia	12.7	48.7	12 477.9	1 536.1	977.9	310.3
Slovakia	13.5	106.6	19 323.7	2 249.1	1 455.2	446.3
Finland	15.5	91.7	59 927.7	6 064.2	4 005.3	681.5
Sweden	45.9	235.1	111 184.6	15 745.8	10 033.6	1 180.7
United Kingdom	104.8	1 177.1	785 758.4	70 779.9	37 747.1	4 346.1
Norway	17.8	110.4	79 593.8	10 054.6	6 629.4	650.7
Switzerland	10.5	188.5	538 102.6	33 324.8	14 170.9	1 779.6
Croatia	19.7	95.9	15 226.1	2 138.8	1 149.3	389.0

(1) Investment, 2008.
(2) 2008.
(3) Number of employees instead of number of persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4a: Key indicators, wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACEDivision46), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate	Investment rate
	(EUR 1 000 per head)			(%)	
EU-27 (1)	51.0	34.7	146.5	4.9	11.7
Belgium	99.7	59.3	169.2	6.1	11.5
Bulgaria	10.6	4.8	222.4	4.1	32.1
Czech Republic	24.8	17.5	142.2	3.4	16.9
Denmark (2)	80.4	56.1	143.3	4.3	11.5
Germany	71.8	39.8	180.1	6.8	5.0
Estonia	18.7	13.7	136.1	2.4	14.9
Ireland	80.3	49.2	163.0	5.6	7.9
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	41.9	32.5	129.0	4.3	11.4
France	-	52.0	-	3.0	-
Italy	43.4	38.9	111.6	5.2	14.3
Cyprus	39.2	24.6	159.3	5.9	13.4
Latvia	16.5	8.8	187.2	4.0	16.8
Lithuania	12.3	9.2	133.2	2.2	20.8
Luxembourg	90.4	50.1	180.4	3.9	10.5
Hungary	22.2	12.9	172.8	4.2	11.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	78.0	50.5	154.6	4.5	6.7
Austria	65.6	47.4	138.4	3.6	7.6
Poland	20.9	10.5	199.9	6.1	13.8
Portugal	31.3	19.7	159.0	5.2	15.5
Romania	13.6	5.8	236.2	5.9	35.0
Slovenia	31.5	22.7	138.8	4.5	20.2
Slovakia	21.1	14.2	149.1	4.1	19.8
Finland	66.1	45.7	144.6	3.4	11.2
Sweden	67.0	48.6	137.9	5.1	7.4
United Kingdom	80.1	34.1	176.5	4.2	6.1
Norway	91.0	61.9	147.1	4.3	6.5
Switzerland	176.8	-	-	3.6	5.3
Croatia	22.3	13.3	167.1	6.5	18.7

(1) Investment rate, 2008.
(2) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sbs_na_dt_r2)

Table 4b: Key indicators, wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACEDivision46), 2009 - Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

By most measures the wholesale trade sector (Division46) was one of the largest sectors within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (Sections B to J and L to N and Division95), particularly when measured in terms of output. Wholesale trade turnover was EUR4780 billion¹⁶¹ while value added was EUR549881 million, equivalent to 21.7% and 9.9% respectively of the non-financial business economy totals; this very high share of turnover reflects the nature of wholesaling, buying and reselling goods often in very large quantities. The 10.8 million strong workforce in the EU-27's wholesale trade sector accounted for 8.1% of the non-financial business economy total, while the 1.7 million wholesale trade enterprises contributed a broadly similar share (8.3%) of

¹⁶¹A billion is 1000 million.

the non-financial business economy enterprise population. As such, the wholesale trade sector can be characterised as having a large number of enterprises, of an average size in employment terms, with a slightly above average value added share and a particularly high level of turnover. Within **distributive trades** (SectionG), the wholesale trade sector contributed 58.1% of turnover, 49.6% of value added, 32.4% of employment and 28.5% of all distributive trades enterprises.

The **apparent labour productivity** of the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2009 was EUR51 thousand per person employed, above the non-financial business economy average of EUR41.6 thousand per person employed and more than 50% higher than the distributive trades average of EUR33 thousand per person employed. **Average personnel costs** per employee within the EU-27's wholesale trade sector were EUR34.7 thousand, which was also higher than the non-financial business economy average (EUR30.0 thousand) and the distributive trades average (EUR25.0 thousand). The **wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio** combines the two previous indicators and shows the extent to which value added per person employed covers average personnel costs per employee. Due to the particularly high productivity and only slightly elevated average personnel costs the EU-27's wholesale trade sector in 2009 had a higher wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio (146.5%) than the non-financial business economy average (138.8%) or the distributive trades average (133.2%).

In contrast, the very high turnover for the wholesale trade sector weighed down on the **gross operating rate** (which is the relation between the **gross operating surplus** and turnover), such that this averaged just 4.9% across the EU-27 in 2009, approximately half the non-financial business economy average (9.7%) and slightly below the distributive trades average (5.1%). Wholesale trade had the sixth lowest level of operating profitability (using this measure) among the NACE divisions within the EU-27's non-financial business economy, one place above **motor trades** (Division45).

Sectoral analysis

Among the activities that compose the wholesale trade sector, own-account wholesale trade (Groups46.2 to 46.9) accounted for 93.3% of the EU-27's wholesale trade value added in 2009, while wholesale on a fee or contract basis (Group46.1) accounted for the remainder; in terms of turnover the share for own-account wholesale trade was 95.4%.

The largest own-account wholesale trade subsector in the EU-27, in value added terms, was the wholesale trade of household goods (Group46.4) which contributed 28.1% of the sectoral total in 2009; this sector had the second largest workforce with a 23.0% share of wholesale trade employment. The subsector for other specialised wholesale trade (Group46.7) had the second highest value added share and a fractionally higher employment share than for household goods wholesaling – see Figure 1. Only two other subsectors contributed more than one tenth of wholesale trade value added or employment, namely food, beverages and tobacco wholesaling (Group46.3) and other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling (Group46.6).

The high apparent labour productivity (value added per person employed) figure for the wholesale trade sector was pulled upwards by information and communication (ICT) equipment wholesaling (Group46.5), household goods wholesaling and other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling. Although the remaining five subsectors recorded apparent labour productivity below the wholesale trade average they all reached levels that were above the average for distributive trades and for most subsectors apparent labour productivity was also above the non-financial business economy average – the exceptions were wholesale on a fee or contract basis and non-specialised wholesale trade (Group46.9).

In general, average personnel costs were quite different from one wholesale trade subsector to another. The EU-27's ICT equipment wholesaling subsector, which had the highest apparent labour productivity of all wholesale trade subsectors, also had the highest average personnel costs, EUR51.3 thousand per employee in 2009. The next highest level for this indicator was EUR10 thousand lower, at EUR41.1 thousand per employee for other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling. At the other end of the ranking, there were three subsectors that registered average personnel costs that were below the non-financial business economy average of EUR30.0 thousand per employee, namely agricultural raw materials and live animals wholesaling (Group46.2), food, beverages and tobacco wholesaling and non-specialised wholesale trade; average personnel costs for the last of these was also below the average for distributive trades.

In terms of the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio, one wholesale trade subsector stood out, namely, wholesale on a fee or contract basis where the wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio within the EU-27 was

106.2% in 2009; this was the only wholesale trade subsector with a ratio below the 133.2% average for distributive trades. For the seven own-account wholesale trade subsectors, wage-adjusted labour productivity ranged from 136.6% for other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling (which was just below the non-financial business economy average) to 170.4% for non-specialised wholesale trade. For the gross operating rate, the position of the wholesale on a fee or contract basis subsector was reversed as it recorded the highest rate (8.5%) among the EU-27's wholesale trade subsectors in 2009, although this remained below the non-financial business economy average. Among the own-account wholesale trade subsectors, the gross operating rate ranged from 7.1% for household goods wholesaling to 3.1% for other specialised wholesale trade.

Country analysis

Germany contributed almost one quarter (24.1%) of the EU-27's value added in the wholesale trade sector in 2009 and was the largest Member State in value added terms for each of the seven own-account wholesale trade subsectors – with at least one fifth of the EU-27's value added in each case. France had the largest subsector for wholesale on a fee or contract basis, accounting for 18.1% of the EU-27 total.

Belgium and the Netherlands were the two most specialised Member States for wholesale trade, generating 13.9% and 13.1% respectively of their non-financial business economy value added in this sector in 2009. The least specialised Member States were Finland and the Czech Republic, where the wholesale trade sector contributed 7.7% and 7.5% respectively of national non-financial business economy value added. Among the non-member countries shown in Tables 4a and 4b, Switzerland and Norway showed specialisations outside the range recorded for the EU Member States: the share of wholesale trade in non-financial business economy value added was 14.6% in Switzerland while it was just 6.2% in Norway.

Wholesale on a fee or contract basis was particularly important in Slovenia where it contributed 2.8% of non-financial business economy value added in 2009, and this subsector was also relatively important in Slovakia and Italy where it contributed more than 1.0%. A number of other national specialisations stand out: Poland and Slovakia for non-specialised wholesale trade; the Netherlands, Ireland and Luxembourg for ICT equipment wholesaling; the Netherlands, Hungary, Bulgaria and Lithuania for agricultural raw materials and live animals wholesaling.

Among the Member States, wage-adjusted labour productivity ratios for wholesale trade in 2009 ranged from 129.0% in Spain to 199.9% in Poland with Bulgaria (222.4%) and Romania (236.2%) above this range and Italy (111.6%) below it. The gross operating rate of the wholesale trade sector ranged from 3.0% in France to 6.1% in both Poland and Belgium, with Germany recording a rate (6.8%) above this range, while Estonia (2.4%) and Lithuania (2.2%) were below it. In all of the Member States, the gross operating rate for wholesale trade was below the non-financial business economy average in 2009. However, when compared with the distributive trades average, several Member States recorded higher gross operating rates for wholesale trade, most notably Slovenia, Hungary and Ireland.

Data sources and availability

The analysis presented in this article is based on the main dataset for [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) which are disseminated annually. The series provides information for each Member State as well as a number of non-member countries at a detailed level according to the activity classification NACE. Data are available for a wide range of variables.

Context

This article presents an overview of statistics for the wholesale trade sector in the EU, as covered by NACE Rev.2 Division46. This division includes wholesale trade for own-account or on a fee or contract basis (commission trade) related to domestic wholesale trade as well as international wholesale trade (import/export). Wholesale is the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers, industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or other wholesalers; alternatively, it may involve acting as an agent or broker trading (buying or selling) merchandise with such clients. The principal types of businesses included

are merchant wholesalers, in other words, wholesalers who take title to the goods they sell, such as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, exporters, importers, and cooperative buying associations; also included are sales branches and sales offices (but not retail stores) that are maintained by producers apart from their production operations for the purpose of marketing their products and that do not merely take orders to be filled by direct shipments from the production operations. Also included are merchandise and commodity brokers, commission merchants and agents and assemblers, buyers and cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products.

Wholesalers frequently physically assemble, sort and grade goods in large lots, break bulk, repack and re-distribute in smaller lots (for example, pharmaceuticals), store, refrigerate, deliver and install goods, engage in sales promotion or label design for their customers.

The activity is structured by first separating wholesalers on a fee or contract basis, and then distinguishing wholesalers based on their specialisation in terms of the different types of products that are for wholesale, with a final activity for wholesalers that sell a range of products and are therefore considered as unspecialised.

This NACE division is composed of eight groups:

- wholesale on a fee or contract basis (Group46.1);
- wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals (Group46.2);
- wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco (Group46.3);
- wholesale of household goods (Group46.4);
- wholesale of ICT equipment (Group46.5);
- wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies (Group46.6);
- other specialised wholesale (Group46.7);
- non-specialised wholesale trade (Group46.9).

The information presented in this article does not cover the wholesale of motor vehicles, motorcycles and their accessories (included as part of [motor trades](#) , Division45), the [renting and leasing](#) of goods (Division77), or the packing of solid goods and bottling of liquid or gaseous goods, including blending and filtering for third parties (which forms part of [office administrative, office support and other business support activities](#) , Division82).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Key figures on European Business – with a special feature section on SMEs](#) – 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#) , see:

SBS – trade (sbs_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics – trade (sbs_na_dt)

Annual detailed enterprise statistics for trade (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_na_dt_r2)

Preliminary results on trade, main indicators (NACE Rev.2) (sbs_dt_r2preli)

SMEs - Annual enterprise statistics broken down by size classes – trade (sbs_sc_dt)

Distributive trades broken down by employment size classes (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sc_dt_r2)

Distributive trades broken down by size class of turnover (NACE Rev.2 G) (sbs_sctrn_dt_r2)

Breakdown of turnover by product - trade (dt_cpa)

Breakdown of turnover by product type for wholesale trade (NACE Rev.2 G46) (dt_cpa_n46_r2)

SBS - regional data - all activities (sbs_r)

SBS data by NUTS 2 regions and NACE Rev.2, from 2008 onwards (sbs_r_nuts06_r2)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Wholesale trade \(NACE Rev. 2\): tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 58/1997](#) of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics
- [Decision 2367/2002/EC](#) of 16 December 2002 on the Community statistical programme 2003 to 2007
- [Regulation 295/2008](#) of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics

External links

- [European Commission – Internal market and services](#) , see:
- [Distributive trades](#)
- [European Commission – Environment](#) , see:
- [Waste: packaging](#)

See also

- [Structural business statistics introduced](#)
- [Other analyses of the business economy by NACE Rev. 2 sector](#)
- [Distributive trades](#)

Notes

Wood and paper production statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article introduces a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the economic activities in the wood and paper manufacturing sector in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . This sector covers [NACE Rev 1.1](#) Divisions 20 and 21, and its activities are treated in more depth in two further articles:

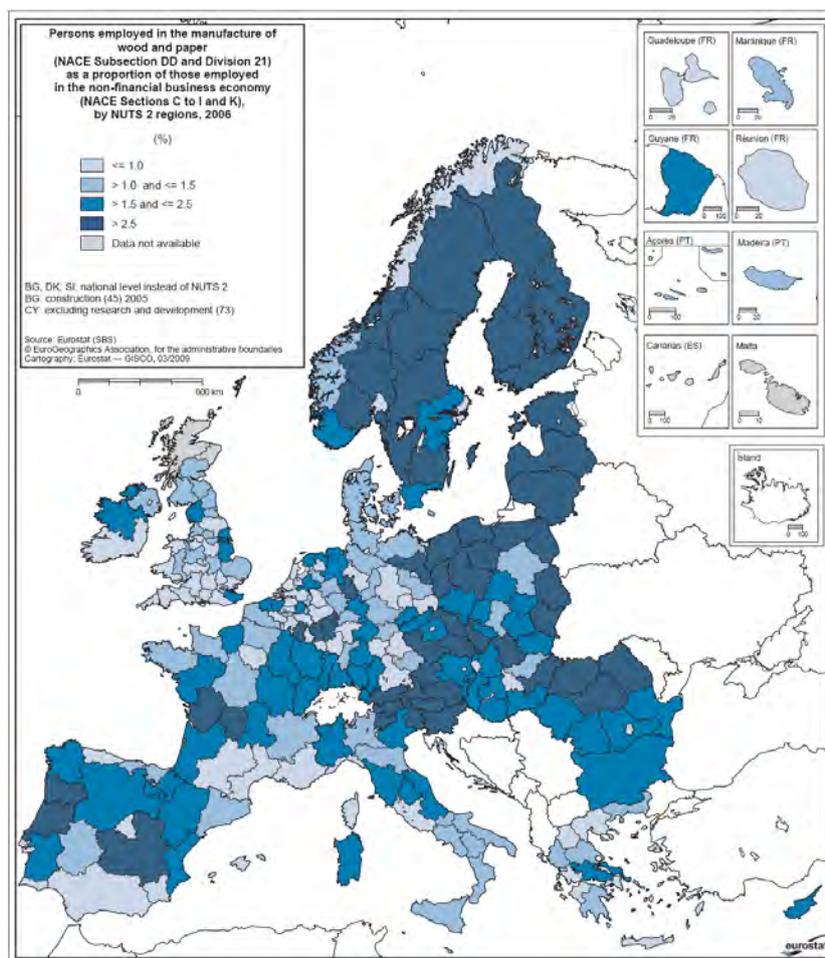
- the [manufacture of wood and wood products](#) , corresponding to NACE Division 20, which includes all stages of wood processing that follow on from the activity of forestry;
- the [manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products](#) , corresponding to NACE Division 21, which covers downstream activities that use output from the initial processing of wood.

		World ranking	Sales
Stora Enso	FI	2	13 369
Svenska Cellulosa	SE	4	11 437
UPM	FI	6	10 031
Metsäliitto	FI	8	7 667
Smurfit Kappa	IE	10	7 270
Mondi Group	UK/South Africa	11	6 267
Sequana Capital	FR	16	4 325
DS Smith	UK	26	2 579
Cartiere Burgo	IT	29	2 381
Holmen	SE	33	2 069

(1) All figures reported for calendar year 2007, except DS Smith which is the year to 30 April 2007; data in US dollars converted to EUR, using the average exchange rate of EUR 1 = USD 1.3705 for 2007.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers 2008 Global Forest, Paper & Packaging Industry Survey, available at: <http://www.pwcglobal.com/forestry>

Table 1: Wood and wood products; pulp, paper and paper products. Top ten EU-27 enterprise (groups) in forest, paper and packaging activities, 2007 (EUR million) (1)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 1: Wood and wood products; pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Subsection DD and Division 21). Persons employed in the manufacture of wood and paper (NACE Subsection DD and Division 21) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) (%), 2006

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Wood and wood products; pulp, paper and paper products	216.2	100.0	299 766	100.0	78 255	100.0	1 983.7	100.0
Wood and wood products	196.8	91.0	133 766	44.6	37 155	47.5	1 268.7	64.0
Pulp, paper and paper products (1)	19.4	9.0	166 000	55.4	41 100	52.5	715.0	36.0

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, except for the number of enterprises.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 2: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Divisions 20 and 21). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

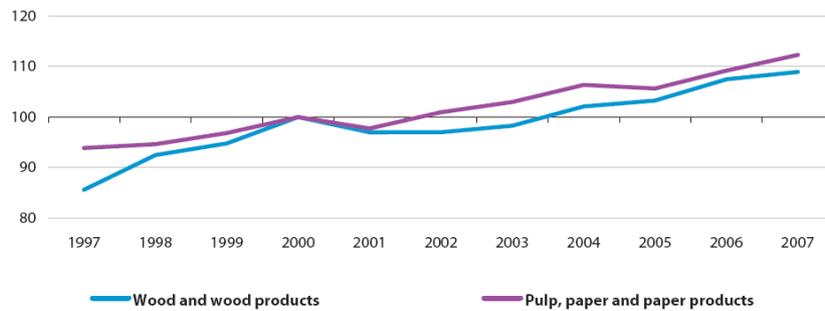
	Highest value added (1)		Largest number of persons employed (1)		Most specialised: share in the non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	Value added (EUR million)	Country	Persons employed (thousand)	Value added (%)	Persons employed (%)
1	Germany	16 338	Germany	286.8	Finland (6.3)	Latvia (5.2)
2	Italy	9 542	Italy	248.0	Estonia (4.2)	Estonia (5.0)
3	France	7 829	Poland	173.8	Latvia (4.1)	Finland (4.7)
4	United Kingdom	7 669	France	165.6	Sweden (3.7)	Lithuania (3.8)
5	Spain	6 550	United Kingdom	158.9	Austria (2.7)	Sweden (3.1)

(1) Luxembourg and Malta, not available; Cyprus, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

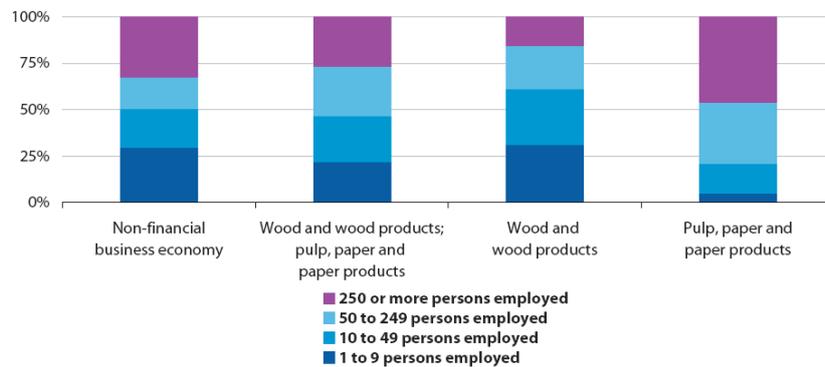
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Divisions 20 and 21). Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2006



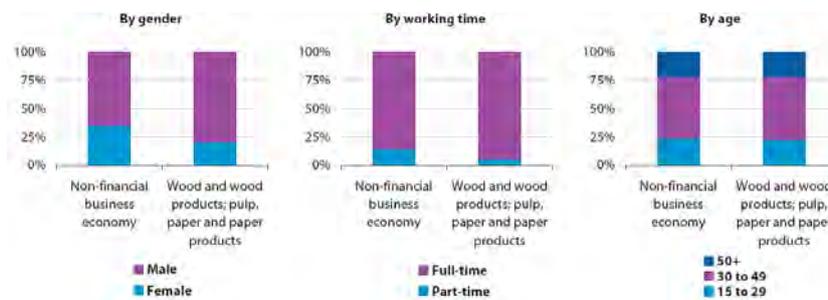
Source: Eurostat (STS)

Figure 1: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Divisions 20 and 21). Index of production, EU-27 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 2: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Divisions 20 and 21). Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (LFSI)

Figure 3: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Divisions 20 and 21). Employment characteristics, 2007

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Wood and wood products; pulp, paper and paper products	48 883	733 931	14 528	39,4	27,4	144,0	9,8
Wood and wood products	22 883	97 931	6 528	29,3	20,9	140,1	10,7
Pulp, paper and paper products (1)	26 000	126 000	8 000	57,5	37,7	152,5	9,1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Divisions 20 and 21). Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	Value (EUR million)			Share of industrial exports (%)	Share of industrial imports (%)
	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Trade balance		
Wood and wood products, paper and paper products	30 403	24 197	6 207	2,6	1,8
Wood and wood products	9 965	12 083	-2 117	0,9	0,9
Pulp, paper and paper products	20 438	12 114	8 324	1,8	0,9

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5: Wood and products of wood and cork (except furniture); articles of straw and plaiting materials; pulp, paper and paper products (CPA Divisions 20 and 21). External trade, EU-27, 2007

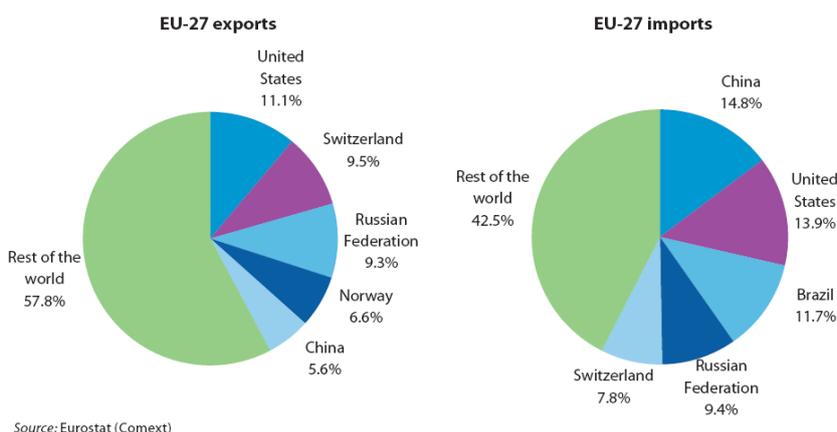


Figure 4: Wood and products of wood and cork (except furniture); articles of straw and plaiting materials; pulp, paper and paper products (CPA Divisions 20 and 21). Main trading partners, EU-27, 2007 (% share of exports/imports in value terms)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.7	2.0	28.9	0.6	13.2	1.1	0.3	6.0	16.2	10.9	41.6	0.9	1.7	4.5
Persons employed	13.8	20.0	73.4	15.0	143.2	19.4	7.0	14.5	103.3	87.1	169.0	3.1	32.1	33.1
Turnover	3 526	373	3 330	2 182	23 583	1 135	1 257	770	11 298	13 715	18 051	187	1 371	810
Production	3 480	339	3 077	2 174	22 437	1 116	1 200	750	10 640	12 280	17 561	186	1 322	782
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 660	310	2 678	1 477	16 881	876	851	557	8 284	9 927	13 116	120	1 100	616
Value added	905	82	824	799	6 594	275	376	257	3 194	3 693	5 237	74	333	214
Personnel costs	465	35	416	587	4 253	156	230	169	2 112	2 759	2 736	51	151	135
Average personnel costs	38.1	1.9	8.6	39.6	32.7	8.2	33.7	19.8	22.8	32.8	24.7	20.2	4.7	4.6
Gross operating surplus	441	47	408	211	2 341	119	145	88	1 082	935	2 501	23	182	80
Gross investment	126	36	135	108	967	89	35	50	507	541	926	13	224	121
Apparent labour prod.	65.4	4.1	11.2	55.1	46.0	14.2	53.8	17.7	30.9	42.4	31.0	23.8	10.3	6.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	172.0	238.2	131.3	134.0	140.9	173.8	159.6	89.8	135.4	129.1	125.2	117.4	218.3	142.1
Gross operating rate	12.5	12.7	12.3	9.7	9.9	10.5	11.6	11.4	9.6	6.8	13.9	12.2	13.2	9.9
Investment rate	13.9	44.1	16.4	13.5	14.7	32.4	9.3	19.6	15.9	14.6	17.7	16.9	67.3	56.2

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	4.7	-	2.0	3.5	18.4	9.3	7.4	1.7	0.8	2.5	6.9	8.4	2.0
Persons employed	0.6	27.0	-	19.3	38.6	130.9	46.6	50.7	12.1	14.7	28.4	42.5	85.4	16.0
Turnover	181	1 031	-	2 850	7 130	5 222	3 661	1 945	718	711	7 593	9 362	11 029	3 332
Production	178	843	-	2 726	6 942	4 994	3 339	1 853	674	672	7 120	8 981	10 422	3 057
Purch. of goods & serv.	138	821	-	1 944	5 205	3 908	2 871	1 604	513	570	6 047	7 126	7 147	2 440
Value added	43	210	-	922	2 129	1 351	844	381	210	151	1 600	2 302	3 882	936
Personnel costs	24	149	-	639	1 243	574	528	204	152	87	1 031	1 461	2 449	667
Average personnel costs	41.4	6.1	-	37.5	35.0	5.3	11.8	2.6	13.9	6.0	37.1	38.5	30.5	44.0
Gross operating surplus	19	81	-	283	886	728	316	177	58	65	569	807	1 432	269
Gross investment	9	49	-	100	350	382	165	344	105	86	219	453	313	119
Apparent labour prod.	73.6	8.5	-	47.8	55.2	10.3	18.1	4.7	17.4	10.3	56.4	54.2	45.5	58.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	177.8	139.9	-	127.5	157.5	194.8	153.7	183.4	125.2	172.2	151.9	140.5	149.2	133.2
Gross operating rate	10.6	7.9	-	9.9	12.4	14.9	8.6	9.1	8.1	9.1	7.5	8.6	13.0	8.1
Investment rate	21.2	21.1	-	10.9	16.4	28.3	19.5	90.3	49.8	57.0	13.7	19.7	8.1	12.7

(1) Cyprus, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 6: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 20). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	14.2	11.0	20.0	7.5	143.6	1.9	3.4	7.5	55.2	78.5	78.9	0.8	1.6	2.3
Turnover	4 951	290	1 949	1 412	35 700	149	600	948	12 385	19 724	20 388	65	76	126
Production	4 627	275	1 905	1 369	33 320	147	563	937	12 023	17 701	19 559	60	77	122
Purch. of goods & serv.	3 884	239	1 547	949	25 975	125	419	719	9 223	15 262	16 294	47	56	101
Value added	1 046	59	473	480	9 744	34	141	286	3 356	4 136	4 305	22	23	29
Personnel costs	702	28	220	367	6 355	19	149	181	1 905	3 437	2 695	14	10	16
Average personnel costs	50.2	2.6	11.4	49.3	44.6	10.2	44.2	26.0	35.1	43.8	37.4	18.5	6.5	7.2
Gross operating surplus	344	31	254	113	3 389	15	-8	106	1 451	699	1 610	8	12	13
Gross investment	136	37	131	91	1 511	32	18	54	1 206	724	751	5	12	10
Apparent labour prod.	73.5	5.4	23.7	64.2	67.9	18.3	41.6	38.1	60.8	52.7	54.5	28.4	13.9	12.7
Wage adj. labour prod.	146.4	204.9	208.1	130.4	152.3	180.0	94.1	146.4	172.9	120.2	145.9	153.1	215.1	177.3
Gross operating rate	6.9	10.7	13.0	8.0	9.5	10.3	-1.4	11.1	11.7	3.5	7.9	11.8	15.9	10.2
Investment rate	13.0	62.6	27.6	19.0	15.5	92.1	12.8	18.8	35.9	17.5	17.4	20.7	51.1	33.1

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.5	-	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.1
Persons employed	-	17.2	-	22.1	17.6	42.9	12.0	16.3	5.3	7.6	31.8	41.1	73.5	6.3
Turnover	-	1 107	-	5 944	5 472	3 791	2 492	584	655	1 135	15 027	13 300	16 908	2 004
Production	-	984	-	5 521	5 183	3 640	2 558	577	634	1 010	14 565	13 199	15 945	1 969
Purch. of goods & serv.	-	902	-	4 354	4 005	2 857	1 731	496	514	906	11 788	9 963	13 040	1 495
Value added	-	253	-	1 597	1 605	1 020	804	109	138	217	1 577	3 669	3 788	518
Personnel costs	-	159	-	1 051	900	343	302	67	95	77	1 864	1 902	3 086	362
Average personnel costs	-	9.4	-	47.6	51.2	8.5	25.4	4.1	18.1	10.1	58.6	50.6	42.5	58.0
Gross operating surplus	-	94	-	546	705	677	502	43	43	140	1 713	1 692	702	156
Gross investment	-	70	-	356	225	395	131	99	54	83	697	840	526	98
Apparent labour prod.	-	14.7	-	72.1	91.0	23.8	67.0	6.7	26.0	28.5	112.4	89.3	51.5	82.9
Wage adj. labour prod.	-	156.9	-	151.4	177.9	278.7	264.2	162.4	143.1	282.1	191.8	176.4	121.1	142.9
Gross operating rate	-	8.5	-	9.2	12.9	17.9	20.1	7.3	6.6	12.3	11.4	12.7	4.2	7.8
Investment rate	-	27.5	-	22.3	14.0	38.7	16.3	90.1	38.7	38.1	19.5	22.9	13.9	18.8

(1) Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 7: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Division 21). Main indicators, 2006 (1).

It is important to underline that the wood and paper manufacturing sector does not include forestry, logging and related activities (NACE Division 02), and so these are not covered in this article.

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

The manufacture of wood and paper (NACE Divisions 20 and 21) was the main activity of 216.2 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 in 2006. These enterprises employed 2.0 million people in 2006, the equivalent of

1.5% of the total [non-financial business economy](#) (NACE Sections C to I and K) workforce. They generated EUR 78.3 billion of [value added](#), equivalent to a 1.4% contribution to the added value of the non-financial business economy.

The manufacture of wood and wood products was much larger than the manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, in terms of both enterprise numbers (91.0% of all enterprises manufacturing wood and paper) and [employment](#) (64.0% of the sectoral workforce). However, it was a little smaller in terms of the value added that it generated (EUR 37.2 billion) in 2006, compared with EUR 41.1 billion for the manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products.

Wood and paper manufacturing enterprises in Italy accounted for a little over one fifth (21.2%) of all enterprises across the EU-27, far more than in any other Member State, including Germany (6.9%). However, it was the wood and paper manufacturing enterprises in Germany that generated by far the most value added (20.9% of the EU-27 total in 2006), far ahead of Italy (12.2%) and then France (10.0%). None of these Member States were particularly specialised in wood and paper manufacturing activities, as the relative contributions of this sector to non-financial business economy value added was close to or below the EU-27

average in each of the three main producing countries. In these relative terms, Finland was by far the most specialised Member State, as the relative contribution of wood and paper manufacturing to the non-financial business economy value added was about four and a half times the EU-27 average. Estonia, Latvia and Sweden were also relatively specialised in these activities in 2006.

In terms of the contribution of the wood and paper manufacturing sector to employment within the non-financial business economy, the region of Detmold (Germany) was the most specialised in this activity; 9.1% of its non-financial business economy workforce were employed in wood and paper manufacturing activities in 2006. The next most specialised regions were found in Finland and Sweden, with high degrees of specialisation also recorded in the [Baltic Member States](#) (each considered as one region at the level of detail shown in the map), as well as parts of Romania, the Czech Republic, Italy, Austria and Slovenia.

The evolution of EU-27 [production indices](#) for wood and wood products manufacturing on the one hand, and pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing on the other, were relatively similar in the ten years through until 2007. For both of these activities, [output](#) growth was relatively strong in the period between 1997 and 2000 (particularly in the case of wood and wood products), before a decline in production was observed in 2001. This was then followed by a relatively steady upswing (albeit with a temporary fall in the output of pulp, paper and paper products in 2005). The growth in output over the ten year period through until 2007 averaged 1.8% per year for pulp, paper and paper products and 2.4% per year for wood and wood products, both of these rates were relatively similar to the average recorded for the whole of the industrial economy (2.1% per year).

There were distinct differences in enterprise size structure between the two subsectors. The pulp, paper and paper products subsector in the EU-27 was dominated by [medium-sized](#) (those employing between 50 and 249 people) and [large enterprises](#) (those employing more than 250 people); these two size classes accounted for a combined share of 78.8% of this subsector's workforce. In contrast, micro (those employing less than 10 persons) and small enterprises (those employing 10 to 49 persons) together accounted for the majority (61.0%) of employment within the wood and wood products subsector.

These relative differences in the size class structure between the two subsectors may, at least in part, explain some of the differences observed in [productivity](#) levels between the two activities. EU-27 apparent labour productivity was highest among large enterprises within the pulp, paper and paper products subsector (EUR 73.3 thousand per person employed) in 2006. At the other end of the range, each person employed in a micro enterprise in the wood and wood products subsector generated an average of EUR 20.0 thousand of added value.

Employment characteristics

The workforce of the EU-27

's wood and paper manufacturing sector displayed a particularly high propensity to employ men; in 2007, almost four fifths (79.0%) of the workforce were men, compared with a little less than two thirds (64.9%) across the non-financial business economy as a whole. This characteristic was common across all of the Member States

for which data are available¹⁶².

The overwhelming majority (94.6%) of the wood and paper manufacturing workforce were engaged full-time across the EU-27 in 2007, a notably higher proportion than the non-financial business economy average (85.7%). These working-time characteristics were common to all of the Member States with the exception of Hungary, where the proportion of part-time work (6.8%) in wood and paper manufacturing was almost three percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average (3.9%).

The age profile of the EU-27's wood and paper manufacturing workforce was broadly similar to that of the non-financial business economy in 2007, albeit with a slightly lower proportion of persons under 30 years of age (22.0% compared with 24.3%). Among the Member States, however, the proportion of young workers in the wood and paper manufacturing sector was significantly lower than national non-financial business economy averages in Denmark (15.6% compared with 27.1%) and the Netherlands (19.2% compared with 30.3%), and to a lesser degree in France, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Cyprus.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

The structure of **operating costs** in the EU-27's wood and paper manufacturing sector was similar to that observed for the whole of the non-financial business economy in 2006; the bulk (82.1%) of operating expenditure was accounted for by purchases of goods and services.

Investment across the EU-27 in the wood and paper manufacturing sector accounted for 1.4% of the non-financial business economy total in 2006, which was the same proportion as the relative share of wood and paper manufacturing in total value added. The relative importance of investment within wood and paper manufacturing activities was highest in Finland (6.3% of total investment), Estonia (4.2%) and Latvia (4.1%), three of the Member States that were most specialised in the manufacture of wood and paper.

Investment in tangible goods covered 18.6% of the value added that the wood and paper manufacturing sector generated in the EU-27 in 2006, a very similar proportion (18.4%) to that noted across the whole of the non-financial business economy. Among the Member States, the **investment rate** for wood and paper manufacturing was particularly high in Latvia (66.3%) and Lithuania (53.5%); these rates were also relatively high in relation to national investment rates for the non-financial business economy (47.1% and 39.9%).

The apparent **labour productivity** of the wood and paper manufacturing sector across the EU-27 was EUR 39.4 thousand per person employed in 2007, about 10% less than the non-financial business economy average. However, apparent labour productivity of the pulp, paper and paper products subsector was EUR 57.5 thousand per person employed, which was about double the level recorded for the wood and wood products manufacturing subsector (EUR 29.3 thousand per person employed). In all of the Member States for which information is available¹⁶³, with the notable exception of Ireland, the apparent labour productivity of the pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing subsector was higher (often considerably so) than productivity within the wood and wood products subsector.

Average **personnel costs** in the EU-27's pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing subsector (EUR 37.7 thousand per employee) were also higher than those experienced across the wood and wood products manufacturing subsector (where each employee cost about 20% less). As a result, the difference in productivity levels when measured in wage adjusted terms narrowed, with the ratio for the pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing sector (152.5%), almost identical to the non-financial business economy average (151.1%), while that for the wood and wood products manufacturing subsector was somewhat lower (140.1%).

The **gross operating rate** (which is one measure of **profitability**) of the wood and paper manufacturing sector of the EU-27 was 9.8% in 2006, a little below the corresponding rate for the non-financial business economy (10.8%). Whilst this pattern was repeated across most of the Member States, the profitability of the wood and paper manufacturing sector was about half the non-financial business average in the United Kingdom (7.6% compared with 14.4%), while in Portugal it was about higher (13.3% compared with 9.2%). Whereas the profitability of the EU-27's pulp, paper and paper products subsector had been higher than that of the wood and wood products subsector in 2002 (12.6% and 9.5% respectively), the difference between these two rates subsequently narrowed and reversed, with the gap widening in 2006 (9.1% and 10.7% respectively).

¹⁶²Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

¹⁶³Cyprus, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Luxembourg and Malta, not available.

External trade

The EU's internal market accounted for approximately three quarters (74.8%) of the EU-27's trade in wood and paper products (CPA Divisions 20 and 21) in 2007. Trade in wood and paper products with the rest of the world, however, recorded a **surplus** of EUR 6.2 billion in 2007, with **exports** valued at EUR 30.4 billion and **imports** valued at EUR 24.2 billion. More specifically, the overall surplus was derived from pulp, paper and paper products (a surplus of EUR 8.3 billion) as there was a deficit (EUR 2.1 billion) for wood and wood products. The trade surplus for pulp, paper and paper products grew considerably (58.4% overall) in the period between 2002 and 2007, during which time the **trade deficit** for wood and wood products also widened (from EUR 0.4 billion in 2002).

Exports of wood and paper products represented a significant share of all industrial exports in just a handful of Member States; in Finland and Latvia they represented a fifth of industrial exports in 2007, while in Estonia and Sweden they accounted for a little more than 10% of the total, significantly more than their average share (2.6%) across the whole of the EU-27. Finland and Sweden had the highest trade surpluses for wood and paper products in 2007 (EUR 11.2 billion and EUR 10.8 billion respectively), with surpluses also recorded in Germany (EUR 5.5 billion) and Austria (EUR 4.2 billion). In contrast, the United Kingdom had by far the largest trade deficit for wood and paper products (EUR 9.5 billion).

Although the United States remained the largest export market for EU-27 wood and paper products (accounting for an 11.1% share of extra-EU exports) in 2007, this share was down sharply on the corresponding value for 2006 (14.2%); the relative importance of exports to Russia and Norway grew between 2006 and 2007. Imports of wood and paper products into the EU-27 from China continued to grow, overtaking the United States for the first time in 2007, with a 14.8% share of all EU-27 wood and paper imports. Brazil and Canada were also relatively important providers of wood and paper products to EU-27 markets; they accounted for 11.7% and 7.1% respectively of extra-EU imports in 2007 (significantly higher than their shares for all industrial goods, 1.9% and 1.5% respectively).

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from **structural business statistics (SBS)**, including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include **short-term statistics (STS)**, the **Labour force survey (LFS)**, the **COMEXT** database for external trade and **PricewaterhouseCoopers' 2008 Global Forest, Paper & Packaging Industry Survey**.

Context

The multi-functional role of forests is an area of increasing global scrutiny. Wood is an important, renewable economic resource, while forests are increasingly recognised for the environmental role they play in climate regulation, biodiversity, air, soil and water quality, as well as their recreational function.

Building on the EU Forest Action Plan (**COM(2006) 302 final**) for 2007 to 2011 and its 18 key actions for sustainable forest management and the improved long-term competitiveness of its associated industries, the EU has been active in pushing for international commitment to end global forest cover loss by 2030 as part of a new 'forestry package'. This package includes proposals from the European Commission that look to address some of the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation in order to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss (**COM(2008) 645 final**), as well as laying down obligations for operators who place timber and timber products on the market (**COM(2008) 644 final**). These would include obliging market traders to certify that the timber and timber products they sell have been harvested according to the relevant laws of the country of origin. It is also proposed that a new global financial fund, known as the Global Forest Carbon Mechanism (GFCM), be made available to developing countries as a reward for emissions reductions achieved by taking action to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The EU's **Emissions Trading Scheme** would

be a major source of funding for any GFCM, whereby EUR 2.5 billion could be provided to the fund by 2020 through 5% of auctioning revenues. Furthermore, those governments that sign-up to a global climate change deal could also be allowed to use so-called deforestation credits towards their individual CO2 reduction commitments.

These proposals, as well as an EU Forest Action Plan could have implications for the diverse wood and paper manufacturing sector in the EU. In part, this may reflect the varied size structure of enterprises within the two subsectors: the pulp, paper and paper products subsector is dominated by large, multinational enterprises, many of which are in the [Nordic Member States](#) ; whereas, the wood and wood products subsector is characterised by relatively small-scale enterprises that are predominantly privately-owned and serve local or national markets.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures](#) - 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Communication COM\(2006\) 302 final](#) on an EU Forest Action Plan
- [Communication COM\(2008\) 645 final](#) - Addressing the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss
- [Proposal for a Regulation COM\(2008\) 644 final](#) laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market

External links

- [PricewaterhouseCoopers' 2008 Global Forest, Paper & Packaging Industry Survey](#)

See also

- [Forestry statistics](#)
- [Manufacture of wood and wood products statistics - NACE Rev. 2](#)

Notes

Wood and wood product statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1

Data from January 2009, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

This article belongs to a [set of statistical articles](#) which analyse the structure, development and characteristics of the various economic activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). The present article covers wood and wood products, corresponding to [NACE Rev 1.1 Division 20](#), which is part of the [wood and paper manufacturing](#) sector. The activities covered in this article are:

- the initial processing stages of sawing and planing of wood (corresponding to NACE Group 20.1);
- semi-processed wood products, such as the manufacture of boards and panels (NACE Group 20.2);
- builders' carpentry and joinery (NACE Group 20.3);
- finished products such as wooden containers (NACE Group 20.4);
- other wood products, including household goods made from wood (NACE Group 20.5).

Note that furniture manufacturing (NACE Group 36.1), whether from wood or other materials, is not covered here, but in the article on [furniture production statistics](#). Nor does this article include forestry, logging and related activities (NACE Division 02).

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)	Share in total (%)	
					Value added	Persons employed
Wood and wood products	196.8	133 766	37 155	1 268.7	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling and planing of wood, impregnation of wood (1)	34.2	36 700	8 600	307.0	23.1	24.2
Veneer sheets; plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards (1)	2.6	24 802	5 660	125.6	15.2	9.9
Builders' carpentry and joinery (1)	114.1	49 600	16 400	579.0	44.1	45.6
Wooden containers (1)	10.0	10 569	2 830	94.1	7.6	7.4
Other products of wood; articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials (1)	36.0	12 033	3 658	162.6	9.8	12.8

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 1: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 20). Structural profile, EU-27, 2006

Main statistical findings

Structural profile

	Prodcom code	Production value (EUR million)	Rounding base (EUR million)	Volume of sold production (million)	Unit of volume	Rounding base (million)
Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood excluding windows, french-windows and doors, their frames/thresholds, parquet panels, shuttering for concrete constructional work - shingles, shakes	20.30.13.00	9 164	-	5 043.5	kg	-
Doors and their frames and thresholds of wood	20.30.11.50	8 723	-	123.1	units	-
Windows; French-windows and their frames of wood	20.30.11.10	7 731	-	52.4	units	-
Spruce wood (Picea abies Karst.), fir wood (Abies alba Mill.)	20.10.10.35	7 586	-	43.4	m ³	-
Prefabricated buildings of wood	20.30.20.00	7 337	-	-	-	-
Particle board, of wood	20.20.13.13	6 537	-	28.0	m ³	-

(1) Excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates; threshold of production value set at EUR 6 billion

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 2: Wood and wood products (CPA Division 20). Production of selected products, EU-27, 2007 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Wood and wood products	27 883	97 931	6 528	29.3	20.9
Sawmilling and planing of wood, impregnation of wood (1)	4 800	29 000	2 150	28.0	17.1
Veneer sheets; plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards	3 233	19 350	1 286	45.1	26.2
Builders' carpentry and joinery (1)	10 700	34 000	2 160	28.3	22.6
Wooden containers	1 882	7 717	415	30.1	22.2
Other products of wood; articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	2 370	8 546	522	22.5	17.7

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 3: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 20). Expenditure and productivity, EU-27, 2006

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	1.7	2.0	28.9	0.6	13.2	1.1	0.3	6.0	16.2	10.9	41.6	0.9	1.7	4.5
Persons employed	13.8	20.0	73.4	15.0	143.2	19.4	7.0	14.5	103.3	87.1	169.0	3.1	32.1	33.1
Turnover	3 526	373	3 330	2 182	23 583	1 135	1 257	770	11 298	13 715	18 051	187	1 371	810
Production	3 480	339	3 077	2 174	22 437	1 116	1 200	750	10 640	12 280	17 561	186	1 322	782
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 660	310	2 678	1 477	16 881	876	851	557	8 284	9 927	13 116	120	1 100	616
Value added	905	82	824	799	6 594	275	376	257	3 194	3 693	5 237	74	333	214
Personnel costs	465	15	416	587	4 253	156	230	169	2 112	2 759	2 736	51	151	135
Average personnel costs	38.1	1.9	8.6	39.6	32.7	8.2	33.7	19.8	22.8	32.8	24.7	20.2	4.7	4.6
Gross operating surplus	441	47	408	211	2 341	119	145	88	1 082	935	2 501	23	182	80
Gross investment	126	36	135	108	967	89	35	50	507	541	926	13	224	121
Apparent labour prod.	65.4	4.1	11.2	53.1	46.0	14.2	53.8	17.7	30.9	42.4	31.0	23.8	10.3	6.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	172.0	238.2	131.3	134.0	140.9	173.8	159.6	89.8	135.4	129.1	125.2	117.4	218.3	142.1
Gross operating rate	12.5	12.7	12.3	9.7	9.9	10.5	11.6	11.4	9.6	6.8	13.9	12.2	13.2	9.9
Investment rate	13.9	44.1	16.4	13.5	14.7	32.4	9.3	19.6	15.9	14.6	17.7	16.9	67.3	56.2
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	4.7	-	2.0	3.5	18.4	9.3	7.4	1.7	0.8	2.5	6.9	8.4	2.0
Persons employed	0.6	27.0	-	19.3	38.6	130.9	46.6	80.7	12.1	14.7	28.4	42.5	85.4	16.0
Turnover	181	1 031	-	2 850	7 130	5 222	3 661	1 945	718	711	7 593	9 362	11 029	3 332
Production	178	843	-	2 726	6 942	4 994	3 339	1 853	674	672	7 120	8 981	10 422	3 057
Purch. of goods & serv.	138	821	-	1 944	5 205	3 908	2 871	1 604	513	570	6 047	7 126	7 147	2 440
Value added	43	220	-	922	2 129	1 351	844	381	210	151	1 600	2 302	3 882	936
Personnel costs	24	149	-	639	1 243	574	528	204	152	87	1 031	1 461	2 449	867
Average personnel costs	41.4	6.1	-	37.5	35.0	5.3	11.8	2.6	13.9	6.0	37.1	38.5	30.5	44.0
Gross operating surplus	19	81	-	283	886	728	316	177	58	65	569	807	1 432	269
Gross investment	9	49	-	100	350	382	165	344	105	86	219	453	313	119
Apparent labour prod.	73.6	8.5	-	47.8	55.2	10.3	18.1	4.7	17.4	10.3	56.4	54.2	45.5	58.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	177.8	139.9	-	127.5	157.5	194.8	153.7	183.4	125.2	172.2	151.9	140.5	149.2	133.2
Gross operating rate	10.6	7.9	-	9.9	12.4	14.9	8.6	9.1	8.1	9.1	7.5	8.6	13.0	8.1
Investment rate	21.2	21.1	-	10.9	16.4	28.3	19.5	90.3	49.8	57.0	13.7	19.7	8.1	12.7

(1) Cyprus, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 4: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (NACE Division 20). Main indicators, 2006 (1)

There were 196.8 thousand enterprises across the EU-27 for which wood and wood products manufacturing (NACE Division 20) was their main activity. These enterprises generated EUR 37.2 billion of value added in 2006, a little under one half (47.5%) of the total value added generated in the wood and paper manufacturing sector. They also employed just over one and a quarter million people across the EU in 2006, about two thirds (64.0%) of the sectoral workforce.

Within the wood and wood products manufacturing sector, the largest activity at the NACE group level was the manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery (NACE Group 20.3), which includes the manufacture of wooden goods likes beams, rafters, door, windows and parquet flooring for the construction industry; it contributed EUR 16.4 billion of value added (44.1% of the total for wood and wood products manufacturing) and employed 579.0 thousand persons across the EU-27 (45.6% of the wood and wood products manufacturing workforce). The second largest activity, in terms of both value added and employment was that of sawmilling, planing and the impregnation of wood (NACE Group 20.1), which is the first stage in the processing of wood; this activity generated a little less than a quarter (23.1%) of EU-27 value added (EUR 8.6 billion) and employed about one in every four (24.2%) persons within the wood and wood products manufacturing workforce. The remaining third (32.7%) of value added generated across wood manufacturing, a combined EUR 12.1 billion, was generated through the manufacture of veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards (NACE Group 20.2), other products of wood (NACE Group 20.5) and wooden containers (NACE Group 20.4).

The wood and wood products manufacturing sector in Germany generated EUR 6.6 billion of value added in 2006, the largest contribution (17.7%) to the EU-27 total. A further two fifths (43.0%) of the value added generated across the EU-27's wood and wood products manufacturing sector came from the output of Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Spain. However, it was the [Baltic Member States](#) that were the most specialised in this activity. Indeed, in Latvia and Estonia wood and wood products manufacturing contributed almost 4% of the value added generated across their respective [non-financial business economies](#), which was a little more than five and a half times the average contribution made by these activities across the EU-27 as a whole.

Among the subsectors covered, the strongest rise in EU-27 output during the ten-year period through to 2007 was recorded for veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards (where growth averaged 3.4% per year in the EU-27). In contrast, there was a relatively sharp decline (-3.4% per year between 2000 and 2007) for the production of other wood products, articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials.

Against a background of progressive increases in the [output](#) of wood and wood products within the EU-27 (averaging 2.4% per year during the period 1997 to 2007), there were particularly high gains recorded in Luxembourg (12.4% per year), Poland (8.1% per year), Romania (6.3% per year), Latvia (5.8% per year) and Austria (5.7% per year).

Expenditure and productivity

Average [personnel costs](#) in the wood and wood products sector were relatively low in the EU-27, as they averaged EUR 20.9 thousand per employee in 2006, which was 23.7% less than for the whole of the wood and paper manufacturing sector. As a proportion of total [operating expenditure](#), however, personnel costs in the wood and wood products sector accounted for a slightly higher share (18.9%) than the corresponding figure for wood and paper manufacturing (17.9%).

Average personnel costs were particularly low in the sawmilling, planing and impregnation of wood subsector (EUR 17.1 thousand per employee) and the other wood products, articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials manufacturing subsector (EUR 17.7 thousand per employee). In the case of the other wood products, articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials manufacturing subsector, personnel costs nevertheless accounted for over one fifth (21.4%) of total operating expenditure, suggesting that this is a relatively low-wage, labour-intensive activity.

The apparent [labour productivity](#) of the wood and wood products manufacturing sector in the EU-27 was about one quarter (25.8%) less than the average recorded for the whole of the wood and paper manufacturing sector in 2006. There was a considerable spread, however, in apparent labour productivity levels; at one extreme, the manufacture of other wood products, articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials subsector reported that each person employed generated an average of EUR 22.5 thousand of added value, which was about half the level recorded within the veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards subsector (EUR 45.1 thousand per person employed).

With both average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity about a quarter less than across the wood and paper manufacturing sector as a whole, wood and wood products manufacturing recorded a wage-adjusted labour productivity ratio that was similar to that for the whole of wood and paper manufacturing (140.1% compared with 144.0% in 2006). Wage adjusted labour productivity ratios for both the manufacture of veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards subsector (172.0%) and the sawmilling, planing and impregnation of wood subsector (164.0%) were notably higher.

Data sources and availability

The main part of the analysis in this article is derived from [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#), including core, business statistics which are disseminated regularly, as well as information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, and the latest results from development projects.

Other data sources include the [PRODCOM](#) statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

Context

The multi-functional role of forests is an area of increasing global scrutiny. Wood is an important, renewable economic resource, while forests are increasingly recognised for the environmental role they play in climate regulation, biodiversity, air, soil and water quality, as well as their recreational function.

Building on the EU Forest Action Plan ([COM\(2006\) 302 final](#)) for 2007 to 2011 and its 18 key actions for sustainable forest management and the improved long-term competitiveness of its associated industries, the EU has been active in pushing for international commitment to end global forest cover loss by 2030 as part of a new 'forestry package'. This package includes proposals from the European Commission that look to address some of the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation in order to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss ([COM\(2008\) 645 final](#)), as well as laying down obligations for operators who place timber and timber products on the market ([COM\(2008\) 644 final](#)). These would include obliging market traders to certify that the timber and timber products they sell have been harvested according to the relevant laws of the country of origin. It is also proposed that a new global financial fund, known as the Global Forest Carbon Mechanism (GFCM), be made available to developing countries as a reward for emissions reductions achieved by taking action to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The EU's [Emissions Trading Scheme](#) would be a major source of funding for any GFCM, whereby EUR 2.5 billion could be provided to the fund by 2020 through 5% of auctioning revenues. Furthermore, those governments that sign-up to a global climate change deal could also be allowed to use so-called deforestation credits towards their individual CO2 reduction commitments.

These proposals, as well as an EU Forest Action plan could have implications for the diverse wood and paper manufacturing sector in the EU. In part, this may reflect the varied size structure of enterprises within the two subsectors: the pulp, paper and paper products subsector is dominated by large, multinational enterprises, many of which are in the Nordic Member States; whereas, the wood and wood products subsector is characterised by relatively small-scale enterprises that are predominantly privately-owned and serve local or national markets.

In January 2008, the [European Commission](#) released an energy and climate change package that includes a draft Directive on Renewable Energy Sources ([COM\(2008\) 19 final](#)). The Directive aims to achieve a 20% mandatory share of renewable energy (including at least 10% of transport fuel consumption from biofuels, which would include timber and woodchips) in final energy consumption by 2020. This has led to some concerns about growing wood shortages and resultant price rises for the EU's wood and paper sector. The [European Commission's Enterprise Directorate-General](#) hopes the EU's woodworking industries will be able to better compete in the future through the promotion of greater skills, higher levels of training, innovation, the use of new technology and better networking between [small and medium-sized enterprises](#) in order to improve supply and distribution chains.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Structural business statistics \(t_sbs\)](#)

Database

- [Structural business statistics \(sbs\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Structural business statistics](#)

Other information

- [Communication COM\(2006\) 302 final](#) on an EU Forest Action Plan

- [Proposal for a Directive COM\(2008\) 19 final](#) on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
- [Proposal for a Regulation COM\(2008\) 644 final](#) laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market
- [Communication COM\(2008\) 645 final](#) - Addressing the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss

See also

- [Forestry statistics](#)
- [Manufacture of wood and wood products statistics - NACE Rev. 2](#)

Short-term statistics; tourism

Short-term business statistics introduced

Short-term business statistics, often simply called short-term statistics and abbreviated as STS, describe the most recent developments of the economies of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and its Member States. STS indicators are important tools for formulating and monitoring the economic and monetary policy of the EU and the [euro area](#) ; they are in great demand by the [European Commission](#) and [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#) , national governments and central banks, companies and financial markets.

STS indicators are generally published with a monthly frequency. They cover the 27 EU Member States, but also provide aggregate data for the EU and the euro area. In order to be relevant and to reflect current developments with short delays, STS focus on four major domains (industry, construction, retail trade and other services), for which the following indicators or variables are compiled:

- Industry:
 - [Production](#)
 - Turnover (domestic and non-domestic)
 - [New orders](#) (domestic and non-domestic) (The publication of this indicator was discontinued with the end of the reference year 2011.)
 - Number of persons employed
 - Hours worked
 - Gross wages and salaries
 - [Output prices \(domestic and non-domestic\)](#)
 - [Import prices](#)
- Construction:
 - Production (of buildings and of civil engineering)
 - Number of persons employed
 - Hours worked
 - Gross wages and salaries
 - [Construction costs \(material costs wage costs\)](#)
 - [Construction permits](#)
- Retail trade and repair:
 - Turnover
 - Number of persons employed
 - [Deflator](#) of sales
- Other services:
 - Turnover
 - Number of persons employed
 - [Services producer price index \(SPPI\)](#)

These four domains are defined in relation to the general classification of economic activities, the [NACE Rev.2](#) (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, second revision). For STS purposes industry covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water-supply and similar businesses. Construction covers residential and non-residential buildings and civil engineering. Retail trade covers total retail trade with the exception of cars and motorcycles. Other services cover a diverse array of activities such as sales of motor vehicles, transport, information and communication and business services but not financial services.

Smaller countries generally do not report data in the same level of detail as bigger countries. Moreover, not all activities listed in the NACE Rev. 2 under the headings industry, construction, retail trade/repair and services

are fully reflected in all STS indicators.

STS indicators represent the general economic trend in the form of indices ([time series](#)), i.e. they show the changes of a variable (production, turnover etc.) over time but not the absolute amount or monetary value of the variable. Generally STS indices have a fixed base year. The index value for any given period in a time series represents the change of the underlying variable compared to a single fixed base which is the same for all indices in that time series. In order to reflect structural changes in the economies the base year is adjusted every five years.

In line with the principle of subsidiarity, STS indicators for Member States are calculated by the national statistical institutes. Depending on the specific situation in a country, data may come from from different sources (usually surveys and administrative data). Where necessary to ensure comparability, data transmitted to [Eurostat](#) are adjusted so they fit into a common and harmonized methodological framework. It should be noted that national indicators published by Eurostat according to this common methodology are not necessarily identical to the results published by national statistical institutes for national purposes.

Economies (e.g. a single country, the European Union or the euro area) do not develop in a linear way. Over a [business cycle](#) periods of strong growth change with periods of stagnation or even periods of negative growth. The [analysis of time series](#) of the economic development aims at identifying the various components of the economic development, i.e. wants to find out to what extent changes in a time series follow a stable long term [trend](#) , whether they are a cyclical development around a trend, whether they are a result of seasonal influences or to what extent they are irregular und unpredictable.

The various indicators covered by STS do not represent the general economic development in a synchronised way. Some indicators such as the new orders move ahead of changes in the overall economic conditions ([leading indicator](#)), some, like production, move largely in parallel with it ([coincident indicator](#)) and some, like employment, only change when the general conditions have already altered ([lagging indicator](#)).

In order to increase comparability between different periods time series are adjusted for [calendar effects](#) ([working-day adjustment](#)) and seasonal effects ([seasonal adjustment](#)). Without such adjustments a figure for May (a month with many public holidays) might wrongly indicate a decline of economic activity. Similarly a comparison between countries, e.g. between Sweden (holidays in June) and France (holidays in August) could be misleading.

The legal base for the European short-term business statistics is [Regulation 1165/98](#) , as amended by [Regulation 1158/2005](#) and other implementing and amending regulations.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Quarterly panorama of European business statistics](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)

- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Short-term business statistics - legal base

This article gives an overview of the legal texts underlying the calculation and dissemination of [European Union \(EU\) short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) . It starts off with the first and most important one, [Council Regulation 1165/98](#) of 19 May 1998, the so-called STS Regulation.

Since 1998 many aspects of the STS Regulation have been amended in subsequent Regulations (see below), but a major change took place in 2005 with [Regulation 1158/2005](#)

Basis: the 1998 STS Regulation

[Regulation 1165/98](#) in its present form outlines as a general aim the establishment of a common European framework for the analysis of the [business cycle](#) by collecting information on the supply and demand, on production factors and prices (article 1).

It defines and limits the principal scope of STS by stipulating that STS shall cover market activities of [statistical units](#) in mining, quarrying, manufacturing, wholesale, retail trade, services, and several other economic sectors which are identified by reference to the [Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community \(NACE rev. 2\)](#) (article 2) and how such a collection should take place. In particular it allows Member States to use different sources to obtain the data (article 4).

The Regulation also defines how often data have to be produced (periodicity, article 5) and in what detail (article 6 and annexes, see below). It prescribes that data are to be processed according to common rules to ensure comparability (article 7), how they are transmitted to the EU's statistical office [Eurostat](#) (article 8) and how confidentiality of sensitive data is guaranteed (article 9). The Regulation demands that national statistical authorities ensure the quality of the data (i.e. that they truly reflect real developments, article 10) and that the [weighting](#) system of indicators is renewed every five years (article 11).

Apart from such strictly statistical issues the STS Regulation also deals with a number of procedural questions. It demands the publication of a manual at regular intervals (article 12) and also the presentation of regular reports on the costs and benefits of STS (article 14). Transition periods during which new STS rules have to be implemented must not be longer than five years (article 13). Concrete implementing measures are decided with a special committee procedure regulating the roles of the [European Commission](#) and the Member States (articles 17, 18). The Regulation also ensures coordination within Member States (article 15) and foresees the possibility of pilot studies (article 16).

Annexes to the STS Regulation

Annexes A – D of [Regulation 1165/98](#) (article 3) stipulate in detail the specific requirements for the production of the statistical variables under the STS Regulation. The annexes provide detailed requirements as regards:

- scope (economic activities);
 - [observation unit](#) (statistical unit from which data are collected);
- list of variables;
- form (whether data are to be transmitted as an index, as absolute values, [seasonally adjusted](#) etc.);
 - [reference period](#) (monthly or quarterly data);
 - level of detail;
 - deadlines for data transmission (from Member States to Eurostat);
 - pilot studies;
 - first reference year;
 - transition period.

Policy backgrounds and historical overview

1998

The evolution of short-term statistics has followed that of European Union policies. For the first 40 years, most Community policies were structural and accordingly EU statistics mainly represented structural facts which also meant that they were in most cases only published annually or sometimes even less frequently. With the gradual development and implementation of the [economic and monetary union](#), short-term statistics were needed in order to manage monetary policy.

[Council Regulation 1165/98](#), the STS Regulation, established the legal basis for the production of short-term indicators for [manufacturing industry](#), construction, [retail trade](#) and services. The 1998 Regulation already provided most of the basic STS elements described above.

2001

In 2001 two important implementing measures for short-term statistics were adopted:

- [Regulation 586/2001](#) defined [main industrial groupings \(MIGs\)](#) for the purpose of short-term statistics;
- [Regulation 588/2001](#) provided more precise definitions for the variables covered by STS, e.g. production, turnover, sales etc.

2005

By the early 2000s, the European Commission and the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#) were focusing on short-term developments in the newly-created [single market](#) and the [euro area](#). It was clear that better data were needed. In addition, the ever-increasing importance of services in European economies could not remain largely unmeasured. In 2002 Eurostat started to take initiatives towards amending the STS Regulation, with two major objectives: to accelerate the transmission of data and to include output prices for services, missing in the 1998 Regulation. The STS Regulation was amended on 6 July 2005 with [Regulation 1158/2005](#) requiring Member States to provide a [service producer price index \(SPPI\)](#) (output price index for services) broken down by type of service, on a quarterly basis, from 2006 onwards (although there longer transition periods were foreseen for smaller countries). In addition to the output price index for services a new indicator for [industrial import prices](#) was introduced.

[Regulation 1158/2005](#) modified several articles of the 1998 STS Regulation. It also introduced the possibility of European sample schemes as one method to obtain the data for some of the variables under STS. The details for European sample schemes in the framework of STS were later set out more specifically in [Regulation 657/2007](#) of 14 June 2007 (see below).

2006-2009

- [Regulation 1503/2006](#) replaced [Regulation 588/2001](#) (see above) and provided new definitions of STS indicators. For the construction sector (annex B) the new orders received, new orders received for [building construction](#) and new orders received for [civil engineering](#) were deleted from the list of STS indicators.
- [Regulation 1502/2006](#) provided new rules with regard to derogations for individual Member States, in order to facilitate the introduction of the changes required by [Regulation 1158/2005](#).
- [Regulation 656/2007](#) amended [Regulation 586/2001](#) (see above) on main industrial groupings in order to take into account the transition from the classification of economic activities NACE Rev.1 to NACE Rev.2.
- [Regulation 657/2007](#) implemented rules for the use of European sample schemes in STS. European sample schemes could be used for the indicators industrial non-domestic new orders, industrial output prices of the non-domestic market and for industrial import prices.

- [Regulation 472/2008](#) specified a number of technical details related to the introduction of the new statistical classification of economic activities, NACE Rev. 2, into short-term statistics. These details included the first base year to be applied (2005), and the features of historical data recalculated in terms of NACE Rev. 2 (level of detail, form, first reference period, reference period)
- [Regulation 1178/2008](#) introduced further adaptations for European sample schemes with relation to the new economic classification.
- [Regulation 329/2009](#) introduced hours worked and gross wages and salaries for retail trade and services as new short-term statistics indicators (to be provided from 2013 onwards, with time series going back to at least 2010).

Other legal acts impacting STS

Some other Regulations, although not specifically drafted in the context of short-term statistics, nevertheless had important repercussions for their collection and calculation:

- [Regulation 696/93](#) of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community;
- [Regulation 1893/2006](#) of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains Text with EEA relevance.

Dedicated section

- [Short term business statistics](#)

See also

- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Short-term business statistics - observation units

A common definition of [observation units](#) (also called statistical units), i.e. the units about which data are collected, is a prerequisite for comparable European statistics. [Council Regulation \(696/93](#) of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community defines eight different types of statistical units.

Short-term business statistics use two of these types:

- for industry and construction the *kind-of-activity-unit (KAU)* ;
- for retail trade and services the *enterprise* .

The [short-term business statistics Regulation](#) foresees the possibility of exceptions: for industry and construction the enterprise might be used instead of the KAU for those enterprises with few persons employed in secondary activities.

Enterprise

An **enterprise** is an organisational unit producing goods or services which has a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making. An enterprise can carry out more than one economic activity and it can be situated at more than one location. An enterprise is not necessarily a sole legal unit but can be a group of legal units.

Kind-of-activity unit

The **kind-of-activity unit (KAU)** is a part of an enterprise. The KAU groups together all the offices, production facilities etc. of an enterprise which contribute to the performance of a specific economic activity defined at class level (four digits) of the European classification of economic activities ([NACE Rev. 2.](#)) For example a kind-of-activity unit might be the combination of all parts of a metal producing enterprise that produce copper (class 24.44 in NACE Rev. 2); within the same enterprise there might be another KAU consisting of those parts that produce aluminium (class 24.42 in NACE Rev. 2). In order to statistically subdivide enterprises into KAUs the enterprise's information system must be capable of indicating or calculating for each KAU at least the value of production, intermediate consumption, manpower costs, the operating surplus and employment and gross fixed capital formation.

The purpose of the KAU is to improve the homogeneity of statistical surveys by economic activity. In the above example, without the use of KAUs, it might be necessary to classify the enterprise either as a copper manufacturer or as an aluminium manufacturer. In such a way rather diverse enterprises might be considered to engage in the same economic activity which would make statistical results less clear and comparable.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Short term business statistics](#)

Publications

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics - Interpretation and Guidelines](#)

See also

- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Short-term business statistics - quality and scope

This article presents various quality aspects of [European Union \(EU\) short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) : their timeliness, scope, accuracy, reliability and various other quality indicators.

It is part of a set of [background articles](#) treating various methodological aspects of short-term business statistics.

Timeliness and punctuality

Indicator	Periodicity	STS-Regulation deadlines	Dissemination of EU totals
Industrial production	Monthly	40	42
Industrial output prices (domestic market)	Monthly	35	34
Industrial new orders	Monthly	50	55
Industrial import prices	Monthly	45	34
Production in construction	Monthly	45	49
Turnover in retail trade and repair	Monthly	30	35
Turnover in other services	Quarterly	60	61
Service output prices	Quarterly	90	n.a.
Building Permits	Quarterly	90	90

Table 1: Timeliness of short-term business statistics (days between end of reference period and data dissemination of European results)

For short-term statistics the early availability of data is of central importance. For five STS indicators results are published in a [monthly news release](#) between 35 and 55 days after the end of the reference period (e.g. data for retail trade turnover in July 2011 became available on 5 September 2011).

The [European regulation on short-term statistics](#) (also see [the article on the legal base](#)) already included deadlines for the delivery of national data to Eurostat . With the amending [Regulation 1158/2005](#) these deadlines have been considerably shortened for most indicators (see Table 1, 3rd column). Only few days are needed for the calculation and dissemination of European results, e.g. [aggregates](#) for [EU-27](#) or the [euro area](#) (see Table 1, last column). Users are informed well in advance about the publication dates of the news releases by the [release calendar](#) on the Eurostat website. In 2010, all dates announced in the calendar were met.

Scope and compliance

The [legal base for short-term business statistics \(STS\)](#) is [Regulation 1165/98](#) and subsequent modifying acts. Currently STS covers a total of [43 different indicators](#) , including [production](#) , turnover, prices and employment measures for four different areas of the economy (industry, construction, retail trade, services).

Member States' compliance with the short-term statistics Regulation in terms of reliability, timeliness, coherence and comparability is monitored by Eurostat every six months and shows a high level of compliance and constant improvement. Every three years the general quality of short-term business statistics is assessed and

the results are [reported to the European Parliament and the Council](#) .

Coherence and comparability

Regulation 1165/98 and related acts have introduced a set of common STS definitions which are applied by all Member States. The [methodological framework](#) established by the Regulation is continuously improved by mutual consultations and special thematically focused task forces. Methodologies do not have to be identical in Member States. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity Member States are free to decide on the most efficient and effective ways of collecting and processing data in order to take into account national differences, e.g. in size, economic structure and availability of administrative data. Eurostat also works together with other international organisations, especially the [OECD](#) , in order to increase the comparability of data and methods beyond the European Union.

Revisions

Indicator (seasonally adjusted growth rates)	Average difference between 1st and 2nd publication
Industrial production	0.1
Industrial output prices of the domestic market	0.0
Industrial new orders	-0.1
Production in construction	0.0
Volume of retail trade	0.1

Table 2: Size of revisions of STS indicators (difference between growth rates at first and second publication)

First results of short-term indicators are partly based on estimated and incomplete data. For this reason results change between first, second and even subsequent publications.

Over time survey results become more complete because missing or late respondents have been added. Other reasons why data are revised are [seasonal adjustment](#) , benchmarking, new and/or improved data sources, and corrections of errors or methodological changes. Nevertheless, the size of revisions of short term indicators is generally rather limited, especially at the aggregate EU level and for the euro area. Table 2 presents for the five short-term indicators published monthly in special [news releases](#) the changes between the first and the second publication of monthly growth rates (during the period from June 2007 until December 2010).

Accessibility and availability of metadata

All short-term statistics results are freely accessible on the Eurostat website in the the special section dedicated to short-term statistics. Comprehensive, targeted and detailed explanations of methodological issues (metadata) are also made available in various [STS publications](#) (Statistics in focus, Quarterly Panorama of European business statistics) and directly on the [Eurostat website](#) . The database STS sources provides detailed discussions of statistical processes, legal questions, confidentiality rules, data quality and description of national data collection methods. For a number of key indicators additional detailed methodological explanations are also available ([PEEs in focus](#)) .

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

Quality control

- [STS Quality reports to the European Parliament and the Council](#)
- [Quality control in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Short-term business statistics - revisions

Revisions are defined as "any change in a value of a statistic released to the public".

This article provides an overview of revisions and revision policy of [short-term business statistics](#) (STS). The first section presents the main reasons for revisions. The second section describes how the [European statistical system \(ESS\)](#) guidelines on revision policy have been implemented in short-term business statistics. Historical data on the revisions of short-term business statistics are presented in the third section. The article also provides some general conclusions on the quality of STS indicators revealed by the revision analysis.

Reasons for revising short-term business statistics

Routine revisions of short-term business statistics are necessary because of late incoming data, seasonal adjustment or regular benchmarking.

Methodological changes and changes of the reference and base year introduce **main revisions** that may be large in size but take place less frequently and regularly than routine revisions.

Correction of errors may take place at any moment.

- **Late data**

Short-term business statistics publish monthly and quarterly indicators within one to three months after the end of the reference period. To meet these deadlines STS requires early estimations which may have to be revised later when more complete data becomes available. Late data arrival can occur at least at two different levels.

1. Some respondents of statistical surveys in the [Member States](#) send their questionnaires after the national deadlines and the statistical authorities need to estimate the missing data when sending national data to [Eurostat](#). Later, the estimated values are replaced by the more complete data that are re-transmitted to Eurostat.
2. Eurostat often releases its first estimates at the time when some Member States' data are still missing. In short-term business statistics, small countries have often 15 days more time to prepare their national contributions. Later, when all countries have sent their data and some have even revised their first estimates, Eurostat revises the European aggregates.

- **Seasonal adjustment**

Short-term statistics are adjusted for [seasonal effects](#) in order to allow comparing month-on-month or quarter-on-quarter changes whenever indicators are subject to seasonal variation. (For example retail sales in December are always higher than in November because of Christmas shopping. To compare December sales with those of November, the regular impact of Christmas has to be removed from the data.)

The estimation of seasonal effects requires long time series. The mathematical models used to identify seasonal effects work in a way that a new observation can change the seasonal factors applied to the whole time series. Consequently, when the new seasonal factors are applied to the older data, the whole time series may need to be revised. Additionally, an annual (or more frequent) overhaul of seasonal adjustment models is needed to maintain the quality of the models. When models are changed, the adjusted time series are also revised.

- **Benchmarking**

Benchmarking (also called data confrontation or consolidation) is defined as the adjustment of (generally) higher frequency data to take account of more complete lower frequency results, which become available only later. Short-term statistics can be confronted with [structural business statistics](#), labour statistics or [national accounts](#)

. Structural business statistics are also used as the basis for the weights of economic activities within the Member States and for the weights of the countries when compiling the European aggregates of short-term business statistics. They are released more than a year after the end of the reference year, and this has an impact on the updates of weights of the short-term statistics. Furthermore, several countries use quarterly national accounts, for example in estimating the labour productivity that is used for compiling monthly production in construction on the basis of hours worked.

- **Methodological changes**

Methodological changes, including changes of definitions and classifications, are a trigger for major revisions. They cause statistics to be redefined so that the results for the old and the new time series are different, if they are even comparable at all. In the latter case, the users need to be informed about the break in series. Short-term business statistics are classified according to [Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community \(NACE\)](#) . In 2005, NACE rev. 1.1 was replaced by NACE rev. 2.0 which entailed revisions of those short-term statistics series where the structure of the classification changed.

Currently the replacement of the [Classification of types of construction \(CC\)](#) by NACE and [Classification of products by activity in the European Union \(CPA\)](#) for construction statistics is under discussion. This change would require the recompilation of some construction time series.

- **Changes in base and reference year**

Revisions can also be caused by changes to the base and reference year, which, together with new weighting systems, can alter the paths of time series. The current base and reference year 2005 (2006 for services producer prices) will be replaced by 2010 in the course of 2013. Changing the weighting system will affect also the growth rates of the European aggregates, if the weights of the different countries change considerably. The change of the reference year means that all values of the time series will be divided by the average of the new reference year. This will change the index levels for time series, but it will not have impact on the growth rates.

- **Corrections**

Alterations to the data may also stem from correcting errors. It is not possible to entirely rule out errors during the compilation process in the Member States and in Eurostat. The correction of such errors requires revisions of the published statistical results. The correction of Member States' data leads also to corrections of the European aggregates. Opposite to all other revisions presented above, corrections of errors cannot be planned in advance, but it is possible to inform the users on how errors are dealt with. Significant errors need to be corrected as soon as possible.

Indicator	N	Mean revision			Mean absolute revision			Range		
		t+15d	t+1M	Latest	t+15d	t+1M	Latest	t+15d	t+1M	Latest
Industrial production volume	37	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.5	3.5
Industrial producer prices (dom.)	37	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.1	5.2	3.7
Industrial import prices (extra-EU)	19	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.0	4.0	3.0
Production volume in construction	37	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.9	2.5	4.2	4.2	8.0
Retail trade sales volume	37	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	2.2
Services turnover	11	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.7	4.6
Services producer prices	Not enough data available for analysis because reporting started in 2006.									
Building permits:n° of dwellings	11	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	7.0	9.3	10.1
Building permits:useful floor area	11	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.2	2.1	2.5	1.0	8.9	9.2

Table 1: Summary EU-27 (EA-17 for extra-EU import prices) statistics of short-term PEEIs between January 2009 and 2012 (working day adjusted data)



Figure 1: Revision tracks EU-27 industrial production volume 2012 (seasonally adjusted data)

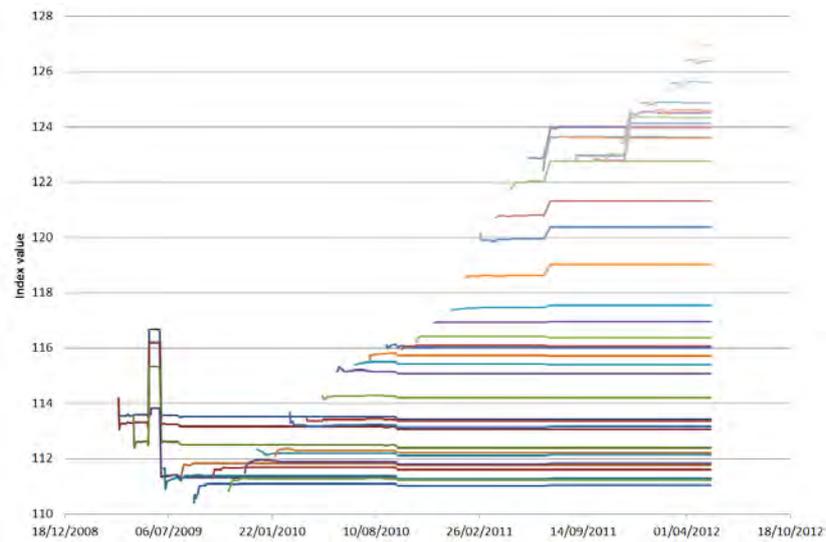


Figure 2: Revision tracks EU-27 domestic industrial producer prices 2012 (unadjusted data)

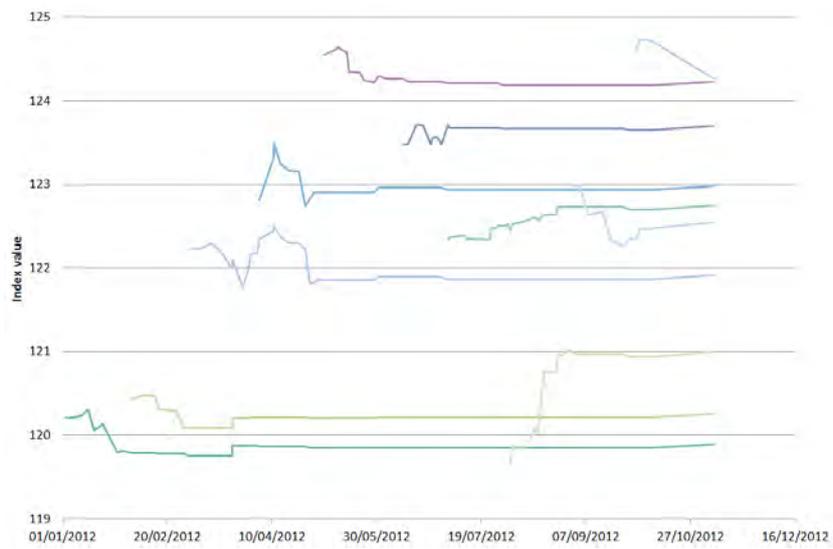


Figure 3: Revision tracks EA-17 import prices of manufactured products from outside the euro area 2012(unadjusted data)

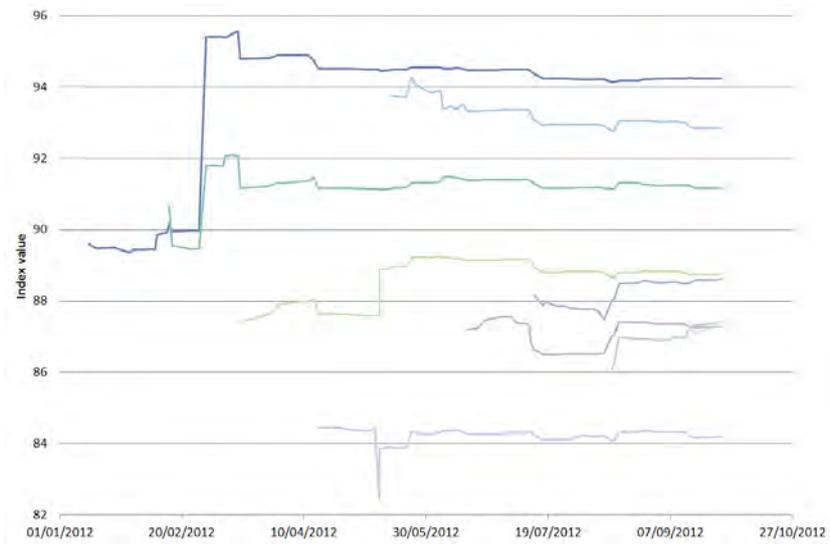


Figure 4: Revision tracks EU-27 production in construction 2012 (seasonally adjusted data)



Figure 5: Revision tracks EU-27 volume of sales in retail trade 2012 (seasonally adjusted data)



Figure 6: Revision tracks EU-27 services turnover 2012 (seasonally adjusted data)

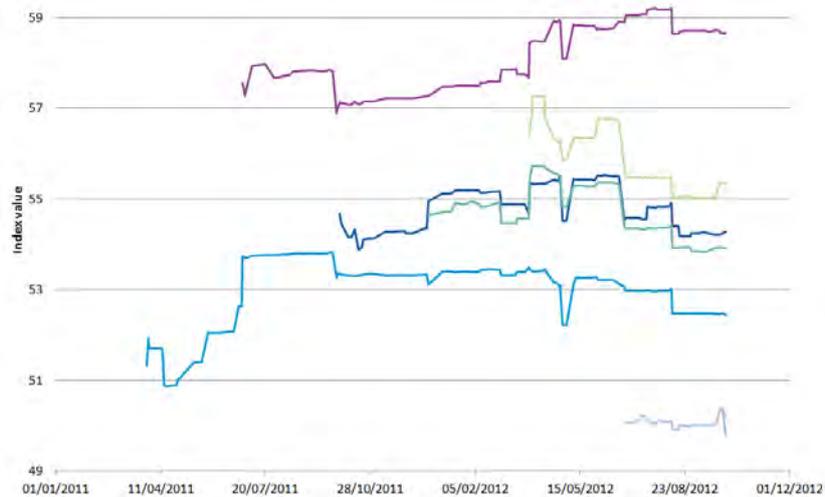


Figure 7a: Revision tracks EU-27 building permits in terms of number of new residential buildings 2012 (seasonally adjusted data)



Figure 7b: Revision tracks EU-27 building permits in terms of useful floor area 2012 (seasonally adjusted data)

Release and revision policy of short-term business statistics

In the past all STS data, including the [EU](#) and [euro area](#) aggregates, were revised whenever additional information from national statistical authorities became available. This procedure resulted in almost daily - although usually small - revisions since Member States sent their data on different days to Eurostat. In February 2012 the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) approved guidelines on how to deal with the various types of revisions for the [Principal European economic indicators \(PEEIs\)](#) , see below.

For short-term business statistics, the following changes were implemented as of October 2012:

- European aggregates are generally released and revised only once per month. This new policy is applied for all Principal European economic indicators (PEEIs), for the industrial turnover indicator and for the retail trade turnover indicator.
- Presently continuous revisions are still applied for all STS labour input indicators (numbers of persons employed, hours worked, gross wages and salaries) and for construction costs and construction prices.

- National data are revised whenever new information becomes available.

The [calendar with the STS release dates](#) is published on the Eurostat website. For indicators subject to a [monthly news release](#), the European aggregates are revised on the same dates.

For other STS [PEEIs](#), industrial turnover and retail trade turnover, the release and revision dates are identical and lie within a few working days after the end of the deadline for new data transmissions from the Member States. Hence data releases and revisions always take place in the beginning of each month.

The new revision policy concerns only routine revisions. Detected errors in national data or in European aggregates are corrected immediately and an error report is released.

Users will be informed about the forthcoming major revisions (e.g. due to methodological changes) in news releases and on Eurostat's website before the event takes place.

Revisions of STS PEEIs - Main statistical findings

In order to monitor the economic and financial development of the Euro area so-called Principal European economic indicators (PEEIs) have been selected. Eight of these 22 indicators are provided by STS:

- [industrial production](#) (volume)
- domestic industrial producer prices
- [industrial import prices](#)
- [production in construction](#) (volume)
- volume of sales in retail trade
- services turnover
- [services producer prices](#)
- [building permits](#) indicators (number of dwellings and useful floor area).

In this section, the following characteristics related to revisions are described for the above indicators (except for services producer prices):

- mean revision
- mean absolute revision
- range (difference between the biggest positive and smallest negative revision)
- revision tracks plotting the path of individual observations after their first release.

Mean revisions should be zero or close to zero. This means that upward and downward revisions cancel each other out and that there is no bias, i.e. that early releases are not systematically higher or lower than later releases.

Mean absolute revisions should be small in comparison with the revised data (e.g. an index or a growth rate). High mean absolute revisions indicate poor accuracy of early releases - even if mean revisions are small and there is no tendency to over or underestimate.

The **range of revisions** represents the difference between the largest and the smallest revisions of different observations.

The following revision analyses are based on index levels since spring 2009, i.e. after the implementation of the NACE rev. 2.0 classification. The figures show the most recent developments, starting from the beginning of 2012 for the monthly data and from the beginning of 2011 for the quarterly. In the figures, each line

shows the development of an individual observation after its first release. An observation is the value of the index in a reference period.

Table 1 reveals bias and volatility of some short-term statistics PEEIs. In the following graphs, the revisions tracks will be used to explain the results of Table 1.

The index of **industrial production** shows some variations after the first release of the data (Figure 1). After the change of the seasonal adjustment method from direct to geographically indirect in March 2012, the revisions of the **EU-27** aggregates have become quite moderate.

Compared to industrial production volume, **domestic industrial producer prices** (Figure 2) show very smooth revision tracks. The initial releases are generally not revised at all. The only exception was a short period in 2009 when the NACE rev. 2.0 was still being implemented at the same time as the new base year 2005.

The big revisions of **extra-EU industrial import prices** (Table 1) can be explained by the fact that Italy started providing this indicator only in December 2011. With its first data delivery, time series going back to 2005 were transmitted. As one of the big euro area countries, Italy has high weight in the **EA-17** aggregates. Consequently, the euro area aggregates were revised systematically downwards for the whole period. Otherwise industrial import prices show generally a stable development after the early revisions following the first release (Figure 3).

In the case of the index of **production in construction (volume)** (Figure 4), there was a systematic increase of all index values in March 2012. This was a result of the change in the aggregation practice that took place at the same time as the change of the seasonal adjustment method: the monthly estimates based on the smaller countries' quarterly data were removed from the total and the monthly index is currently calculated on the basis of the true monthly data only. For this reason, the +2.3 index point change only appears in Table 1 when comparing the first and the latest values.

Volatility was identified as the major deficiency of the index of production in construction (volume) in the EFC's status report of 2008. Eurostat organised a task force in 2010-2011 that issued a report with recommendations aiming at improving the quality of IPC (Guidelines for compiling the monthly index of production in construction). The compilation of the index of production in construction was generally identified as a challenging task. Several countries have started the implementation of the guidelines in their production systems, but the results will not be immediately visible.

Compared to the volume measures of production in industry and construction, the **volume of sales in retail sales** appears to behave very well (Figure 5). Some revisions can be observed in the months following the initial release but afterwards the values seem to stabilise. The range of revisions is the smallest of all STS PEEIs (Table 1).

Services turnover (excluding turnover in retail trade) does not show significant bias, but there appear to be two level shifts of the series in the middle and at the end of 2011 (Figure 6).

The delay of the information from **building permits** authorities to statistical authorities in several Member States is the main reason for the erratic behaviour of the building permits indicators (Figures 7a and 7b). Some reporting countries used to report building permits, in particular in terms of useful floor area, on the basis of incomplete administrative data. Later, when all administrative records were available, the data were revised upwards. In Table 1 this appears as positive bias close to 2 index points. Both indices on building permits used to be very volatile in the first months after the data release. Building permits are based on administrative data in all Member States and they are most often collected by municipalities or regional authorities granting the permits. Eurostat is currently looking for ways to improve the quality of the building permits indicators in cooperation with the Member States.

Conclusion

Outside the major revisions, the short-term statistics price indicators are generally rather stable after the first months following the initial release. However, but volume indices of production in industry and construction and the building permits indicators show some volatility - even long after their first release.

When big countries revise their data, the European aggregates are also revised and this can be observed in the revision tracks of the European main aggregates. The major methodological changes, for example the change of classifications, the base year or the seasonal adjustment method understandably introduce revisions to the entire length of the concerned time series.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [ESS guidelines on revision policy for PEEIs](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Short-term business statistics - seasonal adjustment methods

As of 1 March 2012 Eurostat changed the method for seasonal adjustment of European Union (EU) short-term statistics (STS) data from a direct to an indirect approach. This article describes and compares the two different approaches and outlines their respective advantages and possible shortcomings. It also provides a short overview about the various types of data adjustments used in short-term statistics and a brief explanation of seasonal adjustment techniques.

Note that in this article the terms "direct" and "indirect" refer to the *geographical* dimension of the STS data, i.e. the way in which national data are aggregated to European data. In another context direct and indirect methods might be used, for instance, to aggregate data from sub-industry level to industry level etc.

Adjustment of short-term statistics data

Eurostat publishes national and European short-term statistics indicators of the following types:

- gross data (g), i.e. data without any adjustment;
- **working-day adjusted** data (wa) in which calendar effects (leap years, public holidays, different number of Saturdays and Sundays between months etc.) have been removed;

Gross data = residual + trend + seasonal component + calendar component

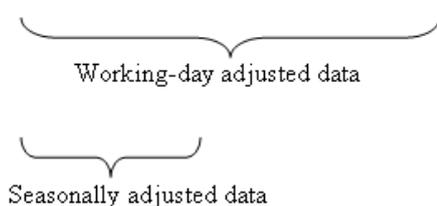


Figure 1: Components of an STS time series

- seasonally adjusted data (sa) in which not only calendar effects have been removed but also seasonal effects (e.g. the effect of summer holidays on production or Christmas shopping on retail turnover);
- **trend** data (t).

The mathematical models for the various adjustments are rather complex and cannot be described here (well-known seasonal adjustment programmes are for example TRAMO-SEATS or Census-X12 ARIMA). Generally it can be said that one important aspect for the quality of the adjustment is that the residual component of the gross data is rather small, or in other words that most of the development of a **time series** is either explained by a trend, by seasonal effects or by calendar effects.

STS requirements

Generally, the **STS Regulation** does not oblige **Member States** to transmit seasonally adjusted data to Eurostat but only requires working-day adjusted data.

With few exceptions, seasonally adjusted data are calculated by Eurostat for all countries and for all data series. However, in a number of cases Member States calculate their own seasonally adjusted data and transmit them on a voluntary basis to Eurostat. Where this happens, Eurostat publishes the national results in order to

avoid discrepancies between European published data and nationally published data.

To calculate European aggregates from the national data several approaches are possible. In this article the two cases used by Eurostat are discussed: a direct approach (used until March 2012) and an indirect approach (used as of March 2012).

Indirect approach and direct approach of seasonal adjustment

Indirect approach (as of March 2012)

In the indirect approach seasonally adjusted European aggregates are calculated as follows:

- where national seasonally adjusted time series are available (see above), these are used;
- where seasonally adjusted series are not available they are calculated by Eurostat;
- these seasonally adjusted series for the EU-Member States (or the Euro area) are then weighted and combined to yield an aggregate European time series.

The approach is called indirect because the seasonally adjusted European aggregate is not seasonally adjusted itself but is based on national inputs which have been adjusted before the aggregation.

Direct approach (until March 2012)

In the direct approach the national time series (either working-day adjusted or gross data) were first weighted and aggregated and the seasonal adjustment is then performed directly on the European aggregate.

Table 1: Industrial Production Index – Total Industry, July 2011

	Working-day adjusted index	Weights (%)	Index * Weight	Different seasonal adjustments	Seasonally adjusted index	Index * Weight
Germany	114.6	44.5	51.0	—SA _{DE} →	115.4	51.4
Spain	89.5	13.0	11.6	—SA _{ES} →	83.8	10.9
France	94.3	20.6	19.4	—SA _{FR} →	95.2	19.6
Italy	98.9	21.9	21.7	—SA _{IT} →	89.3	19.6
Indirect			103.7	— / →		∑ = 101.5
Direct			103.7	—SA _{aggregate} →		99.8

Table 1: Example - direct and indirect seasonal adjustment

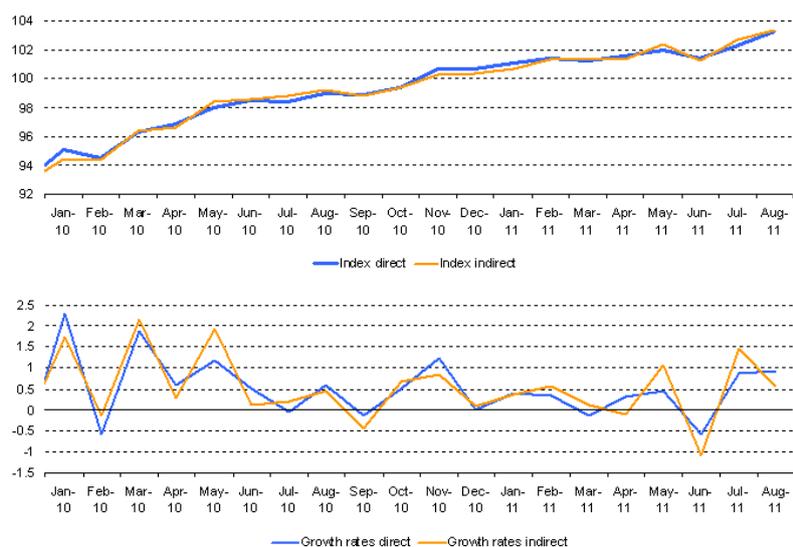


Figure 2: EU-27 Industrial production, index and growth rate, differences between direct and indirect seasonal adjustment

Table 1 illustrates the two methods with a simplified example for the industrial production index in July 2011. According to the indirect method the value of the index is 101.5 which is the weighted sum of the independently seasonally adjusted values for Germany, Spain, France and Italy. According to the direct method the value for the index is 99.8 which is calculated from the working-day adjusted weighted index for the four countries with a model that is specific for the aggregate of these four countries.

Benefits and shortcomings of the approaches

The indirect approach has several advantages.

- (Seasonally adjusted) European averages are fully consistent with national seasonally adjusted data. Where e.g. seasonally adjusted national data and European aggregates are published in the same tables, users can check the consistency by weighting and adding up the data for the Member States. This is not the case with the direct approach. Consistent national and European data entail greater credibility of the results.
- Generally Member States are obliged to transmit working-day adjusted data to Eurostat (see STS requirements). The indirect adjustment approach used for the calculation of European working-day adjusted aggregates. Using the same approaches for working-day adjustment and seasonal adjustment thus creates greater consistency.
- If new European aggregates have to be calculated (because the composition of the European Union or the [euro area](#) changes, for instance) it is not necessary to define new seasonal adjustment specifications for the new aggregate, only a new [weighting](#) scheme would have to be developed.
- National statistical institutes have more detailed information available which they can employ for the calculation of their seasonal adjustment. Using these data as input can be expected to lead to higher quality in the European aggregates than using one single European adjustment method on the aggregated input data.
- One advantage of a direct approach is that for each data series the optimal adjustment method can be found which takes into account specific aspects of this series. In that way the residual component of the data series can be minimised and most of the development of the series can be explained by trend, seasonal effects of calendar effects (see above).
- A direct approach can also have advantages when the various methods for seasonal adjustment that are used by the Member States are very diverse. In such a case the indirect approach would add up national

results which are not comparable due to different methods for seasonal adjustment. The development of the European aggregates could then be difficult to interpret.

Quantitative comparison

Which method – direct or indirect – is better cannot be decided a priori but depends on the circumstances (see above). For most European STS-indicators the quantitative differences between the two approaches are not very big.

Figure 2 shows the recent development of the [EU-27 industrial production index](#) calculated with the direct and the indirect method. For the indices differences are marginal. For the respective growth rates however differences can be observed. The advantage of the indirect method of guaranteeing consistency between European aggregates and national results is therefore of particular importance for the growth rates.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
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Construction cost index overview

Data from November 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

The construction costs index (CCI) (sometimes also referred to as “construction factor price index” or a “construction input price index”) is a [European Union \(EU\) business cycle](#) indicator showing the trend in the costs incurred by contractors in the construction of [buildings](#) . The CCI presents the total costs for new buildings. In addition, an index for material costs and an index for labour costs are available. Material and labour costs represent the most important cost components for construction.

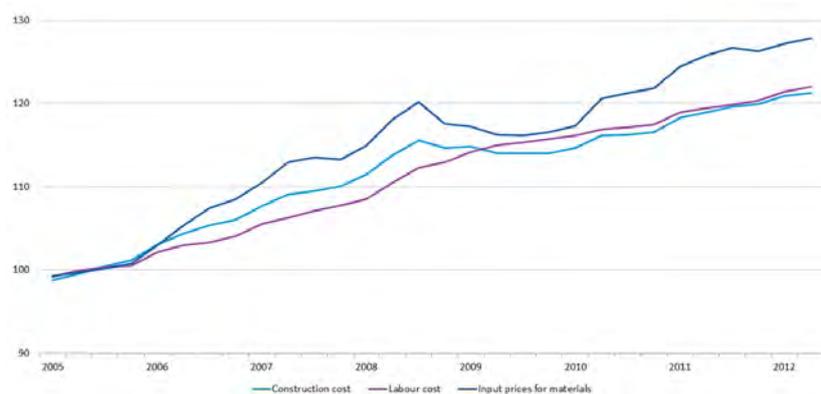


Figure 1: EU-27 quarterly construction cost index and its components for new residential buildings, quarterly gross data (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_copi_m)

Main statistical findings

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.4	0.3	1.5	2.8
EA-17	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	0.1	1.9	3.3
Belgium	2.9	4.9	4.5	2.5	-1.1	0.0	3.9
Bulgaria	8.3	5.6	7.7	12.3	10.9	-0.3	1.9
Czech Republic	3.8	2.1	4.8	3.5	-0.3	1.2	1.7
Denmark	2.4	4.7	6.4	2.9	-0.4	1.1	3.6
Germany	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.1	3.4
Estonia	6.2	10.5	12.7	3.5	-8.5	-2.6	3.5
Ireland	8.7	9.6	1.7	-7.7	-9.9	0.5	-2.2
Greece	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	-0.3	1.8	1.0
Spain	4.6	6.9	5.0	4.7	1.0	2.5	3.8
France	2.3	5.3	4.6	5.5	0.4	2.7	4.0
Italy	4.0	2.8	3.6	3.8			
Cyprus	4.5	5.0	5.0	8.0	0.8	3.2	3.6
Latvia	11.8	19.5	31.6	15.6	-6.2	-9.0	4.3
Lithuania	8.3	10.7	16.1	9.5	-14.5	-4.8	3.8
Luxembourg	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.4	0.8	2.6
Hungary	3.3	6.2	7.2	7.5	3.0	-0.4	1.0
Malta							
Netherlands	1.4	3.2	4.0	4.3	0.3	0.6	1.9
Austria	2.1	4.6	4.5	5.2	0.6	3.2	2.3
Poland	3.0	1.5	6.6	6.8	0.2	-0.1	1.0
Portugal	2.0	3.0	3.4	5.2	-0.6	1.8	1.6
Romania	14.3	11.1	10.2	16.2	1.5	1.9	9.2
Slovenia	4.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	-2.8	6.6	4.2
Slovakia	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.8	2.0	0.0	0.7
Finland	3.4	3.8	5.9	3.9	-1.1	1.1	3.3
Sweden	3.9	5.1	6.1	4.9	2.0	2.5	
United Kingdom	6.1	4.7	3.5	5.7	0.8	0.2	1.4
Norway	3.4	3.7	7.4	5.7	2.3	3.2	3.6
Turkey	9.9	16.0	8.3	13.6	-4.3	5.8	12.4

Table 1: Annual growth rates, construction cost indices for new residential buildings, gross data (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_copi_a)

Between 2005 and mid-2008 construction costs (for [residential buildings](#)) increased relatively steadily in the [EU-27](#) with an annual rate of around 4.4% (Figure 1). In the third quarter of 2008 the index began to fall and reached its lowest level of 114.0 one year later. In the last quarter of 2009 the index started to increase again. Less than one year later it regained the level it had displayed before the crisis. The development of the construction cost index was mainly influenced by the material cost component, while the labour cost component continued to grow even during the crisis - although at a somewhat slower pace than before.

Table 1 provides the annual growth rates for the EU-27 and its Member States for the period between 2005 and 2011. With few exceptions the EU countries display a development that is broadly similar to the one that can be found for the EU [aggregate](#) . Differences can be found in the timing and the size of the decrease of the cost index. The construction cost index for residential buildings started to fall first in Ireland (but note that in Ireland the cost index is approximated by a price index, see below), in the other countries this development occurred only several months later. The reductions of the cost index were strongest in Ireland and in the [Baltic States](#) . In a number of countries the rates of change in 2008 and 2009 remained positive although much lower than in the first half of the period under observation.

Data sources and availability

Data collected by Member States are transmitted to [Eurostat](#) as an index, with the year 2005 as base year. The [Short-term statistics Regulation \(STS-R\) 1165/98](#) calls for quarterly indices on construction costs for new residential buildings, excluding residences for communities. Data are revised when additional information from national statistical authorities becomes available. In general, no special surveys are undertaken in order to calculate the construction cost index since it is possible to use other indices that are already available from different sources.

The weighting for aggregating this index between Member States is generally turnover in building construction and is derived from information obtained from [structural business statistics](#) or other statistics.

Countries that do not have data on construction cost may use construction producer prices (construction output prices) as an approximation. Countries following this praxis are Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. For some countries (the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and Austria) both indicators, construction costs and construction producer prices (construction output prices) are available. In general both indicator display almost the same developments.

Context

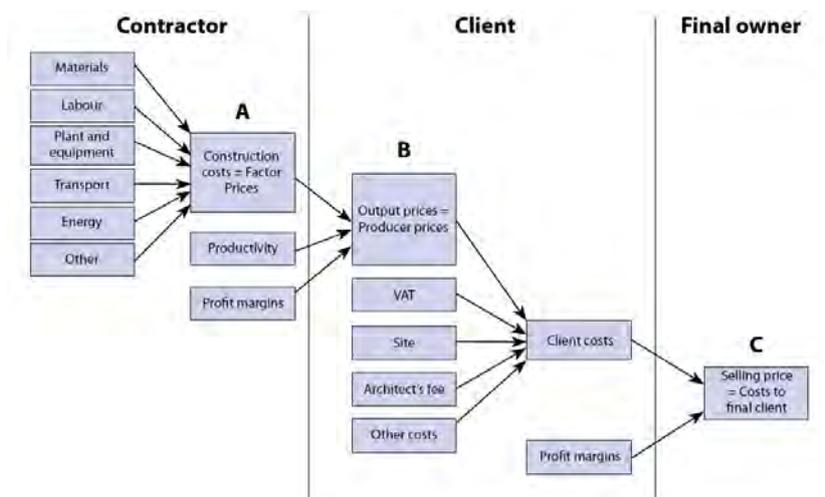


Figure 2: Construction cost index

	Sources
Materials	Price lists, Producer Price Index, Statistical offices of trade chambers, Wholesale prices
Labour	Collective agreements, Labour cost survey
Equipment	Producer Price Index for machinery
Energy	Producer Price Index, Wholesale price index

Table 2: Sources for the construction cost index

The CCI provides important additional aspects to the information provided by other construction data. The CCI measures developments from the points of views of the building contractors. It reflects the prices that they have to pay for the input factors in the construction process (see A in Figure 2). The cost index therefore has to be distinguished from the [producer price index](#) for construction (also called output price index) which are seen from the point of view of the contractors' clients. The producer price index/output price index (see B) shows the development of prices paid by the client to the contractor. These two indices can be distinguished from the "selling price index" (item C) which measures changes in the prices paid by the final owner of the output to the client. It includes the price of the land, architect's fees and client's margins.

The CCI measures the relationship between the costs, at constant technology and constant input mix, that are associated with the implementation of a fixed amount of construction work. This type of index is different from a producer price index, which measures movements in prices charged to clients of construction work. This is especially true when the price index is calculated from tender prices, which can vary from time to time and place to place depending on the state of competition and market conditions. Producer price indices include

changes both in productivity and in the contractor's margins. This corresponds to item B in Figure 2.

The CCI is made up of aggregated price indices for materials, labour costs and other types of costs. The aggregation takes into account the relative [weights](#) for the different cost components. The component costs index (material costs and labour costs) shows the price developments of production factors used in the construction industry. Plant and equipment, transport, energy and other costs are also components of the construction costs. Architect's fees are not part of the construction costs. The material costs index is generally calculated using materials prices and should be based on actual prices rather than list prices. They should also be based on a sample of products and suppliers. Prices are exclusive of [VAT](#). The labour cost index for the construction sector should cover wages and salaries and social security charges for all persons employed in the construction sector. Social security charges include statutory [social contributions](#) payable by the employer as well as collectively agreed, contractual and voluntary social contributions payable by the employer and also [imputed social contributions](#) (social benefits paid directly by the employer). It is assumed that neither the construction method nor the building organisation have undergone any change, and consequently the calculations take no account of factors such as [productivity](#) improvements, more efficient utilisation of materials, etc. which may influence cost trends. Changes in the profit margins, which also affect a producer price index, have not been taken into account either. The coverage of this indicator is limited only by the [Classification of types of construction \(CC\)](#).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [A decade and more of monthly construction statistics, Statistics in focus 129/2007](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (t_sts_cons)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (sts_cons)

New residential buildings - prices index (sts_cons_pri)

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- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
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- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Construction permit index overview

Data from July 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

The indices for building permits are [business cycle](#) indicators providing an indication of the future activity of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) construction sector.

[Short-term statistics](#) provide two types of indices for building permits. The so-called "dwelling index" simply reflects the evolution of the number of [dwellings](#) . A second indicator, the "floor area index" reflects the development of the useful floor area for which the building permits are issued (where the useful floor area cannot be ascertained, an alternative size measure may be used).

The building permits index for the number of permits covers one-dwelling [residential buildings](#) and residential buildings with two or more dwellings but not residential buildings for communities (e.g. residences for the elderly) (see [Classification of types of construction \(CC\)](#)). The building permits index of useful floor area covers all types of residential buildings and also other buildings, for example hotels, shops, warehouses, industrial buildings, schools and hospitals.



Figure 1: Construction permits (number and floor area) 2000-2011, seasonally adjusted, EU-27, (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_cobp_q)

	Residential buildings, except residences for communities													
	Number of dwellings						m2 of useful floor area							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	49.6	7.5	1.9	10.8	-22.8	97.9	-29.6	45.7	11.5	-23.3	38.4	-24.7	102.4	-34.9
EA-17	14.5	9.7	-3.2	-0.7	-31.8	-20.8	1.0	17.4	11.2	-5.1	1.1	-24.1	-20.3	-6.9
Belgium	4.5	5.9	-9.7	-26.7	-22.9	2.8	0.7	4.1	5.3	-9.4	-26.3	-19.7	-1.4	1.4
Bulgaria	5.2	5.9	-10.2	-25.0	-22.5	-3.9	4.0	4.5	5.1	-10.4	-24.8	-21.9	-3.9	4.1
Czech Republic	14.2	3.3	-12.0	-3.5	-13.2	11.5	-9.8	13.0	2.7	-11.7	-2.8	-11.8	8.1	-10.4
Denmark	54.6	61.4	20.9	-23.1	-59.3	-36.3	-14.5	45.7	44.6	19.3	-16.6	-59.0	-37.8	-8.4
Germany	4.9	8.7	2.1	0.2	-17.2	-23.5	-1.2	-2.2	8.3	5.1	1.2	-15.6	-20.2	-2.6
Estonia	24.1	0.5	-34.1	-36.3	-50.5	92.9	-15.5	30.3	12.6	-31.6	-28.3	-43.4	56.1	-17.0
Ireland	-10.5	2.4	-27.6	-5.4	3.0	6.4	21.4	-11.5	2.4	-29.4	-4.3	2.8	6.2	21.6
Greece	-2.7	40.4	-30.9	-38.6	-61.8	23.7	9.5	-2.2	42.5	-23.6	-39.4	-54.9	4.4	8.3
Spain	-2.3	-20.7	7.2	-20.0	-40.1	-54.4	-37.0	2.9	-15.8	10.1	-19.5	-39.9	-51.7	-30.8
France	69.1	-39.7	-18.8	-23.2	-25.5	-16.2	-45.4	66.9	-36.9	-17.5	-24.4	-22.7	-18.6	-43.1
Italy	11.1	21.9	-15.1	-57.2	-51.0	-30.2	-14.9	9.4	18.5	-15.6	-56.1	-49.1	-26.0	-7.6
Cyprus	11.2	8.2	-4.2	-14.9	-18.5	15.3	17.9	8.4	6.8	-3.9	-17.7	-15.9	11.9	14.3
Latvia														
Lithuania	19.4	0.9	8.2	-2.0	-17.1	-14.2	-38.2	16.0	-1.8	7.8	-0.9	-14.8	-10.2	-33.2
Luxembourg	62.9	32.3	5.2	-61.0	-40.2	-14.7	-5.1	43.3	32.4	6.3	-59.1	-45.9	-13.9	12.4
Hungary	40.4	40.7	16.4	-17.3	-52.6	10.4	-12.4	39.2	39.3	19.3	-16.5	-42.6	3.0	-14.4
Malta	21.3	-6.0	11.9	-18.4	-8.4	0.2	19.0	15.8	-4.3	18.4	-23.1	-8.9	4.1	14.8
Netherlands	-9.8	-13.5	-0.2	-0.4	-34.0	-38.6	-32.2	-13.7	-8.3	-2.8	-0.7	-29.5	-39.0	-24.5
Austria	35.6	14.5	9.2	-40.0	-22.5	-15.8	-11.1							
Poland	9.3	15.7	-8.7	-0.8	-16.7	-15.9	-8.7	8.4	16.0	-7.7	-1.0	-19.5	-15.6	-7.7
Portugal	2.3	4.1	-0.6	1.9	0.4	3.0	9.6							
Romania	9.5	38.6	47.4	-7.0	-23.6	-1.9	6.0	6.6	40.4	46.8	-6.7	-17.6	-4.3	1.4
Slovenia	-1.0	-4.1	-7.2	-27.5	-42.6	-8.4	-29.7	0.0	-4.8	-7.9	-25.3	-38.0	-7.7	-26.8
Slovakia	27.0	17.3	10.8	7.7	-20.1	-13.5	-6.6	33.4	30.8	26.0	24.1	-41.0	-16.6	-7.6
Finland	2.5	18.6	22.1	-18.7	-29.7	-18.6	-23.2	9.0	17.6	20.3	-18.8	-25.8	-8.2	-28.1
Sweden	21.7	3.0	-9.8	59.7	-30.3	-20.1	-19.5	16.7	1.3	-3.1	50.7	-30.0	-14.6	-17.6
United Kingdom	6.3	-4.1	-7.2	-20.4	-1.5	26.2	1.9	8.5	-1.4	-9.4	-21.9	-9.7	27.0	0.5
Norway	17.5	39.0	-34.3	-14.9	-11.7	28.9	-4.7	20.2	31.7	-27.0	-14.6	-15.7	28.3	-8.6
Switzerland	-0.5	1.5	-5.7	-35.2	-23.9	22.1	-6.4	-0.2	1.2	-5.7	-35.2	-10.1	1.7	-2.7
Croatia	21.8	-4.6	-4.5	-26.0	-11.8	-2.2	38.1	21.9	2.3	-3.3	-19.9	-9.0	6.2	20.2
Turkey	6.6	-2.0	-4.4	8.4	-1.5	-1.0	13.5							

Table 1: Construction permits, number and floor area, annual rates of change, gross data, 2005-2011, Source: Eurostat (sts_cobpgr_a)

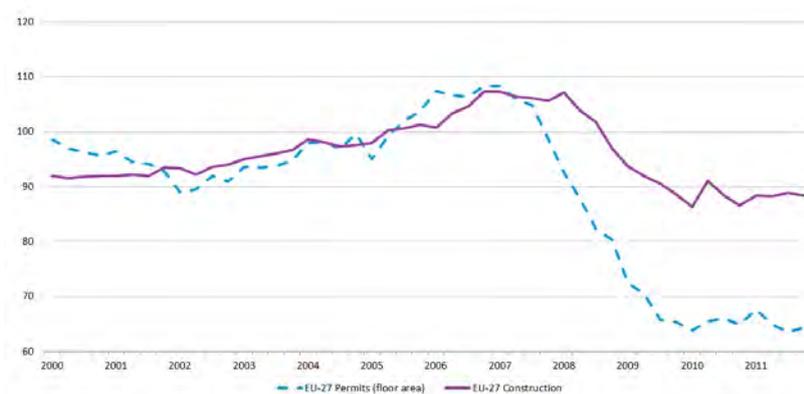


Figure 2: Construction permits indicators and construction output for the EU-27 (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_cobp_q) and (sts_copr_q)

Main statistical findings

For the [EU-27](#) the dwelling indices peaked in the first quarter of 2006 and then began a relatively continuous downturn which lasted 3 years. In 2009 the bottom of the cycle appears to have been reached. For the last 3 years the index remained rather stable at a level which was only half of the pre-crisis peak. Figure 1 shows that both indicators for residential buildings (excluding buildings for communities), i.e. the indicator for the number of dwellings and the indicator for the floor area develop in a very similar fashion. Figure 1 also presents the area-index for [non-residential buildings](#). This indicator reacts with a certain delay compared with the indicators for residential buildings.

The development of building permits is rather heterogeneous at the level of the individual Member States. In several countries the indices for the number of buildings or the useful floor dropped by half or even more during individual years while in some countries even two-digit growth rates were recorded for the same periods. Generally, the negative development between 2005 and 2011 was most pronounced in Ireland, Spain and Portugal. In Austria, Luxembourg and Poland the development between 2005 and 2011 was even positive although all countries recorded negative rates of change in certain years.

Data sources, aggregation and availability

Information on building permits is generally collected from the authorities who issue the permits (often municipalities). As the collection of information is exhaustive, questions of sample sizes, weighting etc. do not apply. The mandatory [reference period](#) under the [Short-term statistics Regulation 1165/98](#) is at least one quarter. Several Member States actually provide data on a monthly basis. The data are generally available 3 months after the end of the reference period.

Context

A building permit is granted by public authorities in response to an application and based on a specific building plan. It is the final administrative authorisation to start work on a concrete building project and one of the last steps before actual construction work starts. Works for which no permit is required will generally be rather limited. Therefore the development of the indicator of building permits is rather close to the development of actual work. However the leading indicator quality of the permits has to be interpreted with some care as there is no immediate link between the two. In none of the countries covered by the short-term statistics regulation does the permit imply an obligation to start the construction. Therefore some permits might not be used by the builders and the index for building permits might overestimate future building activities. Moreover, the time between the issue of the permit and the start of the construction work can vary depending e.g. on the type of construction, on the business cycle or the country. Even if there was a regular delay between the permit and the start of the construction work the statistical connection between development of permits and development of construction output could still vary depending on how fast or slow the construction work proceeds.

The financial crisis of 2007 – 2010 which was triggered by the downturn of the US housing market and which resulted in substantial losses of construction output highlighted the need for more information on the housing market. The building permit indices were therefore integrated into the list of ' [Principal European economic indicators](#) ' or 'PEEI' (together with residential property prices and house sales).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [An analysis of building construction based on building permits statistics, Statistics in focus, 55/2010](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (t_sts_cons)

Building permits (teis540)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (sts_cons)

Building permits – index (sts_cons_per)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Construction producer price index overview

Data from November 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

The construction producer price index (CPPI) (sometimes also referred to as “construction output price index”) is a [European Union \(EU\) business cycle](#) indicator showing the trend in the prices for new residential [buildings](#) .

The current [Short-term statistics Regulation \(STS-R\) 1165/98](#) calls for quarterly indices on [construction costs](#) for new residential buildings (excluding residences for communities). Countries that do not have data on construction costs may use construction producer prices (construction output prices) as an approximation. Countries following this praxis are Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. For some countries (the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and Austria) both indicators, construction costs and construction producer prices (construction output prices) are available. In general both indicators (construction costs and construction producer prices) display almost the same developments.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	100.00	104.90	109.58	112.30	111.08	111.07	115.43
Czech Republic	99.93	102.88	107.39	112.23	113.07	112.25	111.75
Germany	100.00	101.91	105.91	109.00	109.90	111.01	114.06
Ireland	100.02	109.64	111.51	102.96	92.81	93.32	91.26
Greece	100.01	102.86	105.73	110.20	109.98	110.33	110.23
Luxembourg	100.01	102.86	105.89	109.24	110.81	111.66	114.54
Netherlands	99.99	100.08	104.74	110.78	109.92	104.53	103.82
Austria	100.00	102.86	107.21	112.26	114.85	116.88	120.18
Poland	100.01	101.52	108.27	115.61	115.83	115.73	116.93
Slovakia	99.93	103.96	108.26	114.53	116.88	116.83	117.70
United Kingdom	100.04	104.78	108.41	114.61	115.52	115.73	117.33

Table 1: Annual construction producer price indices for new residential buildings, gross data (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_copi_a)

Main statistical findings

Between 2005 and 2008 construction producer prices (for [residential buildings](#)) increased in steadily all ten countries for which these data are available. After 2008 construction producer prices remained relatively stable in most countries for two years and only recently started to increase . In Austria prices showed a steady increase during the whole period under observation. In the Netherlands and Ireland prices dropped significantly (Table 1).

Data sources and availability

Data on construction producer prices are not a mandatory requirement under the current [Short-term statistics Regulation](#) but may be used as an approximation for the construction costs data. Data collected by Member States are transmitted to [Eurostat](#) as an index, with the year 2005 as base year.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [A decade and more of monthly construction statistics, Statistics in focus 129/2007](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (t_sts_cons)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) ([sts_cons](#))

 New residential buildings - prices index ([sts_cons_pri](#))

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Construction production (volume) index overview

Data from October 2012: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

The production index for construction is a [business cycle](#) indicator which measures monthly changes in the price adjusted output of construction. The construction production index corresponds to the [industrial production index](#) but covers (parts of) [NACE](#) section F.

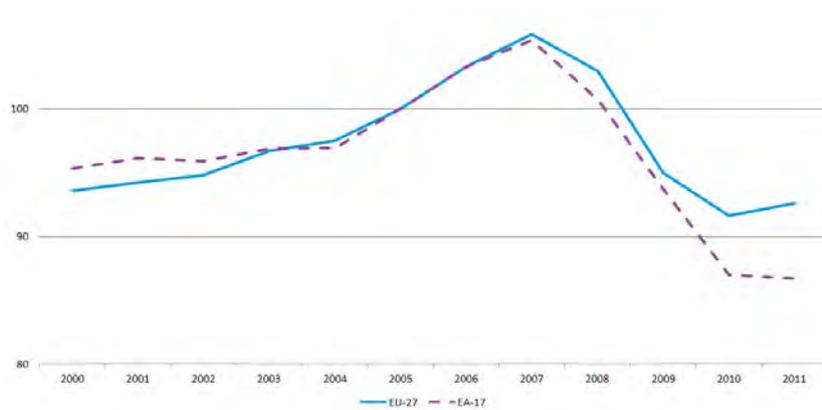


Figure 1: EU-27 & EA-17 Construction output, 2000-2011, annual data, working-day adjusted (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_copr_a)

Main statistical findings

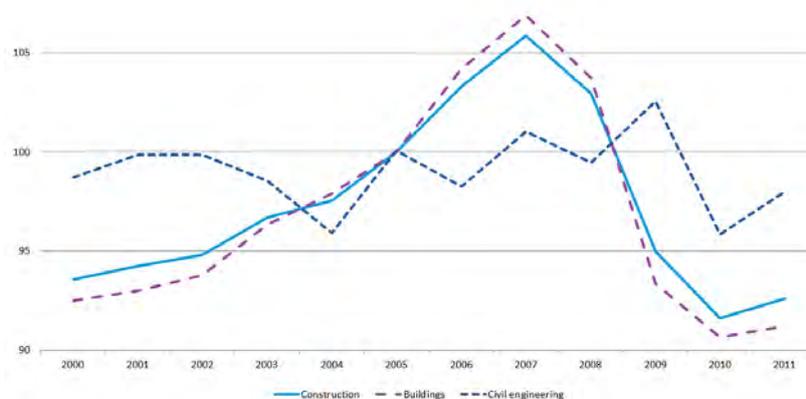


Figure 2: EU-27 Construction, building and civil engineering, 2000-2011, annual data, working-day adjusted (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_copr_a)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Buildings							Civil engineering						
EU-27	2.1	4.2	2.6	-3.0	-10.0	-2.9	0.8	4.4	-1.8	2.8	-1.5	3.1	-6.6	2.3
EA-17	2.6	4.6	2.3	-4.5	-8.9	-2.4	-0.6	6.0	-2.5	2.0	-4.5	1.3	-11.6	-0.1
Belgium	0.0	3.2	1.8	0.6	-4.2	-2.4	4.4	1.9	-3.6	2.0	0.7	-0.1	1.4	8.3
Bulgaria	30.4	23.2	28.3	16.0	-19.2	-27.8	-7.3	35.4	26.7	26.6	3.8	-3.4	10.2	19.8
Czech Republic	5.0	5.3	10.5	-3.7	-6.6	-7.3	-0.5	6.0	9.1	-2.3	9.7	14.4	-7.3	-9.7
Denmark	5.5	5.2	-6.8	8.1	-12.0	-9.3	4.4	-14.1	-12.0	-3.1	-5.2	-19.6	-15.0	1.9
Germany	-6.3	6.9	2.9	-1.1	-0.2	1.6	13.8	-3.0	4.7	2.5	0.9	0.4	-1.9	12.6
Estonia	25.2	26.0	16.4	-17.8	-24.7	-10.4	28.1	17.5	11.6	7.0	-1.9	-19.2	-5.4	24.7
Ireland	9.6	2.5	-16.5	-34.2	-44.3	-32.8	-11.2	12.1	12.4	4.4	-6.2	-12.8	-22.9	28.8
Greece	-15.1	-9.9	6.6	-0.6	-24.1	-39.8	-41.9	-49.8	18.2	20.6	13.7	-13.4	-23.3	-22.9
Spain	8.8	6.3	-4.8	-16.3	-16.8	-17.6	-18.9	19.9	-15.0	-1.7	-16.8	18.1	-31.0	-20.0
France	3.7	2.2	3.9	-1.3	4.3	-5.0	2.1	3.2	-4.0	7.3	-4.5	-9.1	-5.1	2.4
Italy	3.7	4.7	10.2	2.4	-14.7	-13.7	-13.5	-0.2	1.5	1.9	3.7	14.0	1.1	1.1
Cyprus	15.4	8.5	22.5	-13.2	-49.5	-24.2	15.7	15.5	19.7	1.3	12.4	-17.7	-22.8	10.2
Lithuania	4.4	28.7	20.6	0.3	-54.2	-23.1	25.1	19.6	10.9	25.2	9.7	-39.0	10.3	20.0
Luxembourg														
Hungary	12.7	4.8	-9.5	-9.6	12.5	-5.5	-11.5	19.8	-7.1	-20.5	3.1	6.1	-15.5	-3.8
Malta														
Netherlands														
Austria	5.0	5.5	3.3	-1.4	-0.6	-2.9	1.0	5.1	7.8	6.5	0.9	-6.1	-9.5	-1.8
Poland	11.7	15.3	19.6	12.3	17.8	-0.4	15.0	6.6	16.6	13.5	7.2	27.8	6.7	15.8
Portugal	-5.2	-6.4	-4.9	-4.8	-10.6	-12.3	-12.3	-3.8	-6.2	-2.9	2.8	-2.5	-4.7	-8.6
Romania	12.4	5.9	51.3	37.1	-18.2	-24.1	3.3	1.2	25.3	20.0	18.0	-12.6	-3.6	2.7
Slovenia	8.9	17.0	14.4	11.3	-22.6	-14.0	-39.7	-2.1	14.7	21.8	18.7	-19.8	-18.9	-15.4
Slovakia	9.4	17.9	10.0	13.9	-15.0	-4.5	-3.1	33.1	13.3	-6.0	3.0	1.1	-0.6	-1.9
Finland	3.6	9.2	11.8	3.6	-15.9	16.8	12.3	6.8	4.5	9.9	2.9	-6.5	10.4	-1.2
Sweden	2.4	8.9	5.8	6.6	-2.0	6.2	8.5	8.2	1.4	9.6	-14.0	-17.5	2.2	-4.4
United Kingdom	0.0	2.0	2.2	-2.3	-12.9	6.4	1.7	-7.8	-7.0	4.3	15.6	6.3	16.9	8.4
Norway	10.2	6.2	5.8	-0.2	-7.2	0.3	0.9	3.5	-5.3	5.9	4.7	-11.2	-2.0	15.8
Switzerland	5.9	-0.1	1.5	-2.5	-2.6	-1.2	5.5	-0.6	0.5	-1.8	7.1	9.2	1.5	4.5
Montenegro	13.4	119.8	-3.8	-3.1	-22.9	-17.8	46.9	6.2	-8.0	-3.3	62.4	-14.3	16.0	2.4
Croatia	10.6	11.8	3.8	18.0	6.8	-16.9	-11.0	-7.6	7.6	1.4	5.5	-5.9	-14.8	-7.3
FYROM														
Turkey		18.8	5.3	-10.6	-20.6	18.4	15.6	16.4	6.7	8.2	2.4	19.6	-3.5	

Table 1: Annual rates of change for buildings and civil engineering, working-day adjusted, 2005-2010, Source: Eurostat (sts_coprgr_a)

Since around 1998 construction output in Europe had increased rather steadily; but with the economic and financial crisis in 2007 output began to decline quite dramatically. Within 3 years the level of total construction in the EU-27 fell to the level that it had reached in 1999, i.e. 8 years before the crisis (Figure 1). Only in 2011 construction activities stabilised and in recent months even increased slightly in the EU-27.

The development of overall construction was very similar for the EU-27 and the Euro area (EA-17) (Figure 1). However there are noticeable differences between the development of the construction of buildings (residential and non-residential) which accounts for around 78% of total construction and the development of the construction of civil engineering works (e.g. railways, roads, bridges, airport runways, dams) which accounts for around 22% of total construction (Figure 2).

The crisis in the building sector hit all EU-27 countries albeit to a different extent. All countries experienced a decline in building production ranging from an extreme reduction of -49.5% in Lithuania in 2009 to almost stable activity levels in Germany. In several countries (e.g. the Baltic countries, Spain, France, Hungary) growth rates had already begun to move downwards around the year 2005 while in several other countries the drop in building activities happened in a more sudden way and was shorter. (Table 1).

Data sources, aggregation and availability

The obligation to transmit construction production data to Eurostat was already foreseen in the first STS Regulation 1165/1998.

Like the industrial production index the construction production index is intended to reflect the monthly volume value added of the construction sector. This variable is however not directly observable and must therefore be approximated by other measures such as deflated gross production or input of labour and raw materials.

Eurostat publishes, on a monthly basis, the construction production index for the EU, for the euro area and the Member States; data are also collected for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Turkey. Data are presented in working-day adjusted and in seasonally adjusted form, trend data and rates of change are also available. Currently the indices for construction production are calculated with 2005 as the base year (=100).

Context

Currently the EU-27 construction sector accounts for more than 6% of (gross) value added. Although the relative share of construction in Europe's economic activity has declined a little over recent years construction is still of high importance for our economies. The indices for the development of construction output is therefore an important tool for the European Central Bank and the National Central Banks for monitoring

and analysing economic developments. Production in construction is one of the so-called ' [Principal European Economic Indicators \(PEEI\)](#) ' which are used to monitor and steer economic policy in the EU and in the euro area.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [An analysis of building construction based on building permits, Statistics in focus 55/2010](#)
- [A decade and more of monthly construction statistics, Statistics in focus 129/2007](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (t_sts_cons)

Construction production (teis500)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (sts_cons)

Construction production index (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_cons_pro)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Industrial production statistics](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Industrial import price index overview

Data from August 2012: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

The **industrial import price index** (abbreviated as IMPR or sometimes MPI) is a **business cycle** indicator which measures monthly changes of prices of products which are imported by domestic **enterprises** from other countries.

According to the **short-term business statistics regulation** only countries in the **euro area** (**EA-17**) are obliged to transmit import prices to **Eurostat** . However several non euro-area countries in the **European Union (EU)** and even some **EFTA** countries provide this information as well.

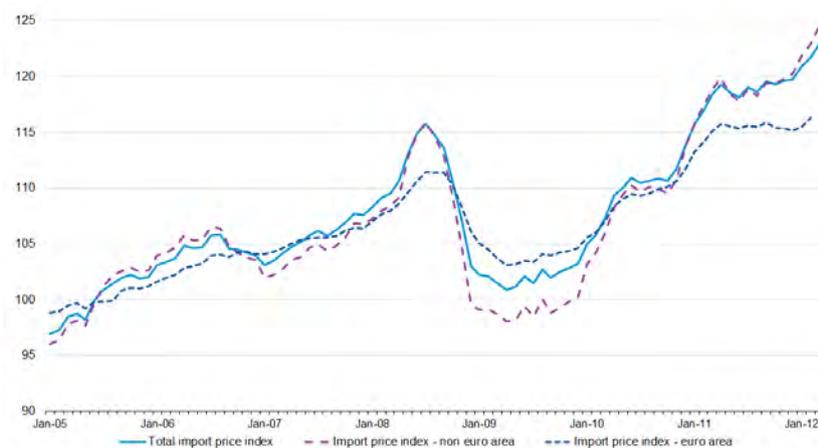


Figure 1: EA-17 industrial import prices for total industry, euro and non-euro-area (gross), 2005-2012, Source: Eurostat (sts_inpi_m)

The indices for import prices are calculated with a distinction between imports coming from within or outside of the euro area.

Main statistical findings

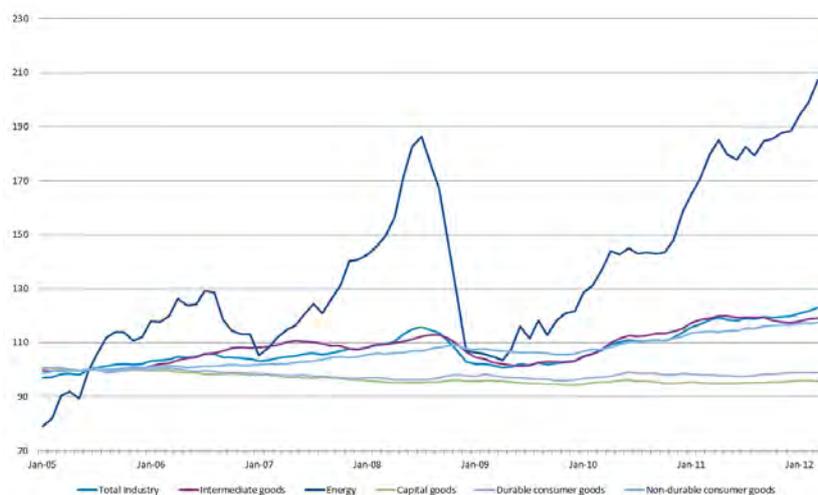


Figure 2: EA-17 industrial import prices for total industry and main industrial groupings (gross) 2005-2012, Source: Eurostat (sts_inpi_m)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Euro area	4.4	1.1	5.0	-7.9	7.5	8.1
Denmark	3.3	1.9	4.2	-5.3	5.1	5.8
Germany	4.1	0.5	4.5	-8.5	7.3	8.0
Greece	4.2	2.6	7.1	-1.7	6.6	7.6
Spain	5.3	1.4	6.5	-7.2	8.3	9.4
France	4.1	1.6	5.3	-8.6	6.9	8.3
Netherlands	4.9	1.0	4.9	-6.9	8.8	8.3
Slovenia	:	4.0	1.4	-3.4	7.4	5.4
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	4.5	7.4
Finland	6.7	1.5	3.2	-8.6	6.7	7.9
Sweden	6.0	2.1	6.1	-1.0	0.2	1.3
Switzerland	3.2	3.1	3.3	-7.4	0.7	-0.5

Table 1: Industrial import price index, annual rates of change,2006-2011, Source: Eurostat (sts_inpigr_a)

NACE Code and label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total industry	:	4.4	1.1	5.0	-7.9	7.5	8.1
Intermediate goods	:	5.1	3.8	1.1	-6.9	8.3	6.8
Energy	:	20.5	1.0	27.1	-27.4	26.7	26.8
Capital goods	:	-1.1	-1.7	-1.6	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
Durable consumer goods	:	-0.4	-2.0	-0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0
Non-durable consumer goods	:	1.3	1.9	3.7	-0.6	3.0	4.9
05 Mining of coal & lignite	:	9.7	6.2	45.3	-16.0	5.4	14.0
06 Extraction of crude petroleum & natural gas	39.4	23.2	0.5	28.2	-28.6	27.3	28.6
07 Mining of metal ores	:	51.2	9.2	-13.4	-13.6	32.1	13.2
08 Other mining and quarrying	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
10 Food products	:	3.3	6.9	8.2	-4.0	4.4	8.9
11 Beverages	1.3	0.9	2.9	4.3	1.5	0.0	4.7
12 Tobacco products	:	-5.1	1.9	2.9	2.1	6.2	3.4
13 Textiles	:	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.8	8.3
14 Wearing apparel	:	-0.6	-0.9	-0.1	2.7	2.1	5.8
15 Leather & related products	:	0.1	0.4	2.6	2.0	1.3	4.3
16 Wood & wood products	:	4.1	10.2	-1.7	-5.6	4.0	3.3
17 Paper & paper products	:	2.4	2.6	2.1	-4.4	6.4	4.6
19 Coke & refined petroleum products	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.2
20 Chemicals & chemical products	:	3.7	2.7	6.4	-8.3	8.1	10.0
21 Basic pharmaceuticals	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.3
22 Rubber & plastic products	:	2.3	1.4	1.8	0.3	1.2	5.4
23 Other non-metallic mineral products	:	1.0	3.1	2.7	1.4	-0.2	1.4
24 Basic metals	:	17.3	11.9	-1.6	-15.6	20.5	9.7
25 Fabricated metal products	:	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.6	1.5	3.8
26 Computer, electronic & optical products	-9.4	-6.5	-8.1	-8.1	-3.4	-0.1	-5.4
27 Electrical equipment	-0.3	2.3	1.6	0.5	-0.1	2.2	2.0
28 Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	:	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.9
29 Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	:	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.0
30 Other transport equipment	:	4.0	-0.5	0.4	2.5	2.5	1.5
31 Manufacture of furniture	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.4
32 Other manufacturing	:	0.5	0.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.5

Table 2: EA-17 Industrial import price index, annual rates of change, total industry, main industrial groupings and economic activities, 2005-2011, Source: Eurostat (sts_inpigr_a)

Between January 2005 and July 2008 (pre-crisis peak) import prices for total industry increased at an average rate of 0.42% per month (5.08% per year). In the following nine months until April 2009 import prices dropped at a pace of around 1.51% every month to the level of three and a half years earlier. Since mid-2009 the price level has increased again with an average monthly rate of 0.53% and is now a good 7 points higher than its previous peak. The development for prices in the euro area and non-euro area were rather similar although the volatility within the euro zone was somewhat weaker than for the prices from other currency areas (Figure 1).

For the different [main industrial groupings](#) price developments were relatively heterogeneous. Intermediate goods and non-durable consumer goods show a similar pattern as total industry (of which they make up more than 50%), i.e. an increase between 2005 and the second half of 2008, a prolonged fall until around mid-2009, followed by a relatively dynamic increase which resulted in index levels several points higher than before the crisis.

Prices for capital goods and durable-consumer goods had shown a declining development since 2005/2006. This development changed however in the first half of 2008. Since then import prices for capital goods have, despite some up and down movements, shown a rather stable trend. Import prices for durable consumer goods have even increased somewhat and regained the level of 2006.

Import prices for energy products (which constitute almost 15% of the total euro area index) rose steeply (3% per month on average) between January 2007 and July 2008. Then they fell even more quickly for about half a year (average of almost -9% per month) and have since then increased again at a rapid pace (Figure 2).

In all countries for which data since 2005 are available total import prices show basically the same up-and-down-pattern. Positive rates of around 4% or more in 2006 followed by lower but still positive rates in 2007 and again relatively high rates in 2008. For 2009 all countries recorded negative rates of change (corresponding with the steep fall of the index in the second half of 2008 and early 2009) and again relatively high positive rates in 2010 and 2011 (Table 1).

Data sources and availability

The obligation to transmit import price data to Eurostat was introduced in 2005 by [Regulation 1158/2005](#) of 6 July 2005.

The import price indices cover most mining activities and a large number of manufactured products at the 2-digit level of the [NACE Rev. 2](#). The index is calculated on the basis of the [Statistical classification of products by activity \(CPA\)](#). Some product groups are however excluded (such as nuclear products, weapons, ships and aircrafts, printing and some repair services, see Table 2).

Import prices in short-term statistics are defined as follows, they:

- include cost, insurance and freight at the national border of the importing country, but not duties or import taxes;
- are actual transaction prices (not list prices) including e.g. discounts;
- are measured in the currency of the importing country. Transactions in other currencies have to be converted (this implies that the import price index is affected by [exchange rate](#) fluctuations);
- must take into account all price determining qualities of the imported products (e.g. service and guarantee conditions, included transport costs etc.);
- are recorded when ownership is transferred and the index should reflect the average prices during the reference period (month).

Currently the indices for industrial import prices are calculated with 2005 as the base year (=100).

Context

The industrial import prices index shows the development of prices of goods imported by enterprises which are used as intermediate products in their production process, as capital goods or as goods to be resold to consumers. The development of the index is used to forecast the development of other prices notably for domestic goods. The index is an important tool for the [European Central Bank](#) and the national central banks for monitoring and analysing inflationary developments. Industrial import prices are part of the so-called ' [Principal European Economic Indicators \(PEEI\)](#) ' which are used to monitor and steer economic and monetary policies in the EU and in the euro area.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Industrial import prices increase less than domestic output prices in the euro area, Statistics in focus 14/2010](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind)

Industry import prices index (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind_imp)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind)

Industry import prices index (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind_imp)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [PEEIs in focus - A summary for the import price index - 2011 edition](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Industrial producer price index overview](#)
- [HICP methodology](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Industrial producer price index overview

Data from October 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

This article provides a general overview of the (industrial) [producer price index \(PPI\)](#) , sometimes also called output price index, as it is calculated and used at the level of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and its Member States.

The producer price index measures the gross monthly change in the trading price of products. (There is another index for services, the so-called [services producer price index \(SPPI\)](#) .) There are two sub-indices for the industrial producer price index, one for the domestic and one for the non-domestic market. When combined, the sub-indices for these two markets give the change in the PPI for a given product. The PPI is a producer price index, it measures price changes from the point of view of the producer/ manufacturers of a product. In this it differs from consumer price indices which measure the prices from the point of view of consumers/buyers.

The index reflects basic prices, which excludes [VAT](#) and similar deductible taxes directly linked to [turnover](#) , whereas any subsidies on products received by the producer should be added. In order to show the true development of price movements, actual transaction price are collected not list prices. For output prices on the non-domestic market, the price are calculated at national frontiers, FOB (free on board); this means that the seller pays for transportation of the goods to the port of shipment, plus loading costs, and the buyer pays freight, insurance, unloading costs and transportation from the port of destination to his factory. All characteristics that determine the price of the products, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination, have to be taken into account.

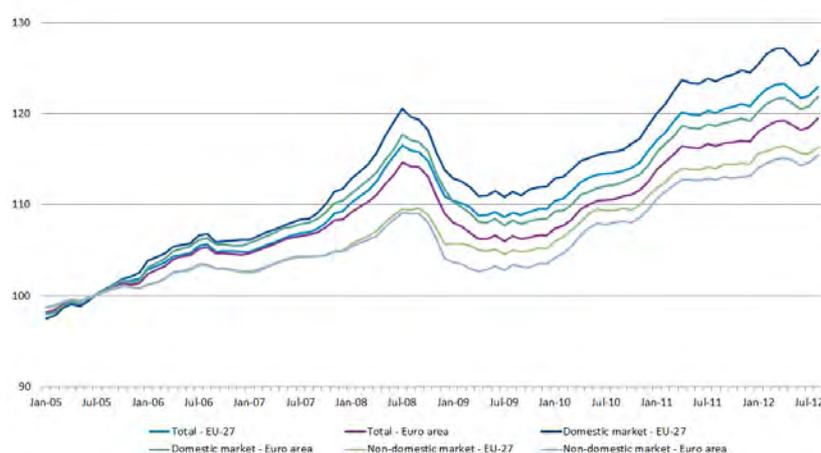


Figure 1: Industrial producer prices indices, total industry (excluding construction), EU-27 and Euro area

Main statistical findings

After a steady increase for several years producer prices peaked in summer 2008 and then dropped significantly for several months as a result of the financial and economic crisis. However, after about one year prices began to increase again and in late 2010/early 2011 regained their former peak level. As Figure 1 illustrates the various sub-indices for the [EU-27](#) , the [euro area](#) and for domestic and non-domestic market all moved in a very similar fashion.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	2.9	2.7	-0.9	1.2	2.3	4.1	4.5	2.2	6.2	-3.7	3.4	6.0
EA-17	2.6	3.0	-1.3	1.2	1.9	3.6	4.2	2.2	5.0	-4.6	3.2	5.5
Belgium	:	:	0.2	-1.3	7.7	6.0	6.1	2.3	8.0	-5.5	7.1	8.9
Bulgaria	:	3.1	1.8	5.1	7.0	7.9	11.9	7.7	10.9	-6.3	8.6	9.3
Czech Republic	9.0	1.4	-3.7	0.0	4.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.6	-1.5	0.1	3.8
Denmark	5.5	3.9	1.9	-0.4	2.4	7.9	7.4	2.0	12.7	-10.4	7.4	8.6
Germany	-0.5	5.6	-1.8	3.0	1.2	3.2	4.0	1.2	4.1	-3.3	2.1	4.9
Estonia	4.9	4.4	0.4	0.2	2.9	2.2	4.4	8.2	7.0	-0.6	3.4	4.4
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	-2.0	-1.4	0.4	-0.3	0.6
Greece	7.5	2.8	2.0	1.6	3.9	5.3	6.7	4.0	9.2	-5.8	6.7	7.7
Spain	:	1.6	0.4	0.7	3.1	5.0	5.1	3.2	5.7	-3.3	3.5	6.6
France	:	:	:	:	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	4.8	-5.6	3.1	5.3
Italy	:	:	:	0.9	2.3	3.5	4.5	3.0	5.1	-4.7	3.0	4.7
Cyprus	:	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.1	5.3	5.1	3.3	10.9	-1.7	3.8	5.1
Latvia	1.8	1.1	0.4	3.4	8.1	7.9	10.2	16.1	11.7	-4.2	2.9	7.6
Lithuania	16.0	-3.1	-2.8	-0.5	6.1	11.6	7.4	7.1	18.1	-13.3	10.3	13.8
Luxembourg	4.7	1.7	-1.5	1.2	9.2	6.6	7.7	5.3	7.8	-8.3	3.7	8.6
Hungary	10.8	6.0	-0.6	2.1	4.0	3.1	6.6	0.3	4.7	4.6	6.3	2.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.8	-5.0	-1.3	-1.2	1.4	0.0
Netherlands	14.9	1.4	-2.0	1.4	3.0	8.2	7.9	4.0	9.4	-11.7	7.3	10.2
Austria	4.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.1	1.7	3.1	1.7	2.8	3.5	-1.6	2.8	4.0
Poland	7.8	1.6	1.2	2.6	7.2	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.2	7.7
Romania	:	35.9	22.4	18.6	19.3	8.2	9.6	7.6	15.3	1.9	6.4	8.9
Slovenia	7.5	7.1	3.6	1.2	2.6	1.9	2.3	4.2	3.8	-1.3	2.1	4.5
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	1.9	3.5	3.2	-1.2	2.1	-6.6	0.2	4.4
Finland	2.8	-2.5	-3.3	-2.1	0.5	2.7	4.1	2.3	4.7	-7.3	5.5	5.9
Sweden	3.9	2.0	-0.1	0.0	0.7	4.0	5.0	3.6	4.4	1.2	0.9	0.3
United Kingdom	0.8	0.1	-0.4	0.2	2.6	7.9	6.4	1.6	14.7	-0.6	4.8	9.1
Norway	29.8	-3.0	-3.3	3.6	11.8	16.5	12.8	0.0	22.8	-0.8	18.4	16.3
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	1.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	-1.5	-0.2	-1.2

Table 1: Index of total producer prices, total industry (excl. construction), gross data.

Table 1 shows the annual rates of change for the EU-27, the euro area and the individual [Member States](#). While there are some differences in the magnitude of the rates it can be seen that the general pattern of a steady increase until 2008, a quick drop and a new increase since 2009 is shared by almost all countries.

Data sources and availability

Coverage

The data collection at European level results from the [Regulation 1165/98](#) which was adopted in 1998 and amended in 2005 by [Regulation 1185/2005](#). In parallel to the adoption of the legal texts, [Eurostat](#), with the help of Member States, has developed a methodological guide to ensure consistent data collection in all countries.

All Member States are obliged to transmit data at 2-digit level of the [NACE](#) classification (an EU standard classification of economic activities) for:

- Mining and quarrying (Section C);
- Manufacturing (Section D);
- Electricity, gas and water supply (Section E).

The industrial output price index is published monthly. Countries send data to [Eurostat](#) no later than one month and 5 days after the end of the [reference period](#). Eurostat publishes the European price index one month and 5 days after the reference period.

Data collection

The PPI data are based on selling prices reported by establishments of all sizes selected as being representative of the whole population. Regular collection of prices data normally flows from a sample of units and a sample of their products. Data are generally collected using mainly postal questionnaires or by telephone surveys, and increasingly by electronic means. The basic sampling method used varies from one national statistical authority to another (cut-off sampling or sampling proportional to size are applied) and depends on the market that is being studied – i.e. domestic or non-domestic. On the domestic market, the sample of enterprises is normally drawn from the Statistical Business Register. The observation units for the PPI for the non-domestic market are very often selected from external trade data. Samples for the PPI for the non-domestic market are generally much smaller than those for the domestic market.

Weights are based on turnover information from the Structural Business Statistics database or on information coming directly from Member States. Weights and base years are revised every five years. The current

base year is 2005.

Context

PPI data are widely used by both the business community and government, and enable monthly monitoring of prices at different stages of the manufacturing process. There are three major uses of PPIs.

- As an economic indicator – PPIs capture price movements prior to the retail level. Therefore, they may foreshadow subsequent price changes for businesses and consumers. They can be an early indicator of inflationary pressures in the economy. These data are used in formulating fiscal and monetary policies.
- As a [deflator](#) of other economic series – PPIs are used to adjust other economic time series for price changes.
- As the basis for contract price adjustments (escalation) – PPI data are commonly used in escalating purchase and sales contracts. These contracts typically specify amounts of money to be paid at some point in the future. It is often desirable to include an escalation clause that takes account of increases in input prices.

In many countries, there is a big demand for PPIs from the business and trade organisations. As these indices have already been in existence for decades, they are part of economic life for national accountants and businesses. For these uses they need to be maintained by the national statistical institutes at a detailed level. Many medium-sized and small countries calculate detailed PPIs beyond the requirements of the EU Regulation in order to satisfy a national demand.

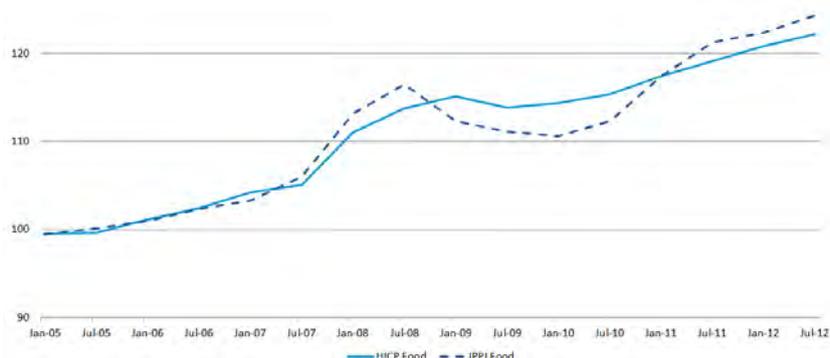


Figure 2: Comparison of producer and consumer price indices for food products (EU-27)

To some extent the direction and magnitude of changes in the PPI for finished goods prefigures a similar change in the [consumer price index \(CPI\)](#) for all items. This relation is however not general. Both the PPI and CPI measure price change over time for a fixed set of goods. A primary use of the PPI is to [deflate](#) revenue streams in order to measure real growth in output. A primary use of the CPI is to adjust income and expenditure streams for changes in the cost of living. The different uses cause various conceptual differences that can be described as follows:

- The definition of prices – The price collected for an item included in the PPIs is the revenue received by its producer. Sales and excise taxes are not included in the price because they do not represent revenue to the producer. The price collected for an item included in the CPI is the expenditure by a consumer for the item. Sales and excise taxes are included in the price because they are necessary expenditures by the consumer for the item.

- The composition of the set of commodities and services – The target set of goods and services included in the PPIs is the entire marketed output of the producers. The set includes both goods and services purchased by other producers as inputs to their operations or as capital investment, and goods and services purchased by consumers either directly from the service producer or indirectly from a retailer. Because the PPI target is the output of the producers, imports are excluded. The target set of items included in the CPI is the set of goods and services purchased for consumption purposes by the households. This set includes imports;

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Industrial import prices increase less than domestic output prices in the euro area, Statistics in focus 14/2010](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind)

Industry producer prices index (PPI) (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_ind_pric)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind)

Industry producer prices index (PPI) (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_ind_pric)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)

Industrial production (volume) index overview

Data from July 2012: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

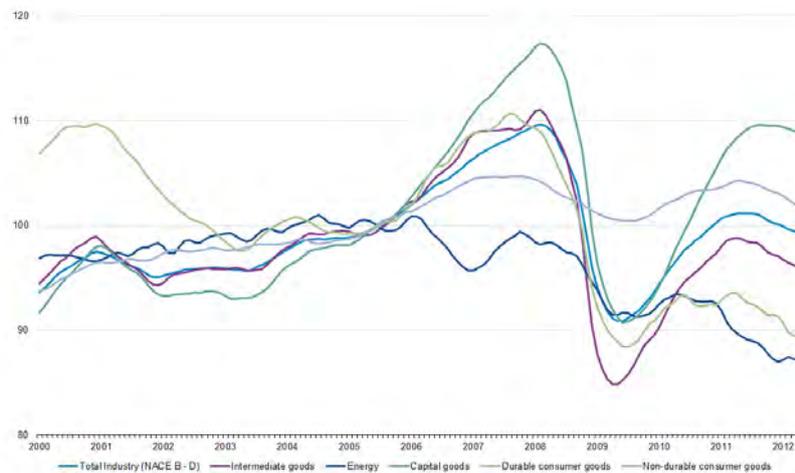


Figure 1: EU-27 Industrial output (trend) for total industry and the main industrial groupings, 2000-2012 (April), Source: Eurostat (sts_inpr_m)

The **industrial production index** (abbreviated IPI and sometimes also called industrial output index or industrial volume index) is a **business cycle** indicator which measures monthly changes in the price-adjusted output of industry. This article takes a look at the industrial production index as it is calculated in the **European Union (EU)** as well as in some **EFTA** and **candidate countries** .

Main statistical findings

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total industry	5.1	-3.2	-0.1	0.6	2.4	-3.4	4.0	3.7	-1.8	-13.6	5.7	3.2
Intermediate goods	6.4	-1.0	-0.4	0.6	2.9	0.9	4.9	4.0	-3.3	-18.3	9.4	4.0
Energy	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-5.9	2.1	-5.1
Capital goods	7.4	-0.6	-2.3	0.1	3.8	-2.7	6.2	6.9	-0.4	-19.4	9.5	0.9
Durable consumer goods	6.8	-2.5	-5.6	-2.3	1.8	-0.1	5.7	3.3	-4.8	-14.4	4.0	0.0
Non-durable consumer goods	1.2	1.5	-1.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.9	-1.5	-2.5	2.6	0.9
B05 Mining of coal and lignite	-0.7	-2.0	-4.0	-2.3	-1.9	-5.6	-0.7	-4.3	-1.7	-12.3	-3.1	-2.5
B06 Extraction of crude petroleum & natural gas	-4.4	-4.7	0.8	-4.9	-4.9	-8.9	7.8	3.3	-4.4	-8.4	-3.5	-14.1
B07 Mining of metal ores	2.4	-7.2	-9.1	-4.8	3.1	0.1	2.6	1.5	0.0	-8.4	12.1	4.4
B08 Other mining & quarrying	3.3	0.8	-1.5	0.6	-1.4	1.9	6.1	-0.8	-5.9	-15.5	3.3	2.1
B09 Mining support service activities	-	0.2	0.2	-2.1	6.2	-10.0	-3.5	17.5	-2.2	-12.3	1.8	-7.0
C10 Food products	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.9	-0.5	-0.9	2.0	1.4
C11 Beverages	-1.0	2.5	2.5	1.4	-2.5	-1.0	3.9	1.3	-2.4	-2.3	-0.2	5.8
C12 Tobacco products	-6.5	-2.0	-0.8	-5.3	-6.4	-4.5	-5.2	2.9	-16.9	-1.6	-5.5	-2.7
C13 Textiles	1.9	-3.0	-4.7	-3.4	-4.7	-5.6	-0.8	-1.3	-9.6	-17.6	8.1	-2.8
C14 Wearing apparel	-4.4	-4.0	-10.6	-6.1	-4.9	-9.0	2.4	2.3	-3.3	-11.5	0.7	-6.0
C15 Leather & related products	-1.9	-5.2	-7.5	-7.2	-11.6	-9.0	-1.8	-1.6	-7.5	-13.2	3.0	4.3
C16 Wood & wood products	6.7	-3.9	0.7	2.2	3.2	0.1	4.3	1.1	-8.6	-13.9	3.4	-0.1
C17 Paper & paper products	2.8	-2.0	3.5	1.5	2.7	0.0	3.8	2.7	-3.0	-8.5	6.2	-0.8
C18 Printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.8	-2.1	-0.3	-1.4	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.4	-2.2	-7.5	-0.4	-1.8
C19 Gases & refined petroleum products	5.3	-0.2	-2.3	2.1	4.8	-0.8	1.6	-0.2	2.6	-1.9	-0.8	0.4
C20 Chemicals & chemical products	4.6	-1.5	2.0	-0.1	3.1	1.9	3.5	3.3	-3.3	-11.6	10.0	1.3
C21 Pharmaceuticals	4.8	10.8	8.9	5.2	-0.3	4.8	6.4	1.9	0.8	3.6	5.7	1.0
C22 Plastics products	4.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	3.6	3.5	-4.9	-11.8	6.4	3.2
C23 Other non-metallic mineral products	3.8	-0.5	-1.8	0.5	1.9	0.6	4.5	2.0	-6.5	-18.7	2.3	3.4
C24 Basic metals	7.1	-1.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	-0.5	6.2	1.2	-3.2	-26.7	18.7	4.6
C25 Fabricated metal products	6.6	0.3	-0.6	1.1	2.6	1.5	5.0	6.1	-2.5	-22.1	7.0	6.6
C26 Computer, electronic & optical products	15.5	-5.9	-9.0	1.2	7.8	4.9	9.4	9.9	2.1	-16.7	8.4	7.0
C27 Electrical equipment	9.6	-0.1	-3.2	-2.4	2.8	1.3	8.5	4.8	-0.3	-20.2	11.6	4.8
C28 Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	5.9	1.3	-2.0	-0.6	4.1	3.9	8.4	8.4	1.4	-26.4	10.7	11.5
C29 Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	7.6	2.2	1.0	1.9	4.9	1.9	3.0	6.0	-6.0	-24.2	21.5	12.8
C30 Other transport equipment	2.1	1.7	-3.9	1.3	0.6	2.2	7.5	5.1	5.1	-4.9	1.3	4.8
C31 Furniture	2.5	-1.8	-4.4	-2.5	0.4	0.6	3.2	3.3	-4.5	-16.3	0.6	-2.4
C32 Other manufacturing	5.5	3.4	2.9	-1.2	1.5	1.1	4.9	2.3	-1.4	-6.8	7.7	3.1
C33 Repair & installation machinery & equipment	5.9	-0.8	-4.8	-2.5	4.5	1.4	8.1	4.1	4.7	-9.2	2.5	5.3
D35 Electricity, gas, steam & air cond.	3.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.9	-0.7	0.0	-4.7	4.3	-4.6

Table 1: Annual rate of change for total industry, main industrial groupings and NACE divisions, EU-27, 2000-2011, working day adjusted, Source: Eurostat (sts_inprgr_a)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	5.1	0.2	-0.4	0.6	2.4	1.4	4.0	3.7	-1.8	-13.6	6.7	3.2
EA-17	5.3	0.4	-0.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	4.2	3.9	-1.8	-14.9	7.3	3.5
Belgium	..	4.0	0.4	3.3	4.2	2.4	3.4	4.9	1.4	-11.9	8.3	4.2
Bulgaria	..	2.4	4.7	12.7	12.6	7.2	6.1	9.8	0.1	-18.0	2.0	5.8
Czech Republic	6.1	7.6	4.0	1.6	9.7	4.3	8.7	10.6	-2.4	-13.1	9.8	6.4
Denmark	6.8	1.2	1.1	0.1	-1.6	2.7	4.1	-2.1	-1.1	-15.0	1.9	1.9
Germany	5.6	0.2	-1.0	0.5	3.1	3.5	5.7	6.0	-0.1	-16.3	10.9	7.6
Estonia	16.3	8.5	8.7	11.5	9.5	11.0	10.1	6.4	-4.8	-23.9	23.0	16.5
Ireland	14.3	10.9	8.3	5.7	1.2	3.9	3.2	5.2	-2.2	-4.5	7.5	0.0
Greece	10.7	-3.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	-1.6	0.8	2.3	-4.2	-9.2	-6.6	-8.8
Spain	4.5	-1.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	3.9	2.0	-7.3	-15.8	0.9	-1.4
France	3.6	0.8	-1.4	-1.2	1.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	-2.9	-12.8	4.8	2.3
Italy	4.2	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	3.6	1.8	-3.4	-18.8	6.8	0.1
Cyprus	6.0	4.8	2.0	-0.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	4.7	4.2	-9.1	-2.0	-7.8
Latvia	-3.8	10.5	7.3	8.0	6.6	7.5	6.5	1.1	-3.2	-17.7	14.5	8.8
Lithuania	0.3	12.1	6.8	13.3	11.3	7.1	6.5	2.4	5.2	-14.3	6.4	7.6
Luxembourg	-3.1	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.7	2.8	2.4	-0.7	-5.0	-16.0	9.4	-2.4
Hungary	17.5	3.9	3.3	6.5	6.9	7.3	10.5	8.0	-0.9	-17.4	10.3	5.4
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	7.0	-3.3	-15.3	8.1	2.1
Netherlands	..	1.2	1.0	-1.4	4.6	0.4	2.0	4.2	0.6	-7.6	7.7	-0.8
Austria	9.2	3.3	0.7	2.0	6.1	4.3	7.7	5.9	1.3	-11.3	6.7	7.3
Poland	7.7	0.9	1.6	8.5	12.3	4.1	12.3	9.2	2.4	-3.7	10.8	7.2
Portugal	7.1	1.7	0.4	-1.1	-4.2	-3.5	3.2	0.1	-4.1	-8.5	1.6	-2.0
Romania	32.1	4.2	0.2	-0.8	1.5	-2.8	9.5	10.4	2.8	-6.2	5.5	6.0
Slovenia	7.0	3.6	2.2	1.0	3.7	4.6	6.3	7.4	1.6	-17.6	6.0	2.8
Slovakia	5.7	3.6	7.0	15.6	3.5	-0.7	15.8	16.8	2.9	-14.1	18.3	7.1
Finland	9.0	0.1	1.5	-0.2	4.9	-0.6	10.2	4.7	1.0	-18.1	5.2	1.3
Sweden	5.3	-0.5	0.2	1.6	4.4	2.3	3.6	4.0	-3.0	-17.8	8.7	5.7
United Kingdom	2.1	-1.5	-1.5	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-3.1	-8.8	2.1	-0.5
Norway	3.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.8	-1.2	-0.3	-2.1	-1.3	0.2	-3.5	-5.4	-4.4
Switzerland	8.4	-0.8	-5.1	0.1	4.4	2.7	7.8	9.5	1.2	-7.7	6.1	0.7
Croatia	1.3	6.4	5.0	3.2	2.5	5.0	4.3	5.0	0.7	-8.9	-1.5	-1.2
FYROM	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	3.9	5.0	-8.6	-4.8	3.3
Turkey	..	-8.9	9.6	8.8	9.7	5.8	7.1	7.5	-0.9	-10.0	13.9	8.2

Table 2: Annual rate of change industrial production for the EU and for the Member States 2000-2010, working day adjusted, Source: Eurostat (sts_inprgr_a)

Since mid-2003 industrial output had been on a relatively steady growth path for total industrial production and all [main industrial groupings](#) with the exception of energy (which had already been on a longer-term decline since 2005/2006). Total industrial production reached its highest value in February 2008 and then fell continuously for over a year until in early 2009 it was around 19% below its former peak. Afterwards the indicator steadily increased again and regained over 90% of its pre-crisis value by May 2011. Since then however, industrial production in the EU-27 has been on a slow downward trend (Figure 1).

When distinguishing between main industrial groupings, data show that the production of capital and intermediate goods peaked in early 2008, while for consumer durables the highest index value had already been reached in summer/autumn 2007. With the onset of the economic and financial crisis industrial production fell significantly and rapidly. Within the time span of just over one year the production of capital goods and of intermediate goods was reduced by 23% ([trend](#) figures). The decline in the production of durable consumer goods which had already begun in mid-2007 lasted around two years but was equally strong (-20%). The development of non-durable consumer goods was less dramatic. Between the end of 2007 and mid-2009 the European production in this industrial grouping fell by around 4.1% (Figure 1).

Table 1 shows a breakdown of the general development of the main industrial groupings in more detailed [NACE](#) divisions. The 2009 decline in production was particularly strong for machinery and equipment and for motor vehicles which together account for more than 15% of total industrial production. Considerable negative rates of change were also recorded for electrical equipment, for basic metals and fabricated metal products. The magnitudes of the various rates of change for consumer goods reflect consumers' possibilities and inclinations to adjust their consumption to the new circumstances in the economic crisis. While food production in the EU-27 declined by -0.9% and beverages by -2,3%, the production of wearing apparel was reduced by over 11%, the production of printed and recorded media by more than 7% (Table 1).

The economic crisis did not start in all Member States at exactly the same moment (Table 2). Several countries (Estonia, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, and Portugal) already recorded negative rates of change above 4% in 2008 but a relatively large number of countries still displayed positive growth rates of industrial production. In 2009 all EU countries experienced a fall in industrial production and the European average rate of decline was around -14%. In 2010 all EU countries with the exception of Greece and Cyprus had returned to positive growth rates. For 2011 the EU-27 as a whole still displayed a positive industrial growth of more than 3%. However, in seven countries industrial production has decreased again.

Data sources and availability

Despite its name the industrial production index is not intended to measure production but should – in theory – reflect the development of [value added](#) in the different branches of industry. This means that the inputs obtained by one branch from another must be deducted from its gross output. In this way double counting of

production is prevented and the degree of vertical integration of branches should not influence the results for the indicator.

In practice, however, it is difficult to collect value-added data on a monthly basis. Most statistical institutes therefore derive monthly production data from other sources including [deflated turnover](#) , physical production data, labour input, intermediate consumption of raw materials and energy etc.

[Eurostat](#) publishes, on a monthly basis, the industrial production index for the EU, for the [euro area](#) and the Member States; data are also collected for Norway, Switzerland, Croatia, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Data are presented in [working-day adjusted](#) and in [seasonally adjusted](#) form, trend data and rates of change are also available. Currently the indices for industrial production are calculated with 2005 as the base year (=100).

Context

The industrial production index is one of the most important short-term statistics indicator. It is used to identify turning points in the economic development at an early stage and to assess the future development of [GDP](#) . In order to serve this purpose it is available on a monthly basis in a detailed activity breakdown and with a rather short delay (1 month and 10 days). The industrial production index is one of the so-called ' [Principal European economic indicators \(PEEI\)](#) ' which are used to monitor and steer economic and monetary policies in the EU and in the euro area.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Industrial output in the EU and euro area, Statistics in focus 36/2011](#)
- [The economic crisis in the non-financial business economy – where was it more heavily felt?, Statistics in focus 21/2010](#)
- [Recession in the EU-27: length and depth of the downturn varies across activities and countries, Statistics in focus 97/2009](#)
- [Recession in the EU-27: output measures, Statistics in focus 17/2009](#)
- [Industrial production indices – global developments, Statistics in focus 61/2008](#)
- [Evolution of high-technology manufacturing and knowledge intensive services, Statistics in focus 68/2007](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind)

Industry production index (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind_prod)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind)

Industry production index (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind_prod)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Industrial production statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Industrial turnover index overview

Data from March 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

This article provides an overview of the development of the industrial turnover indicator in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , the [euro area](#) and the [European Member states](#) over recent years and describes how it is compiled. The index of industrial turnover is a [business cycle](#) indicator which measures the monthly development of turnover in the European industry.

The data presented in this article are taken from European [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) which are collected under the [short-term statistics regulation](#) . Industry turnover as presented in this article covers turnover in mining and quarrying and in manufacturing ([NACE Rev. 2](#) sections B and C).

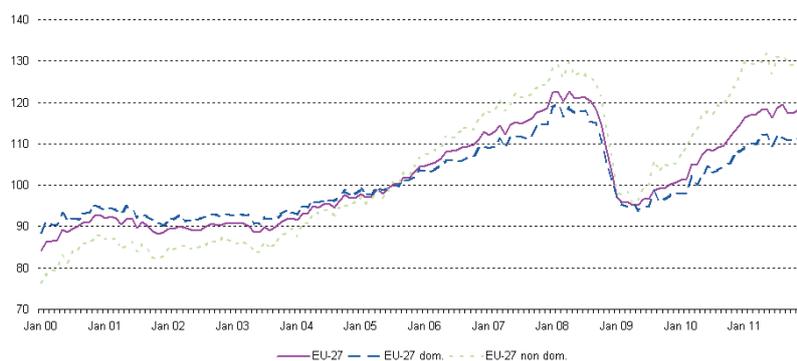


Figure 1: Turnover in industry, EU-27, total, domestic and non domestic (2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_intv_m)

Main statistical findings

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	10.7	1.7	-0.7	0.4	5.3	5.2	8.2	6.4	2.5	-17.4	10.6	9.1
EA-17	11.1	2.6	-0.8	-0.2	4.4	4.8	8.6	6.2	1.6	-18.3	10.1	8.9
Belgium	..	4.2	3.5	0.6	11.1	17.1	14.4	-0.2	4.5	-17.3	15.7	..
Bulgaria	..	1.9	2.8	13.1	23.5	13.4	20.6	12.6	10.5	-23.6	17.6	17.7
Czech Republic	17.8	11.4	2.4	1.3	18	5.3	9.3	13.7	-2	-16.4	11.9	9
Denmark	9.1	3.6	0.6	-0.8	0.3	8.3	7.4	3.2	6.6	-18.4	5.9	9.6
Germany	9.6	2.4	-1.5	-0.1	4.9	5.2	8	7.2	1.7	-20	13.1	10.6
Estonia	18.4	15.1	9.3	10.9	13.3	15.4	15.4	14.9	1.4	-25.5	25.7	27.1
Ireland	..	8.4	2.7	-2.6	1.4	4.9	2	5.4	-1.3	-12.5	4.7	2.8
Greece	..	2.7	3.3	2.7	5.3	5.9	15	4.2	6.6	-23.2	6.2	7.2
Spain	..	..	..	2.7	5	5.7	8.6	5.6	-3.6	-21.4	5.6	5
France	10.4	3.9	-0.9	-0.1	2.5	2.7	5.1	5.7	1.9	-12.4	6.1	7.9
Italy	13.5	1	0	-2.1	3.4	2.9	8.6	6.1	0.6	-18.3	10	6
Cyprus	13.7	6	5.1	6.6	0.4	-0.7	5.8	9.5	12.6	-11.1	-0.4	-4.8
Latvia	..	15.6	11	15.3	20.5	19.7	18.3	18.4	3.1	-26.7	13.4	16.9
Lithuania	16.4	5.2	3.5	11.7	18.3	30.3	15.9	9.9	22.4	-30	21.3	25.5
Luxembourg	..	7.4	2.8	4.5	21.6	2.4	11.5	3.7	2	-26.8	10.9	9.2
Hungary	19.2	4.3	4.2	7.1	8.1	8.4	10.9	8	-0.5	-17.5	10.6	5.5
Malta	..	-14.9	-5.3	0.8	..	-5.6	8.2	-0.6	-8.3	-16.3	13.8	0.9
Netherlands	10.8	1.9	-3.7	-1.2	5.8	7.1	17.6	6.7	8.9	-20.6	10.1	14.4
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	6.6	4.5	-16.2	9.5	10.7
Poland	..	0	1.6	11.5	20.9	4.3	15.1	12.9	3.6	-1.8	13.5	15.9
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	43.6	50.8	28.9	25.1	32.2	13.1	11.8	16.8	20	-13.9	12	15.8
Slovenia	19.5	6.1	11.5	1.1	6.8	7.8	7.7	9.6	-0.1	-19.6	10	5.5
Slovakia	24.7	11	6.6	16	10.8	9.9	17.1	13	2.9	-24	20.3	14.6
Finland	16.3	0.3	-3	-1.7	5.3	4.7	13.7	8.1	3.2	-25	11.6	8.3
Sweden	10.7	-2	-2	1.3	6.4	6.3	9.6	6.6	0.4	-19.9	11.1	6.7
United Kingdom	7.2	-4.5	-2.3	0.9	4.6	5.7	2.6	4.5	7.5	-14.1	13.2	7.8

Table 1: Turnover in industry, annual rates of changeSource: Eurostat (sts_intvgr_a)



Figure 2: Turnover and production in industry, EU-27, 2000-2011 Source: Eurostat (sts_intv_m) and (sts_inpr_m)

Between 2001 and 2003 industrial turnover in the EU-27 remained rather stable but afterwards increased steadily until April 2008 when a rapid decline set in (see Figure 1). Within a period of just over one year the index for European industrial turnover fell to a level which it had had four years before the peak in 2008. Since then a steady increase has set in and the recent turnover values have almost regained the pre-crisis level.

Industrial turnover data published by Eurostat distinguish between domestic turnover, i.e. turnover generated with sales to units in the same country and non domestic turnover for sales from a business in one country to someone in another country. (The non domestic turnover data are further divided according to whether the buyer of the industrial goods has its seat in a Euro country or not.) As Figure 1 indicates the overall developments of domestic and non domestic turnover data is somewhat different. Generally the non domestic turnover index moves more dynamically.

Table 1 shows the annual rates of change of industrial turnover (mining and quarrying and manufacturing) in the European Union, the Euro area and in the Member States (working day adjusted data). Between 2001 and 2003 most countries experiences relatively low growth rates or even reductions in industrial turnover, notable exceptions were Estonia, Latvia, Romania and Slovakia where average rates reached two-digit level. In the growth phase between 2004 and 2008 these countries continued their expansion. During this period high average growth rates were also experiences in Bulgaria and Lithuania, while relatively low increases were observed in Ireland and France. In Malta industrial turnover even declined. In 2009 industrial turnover dropped in all EU countries. In those countries which had experiences a rapid expansion before the downturn was relatively high (in many cases more than 20%) but almost all countries experiences decreases of more than 10%. The only exception to this general rule was Poland where industrial turnover in 2009 decreased only moderately by – 1.8%. In the majority of countries the upswing in 2010 and 2011 was almost as swift as the downturn in 2009 and thus these countries regained or almost their level of industrial turnover of the pre-crisis year; exceptions are Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Finland.

Data sources, aggregation and availability

The definition of turnover is rather straightforward. It comprises basically what is invoiced by the seller. Rebates and price deductions are taken into account as well as special charges that the customer might have to pay. Turnover does not include VAT or similar deductible taxes.

Information on industrial turnover is often collected by business surveys. However, quite a number of National Statistical Institutes rely on administrative sources, i.e. VAT declarations, to obtain the data.

According to the short-term statistics regulation data on service turnover have to be made available by the National Statistical Institutes on a monthly basis. European aggregates are calculated by summing up weighted national indices for. The weights correspond to the share of the countries in the turnover of industrial activities in the base year (2005).

All results for the indicator of turnover in industries are published on the Eurostat website.

Context

The turnover indicator in industry represents the development of sales in industry. It is therefore a value indicator which is influenced by changes in prices of the traded industrial goods and by changes of the traded volumes of goods. Apart from the influence of price changes which constitute a differences between turnover and production volumes there are also some other methodological differences, e.g. production figures include stocked good which are not yet sold. Nevertheless the connection between both indicators is relatively close as is indicated by Figure 2 which represents the [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly indicator values for turnover and production in mining, quarrying and manufacturing for the years 2000 - 2011 (2005=100).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Focus on the link between new orders, turnover and production for industrial activities](#) - Statistics in focus 58/2007

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind)

Industry turnover index (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind_tovt)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_ind)

Industry Turnover Index (NACE Rev. 2) (sts_ind_tovt)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [More information on metadata in Eurostat](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Short-term business statistics - background articles](#)

Labour input indices overview

Data from March 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

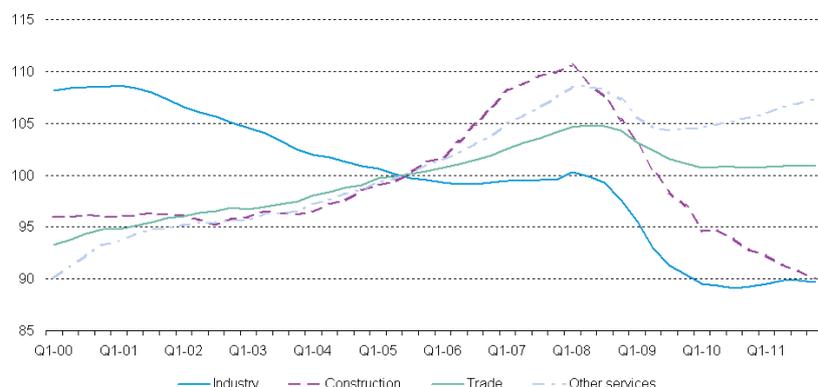


Figure 1: Number of persons employed in industry, construction, trade and other services, EU-27, seasonally adjusted, 2000-2011 (2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_inlb_q), (sts_colb_q), (sts_trlb_q) and (sts_selb_q)

This article presents the labour input indicators, which are [business cycle](#) indicators measuring for each quarter how the labour input used by industry, construction, trade and (other) services changes and providing important information for the analysis and forecast of economic developments in the [European Union](#) (EU) and its [Member States](#) . It introduces the labour input indicators from [short-term business statistics](#) (STS) only. Comprehensive information on employment is provided by [national accounts](#) . Further information on employment is provided by [labour market statistics](#) .

Short-term business statistics provide three different indicators for the input of labour used by European businesses:

- the number of persons employed (sometimes simply referred to as "employment");
- hours worked ("volume of work done");
- gross wages and salaries.

For industry and for construction activities all three indicators are available. For trade and (other) services short-term statistics currently only provide the number of persons employed, the coverage will be increased with the next base year change (2013).

Main statistical findings

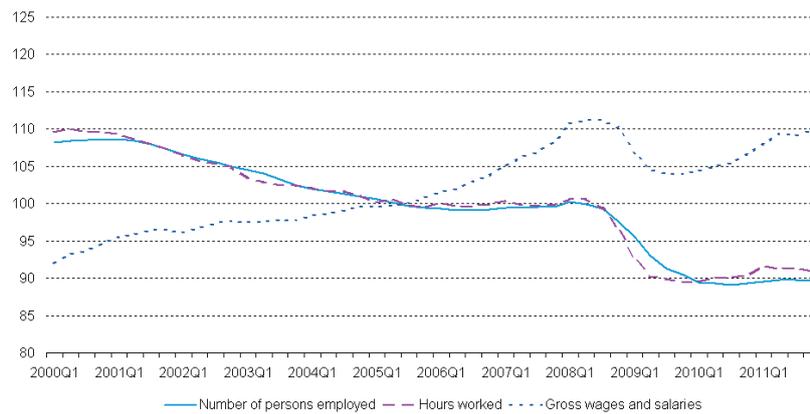


Figure 2: Labour input indicators, industry, EU-27, seasonally adjusted, 2000-2011 (2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_inlb_q)

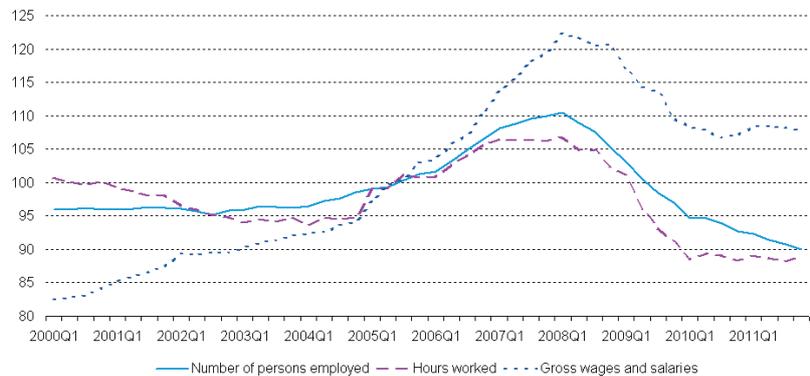


Figure 3: Labour input indicators, construction, EU-27, seasonally adjusted, 2000-2011 (2005=100)Source: Eurostat (sts_inlb_q), (sts_colb_q), (sts_trlb_q) and (sts_selb_q)

	Industry				Construction				Trade				Services			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	-0.2	-6.8	-3.5	0.5	-0.9	-7.8	-5.8	-2.9	1.4	-2.5	-1.3	0.2	2.0	-3.0	0.3	1.7
EA-17	0.4	-5.7	-3.5	0.2	-1.8	-8.1	-5.8	-3.8	0.9	-2.5	-1.0	0.2	1.6	-3.1	0.4	1.6
Belgium	0.0	-4.4	-2.8	-0.5	-2.0	-8.9	-5.2	-4.5	1.0	-2.4	-1.0	0.3	1.9	-2.6	1.0	1.3
Bulgaria	-2.0	-8.4	-6.4	-3.5	2.8	0.0	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.5	3.9	-0.9	2.6	2.4
Czech Republic	0.9	-10.6	-3.2	2.0	6.5	-10.4	-20.7	-10.0	15.9	-1.5	-7.2	-3.0	2.9	-2.5	-5.5	2.0
Denmark	0.6	-9.3	-6.8	-1.1	1.0	-2.2	-2.3	-1.9	1.7	-1.1	-0.3	1.0	1.7	-2.5	-1.7	0.3
Germany	2.2	-2.8	-2.4	2.7	-3.9	-13.6	-7.4	5.1	3.5	-3.0	-2.0	-0.4	1.0	-3.8	-2.9	1.0
Estonia	-3.6	-16.4	-6.0	2.8	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.7	-0.2	-2.9	-0.7	1.5	2.4	-1.2	3.2	3.4
Ireland	-5.0	-7.8	-5.7	...	0.5	-16.0	-18.2	0.2	-0.8	-8.7	-7.8	-3.4	4.5	-12.0	-2.3	7.3
Greece	-1.3	-4.4	-7.3	...	-8.6	-30.7	-26.3	...	1.6	-1.0	-6.0	...	3.1	-4.4	0.9	-2.5
Spain	1.1	-15.4	-6.3	-2.7	4.0	-1.3	-9.8	...	0.9	-0.8	-3.5	...	-0.7	0.4	-2.7	...
France	-1.9	-4.2	-3.2	-0.4	-9.1	-23.0	-12.6	-15.6	-0.4	-5.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.6	-6.3	-1.0	-0.5
Italy	...	...	...	...	2.3	-1.9	-1.4	-0.6	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.6	0.1	-2.8	2.0	2.1
Cyprus	2.4	-1.6	-2.6	-3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	-7.2	-23.8	-4.3	6.6	3.9	-4.7	-5.8	-4.9	6.0	-2.9	-0.7	-0.2	1.8	-3.4	0.3	2.4
Lithuania	-5.0	-18.9	-7.6	4.4	0.7	-37.7	-19.7	8.9	-3.3	-20.3	-9.9	0.5	-0.3	-15.5	-6.7	7.9
Luxembourg	0.0	-3.5	-2.7	-0.9	8.1	-21.5	-17.7	3.8	5.9	-11.0	-8.2	2.4	6.8	-7.3	-5.5	7.2
Hungary	-0.5	-11.3	-1.2	3.4	0.9	-1.6	-0.6	-1.9	1.9	...	...	...	7.6	...	...	...
Malta	-5.9	-9.5	-2.9	1.0	-5.3	-8.1	0.3	-1.8	3.4	-5.3	-0.7	-1.4	5.9	-2.5	4.4	3.2
Netherlands	1.1	-2.9	-2.4	...	-2.6	-7.1	-7.5	-5.1	-1.0	...	...	...	-0.8	...	...	...
Austria	0.8	-4.0	-2.1	2.0	0.6	-2.4	-3.0	...	2.3	-0.7	-0.4	...	1.6	-1.4	-0.8	...
Poland	2.3	-5.8	-0.4	2.0	-1.0	3.0	-1.0	2.1	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	-1.1	-5.7	-2.9	-1.3	4.4	3.9	1.3	7.6	2.5	0.6	-0.1	1.3	6.0	-1.0	2.4	2.7
Romania	-3.9	-14.1	-9.8	1.1	-2.0	-7.7	-8.0	-10.1	0.5	-3.2	-1.4	-2.5	1.4	-1.5	0.0	-2.2
Slovenia	-0.5	-8.5	-5.4	-1.9	7.3	-15.5	-14.8	-0.6	5.7	-4.2	-8.2	-0.4	4.1	-1.3	-7.2	-1.7
Slovakia	0.7	-15.2	-3.7	4.4	12.2	-1.4	-9.5	-13.6	3.5	-1.0	-2.6	-1.9	4.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.4
Finland	-2.4	-7.6	-4.5	-1.5	8.1	2.0	-2.6	-3.6	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	-0.1	-14.5	-3.5	2.5	5.2	-5.7	-1.9	2.4	-0.2	-4.5	0.8	1.5	5.6	-3.8	1.6	-0.3
United Kingdom	-4.5	-4.6	-2.7	-1.0	4.9	1.0	-0.6	7.7	0.1	-2.2	0.4	4.8	4.2	2.1	2.0	5.2

Table 1: Employment, annual rates of change, industry, construction, trade and services, EU-27, EA-17, Member States, gross data, 2008-2011Source: Eurostat (sts_inlbgr_a), (sts_colbgr_a), (sts_trlbgr_a) and (sts_selbgr_a)

During the last decade the number of employed persons has developed very differently in the main economic sectors, industry, construction, trade and (other) services (Figure 1). In industry the number of persons employed dropped – with very few exceptions – constantly from one quarter to the next. In the second half of 2008 this decrease even gathered momentum as a result of the financial and economic crisis and only in the last quarter of 2010 and the first quarters of 2011 a very moderate increase of the industrial employment index could be observed.

In construction employment rose rapidly and peaked in the second quarter of 2009 after several years of stagnation (between 2000 and 2004). Afterwards an equally rapid decline set in which at the date of the latest statistical records was still continuing.

In trade and in services the development was less volatile. Employment in trade (wholesale trade, retail trade and trade and repair of motor vehicles) displayed a steady increase until the second quarter of 2008 and then decreased for six consecutive quarters to stabilise again at the level which it had had around 2006. In (other) services the economic crisis became visible in the employment data of the second quarter but the decline lasted only one year and a month and afterwards a still continuing steady increase set in.

For industry and construction two more labour input indicators besides employment (i.e. number of employed persons) are available: the hours worked (the actual amount of work done) and the gross wages and salaries.

Figure 2 presents the development of the three labour input indicators for industry, Figure 3 for construction activities. In both cases the indicators for employment and for hours worked develop in a very similar fashion, although during the crisis the indicator for hours worked dropped a bit faster than the indicators for the number of persons employed which suggests that measures like the reduction of overtime were taken before dismissals or postponed recruitment. There is however a marked difference between these two quantity indicators and the development of the total gross wages and salaries. (Note that that all labour input indicators are based on total numbers and not on average earnings or average working times.)

In industry there was a relatively steady increase in total gross wages and salaries despite an ongoing reduction of actual total labour input. Following the crisis the remuneration indicator recovered relatively quickly and increased again despite a constant use of total labour input.

In construction the indicators for gross wages and salaries steadily increased between 2000 and 2005 although total hours worked and total employment remained rather stable or even decreased. With the onset of the economic crisis however wages and salaries declined rapidly like hours worked and employment.

The impact of the financial and economic crisis and the extent of any subsequent recovery varied greatly between European Member States. Table 1 provides an overview of annual rates of change for the last four calendar years and thus represents the effects of the crisis and its aftermath. In 2009 and 2010 every EU Member State recorded a fall in industrial employment. In general the biggest losses were recorded in 2009, exceeding 10% in the Baltic countries, the Czech Republic, Spain, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden. In 2011 only 11 countries experienced a decline in industrial employment while in 12 countries industrial employment increased (no data available for Ireland, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands).

Construction employment also declined in most Member States in both 2009 and 2010, the exceptions being Estonia and Portugal where increases were recorded in both years. The reductions were particularly strong (i.e. higher than 10% in both years) in the Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovenia. In 2012 reductions were recorded in 13 countries and increases in 10 (no data available for Greece, Spain, Cyprus and Austria).

Employment in trade fell in most countries in 2009 and 2010 with the exceptions of Portugal where a slight increase was recorded in 2009 and in Sweden and the United Kingdom where increases were observed in 2010. However, the negative rates were in general much more moderate than in industry or construction.

In services (i.e. other services than trade) declining rates of employment in both years, 2009 and 2010, were only observed in 10 countries and the recovery from the crisis started relatively early. In 2011 only 6 countries showed a negative development in employment and in 14 countries employment in services increased (no data available for Spain, Italy, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Finland).

Data sources, aggregation and availability

Short-term statistics present data on the number of persons employed. This statistical concept differs from other statistical employment concepts which are for example used by the [Labour force survey](#) or [national accounts](#). In short-term statistics the number of persons employed is collected by aggregating the number of persons employed in the statistical units, i.e. the businesses. The number of persons employed is thus in effect a number of jobs. If a person holds two jobs (e.g. regular daytime job and occasional week-end job) both jobs will be considered in the statistics. Persons employed are not identical with employees (i.e. persons who have a work contract with an employer and receive a remuneration in return for their work) but include for example unpaid family workers. Persons employed also include home workers, apprentices, persons on leave, part time workers, temporary workers and seasonal workers.

The measure of hours worked is rather comprehensive, it not only includes the normal hours but also overtime, hours worked on holidays and time which is spent on the preparation of actual work, hours spent at the working place during which no actual work is done and even short periods of rest at the work place. Thus, in broad terms, hours worked represent hours paid. However, they do not include however hours paid but not worked (e.g. paid holidays or sick leave). They do also not include time spent for meal breaks or time for commuting between home and work place.

The indicators of wages and salaries include all remuneration in cash or in kind in exchange for work including bonuses, allowances and similar payments. Social contributions payable by the employee are also included even if they are withheld and transferred to the authorities by the employer. Not included are social contributions payable by the employer and payroll taxes. The statistical sources used to establish STS labour input data vary. In some cases special surveys are used, in others data are collected from [administrative sources](#).

The STS regulation requires that Member States collect labour input data and transmit them to Eurostat at least quarterly. However for several Member States data are also available on a monthly basis ([sts_intv_m](#)).

Context

Employment is a variable that is important in both economic and social statistics. Labour input is one of the main costs of production. Employment, in its own right, is an important short-term indicator in monitoring the economy. The proportion of the working population in employment, the type of job they do and their working patterns are social variables of interest. The collection of short-term information on employment has a number of important uses:

- to evaluate the economic situation to help monitor the economic cycle;
- to calculate measures of productivity;
- to help calculate income from employment in national accounts.

The collection of information in all the Annexes of the [STS-regulations](#) give a broad economic picture and shows the balance between services and industry. Note however that to a large extent, services in STS are business services, i.e. services consumed by business like market research, business consultancy, employment activities and also transport and communication but not public services or financial services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Short-term labour input indicators 2011](#) - Statistics in focus 1/2012
- [Economic downturn in the EU: the impact on employment in the business economy](#) - Statistics in focus 60/2009
- [Short-term business statistics – focus on employment](#) - Statistics in focus 70/2008

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind)

Industry labour input index (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_ind_labo)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (t_sts_cons)

Construction labour input (teis520)

Trade and services (t_sts_ts)

Wholesale and retail trade (NACE G, NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_wrt)

Labour input index (NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_wrt_li)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind)

Industry labour input index (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind_labo)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (sts_cons)

Construction labour input index (sts_cons_lab)

Trade and services (t_sts_ts)

Wholesale and retail trade (NACE G, NACE Rev.2) (sts_wrt)

Labour input index (NACE Rev.2) (sts_wrt_li)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)

See also

- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [All articles on labour market statistics](#)

Retail trade volume index overview

Data from October 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

The index of volume of retail trade is a business indicator which measures the monthly changes of the deflated turnover of retail trade both at the level of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and [euro area](#) , and of individual EU Member States (as well as some [candidate](#) and [EFTA](#) countries). This article provides an overview of the development of the index over recent years and describes how it is calculated.

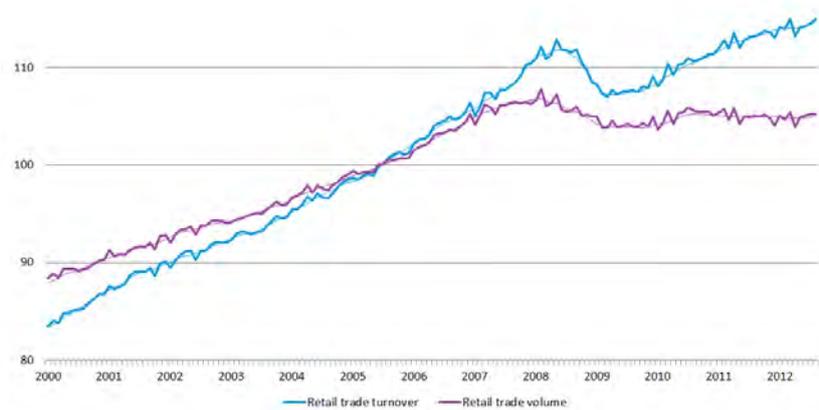


Figure 1: Retail trade volume and turnover indicators, EU-27, monthly data, seasonally adjusted (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_m)

Main statistical findings

Since 2000 the volume of [retail trade](#) in the [EU-27](#) increased steadily and peaked in early 2008 (Figure 1). After that a decline set in which lasted until Mid-2009. Since then retail volume has increased again and after a year regained the level which it had around 2007. Over the recent months the increase has stopped and the volume of retail trade remained almost unchanged. Figure 1 does not only show the (real) volume of EU retail trade turnover but also the (nominal) turnover indicator which combines the development of real values and price changes. As can be seen the nominal values reacted much stronger during the crisis. However, since mid-2009 nominal turnover also increased much more than the retail trade volume and has now reached a level 2 percentage points above the pre-crisis high.

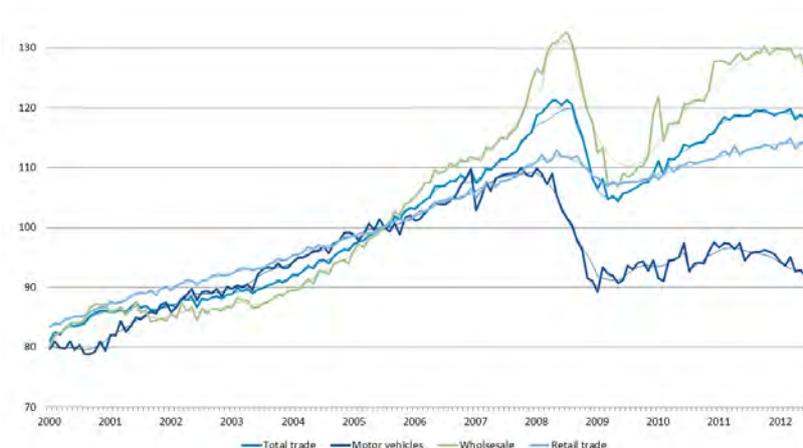


Figure 2: Turnover for total trade, wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles, EU-27, monthly data, seasonally adjusted (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_m)

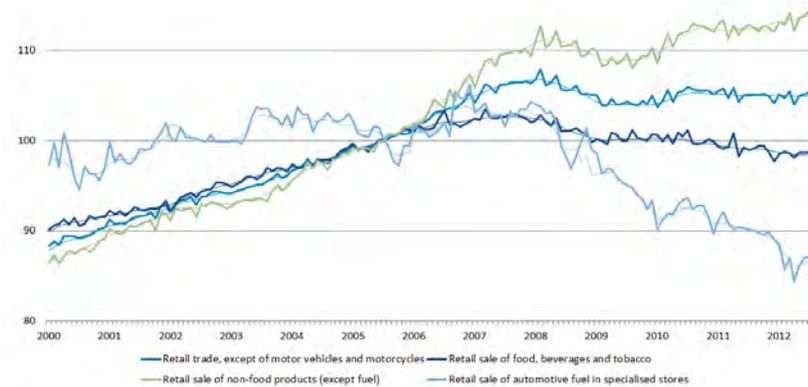


Figure 3: Retail trade volume according to product groups, EU-27, monthly data, seasonally adjusted (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_m)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.6	0.0	-1.6	0.9	-0.1
EA-17	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	-0.8	-2.4	0.9	-0.6
Belgium	5.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.5	-0.6	0.8
Bulgaria	:	3.2	5.8	15.6	16.4	14.7	12.9	19.1	8.7	-7.6	-8.3	-1.9
Czech Republic	-2.9	7.1	1.1	8.0	3.2	6.6	8.7	7.6	3.9	-1.5	-1.1	0.4
Denmark	6.7	0.5	3.4	3.0	5.4	6.1	4.2	1.6	-2.7	-3.4	-1.5	-2.4
Germany	1.0	0.2	-2.5	-1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-2.7	1.3	1.0
Estonia	14.2	13.2	13.0	-0.9	11.0	14.8	17.6	10.5	-4.5	-18.3	-0.3	4.3
Ireland	:	9.0	3.6	3.5	5.7	5.6	8.8	8.3	-2.0	-6.3	-0.1	-2.4
Greece	7.3	3.5	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.7	9.0	2.2	1.3	-11.3	-6.3	-10.2
Spain	5.8	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.6	-5.9	-5.3	-2.2	-6.2
France	2.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.6	4.1	1.2	0.0	3.9	2.6
Italy	:	1.9	1.7	-0.1	-1.7	-0.4	1.0	-0.2	-2.6	-1.3	0.3	-1.8
Cyprus	:	7.8	3.4	-0.9	3.1	4.6	6.8	7.8	5.3	-3.9	1.3	0.8
Latvia	20.2	5.7	10.7	12.6	10.2	19.7	19.9	15.6	-7.4	-27.2	-2.1	3.9
Lithuania	10.5	3.0	10.2	10.9	9.4	11.9	8.6	15.7	2.8	-20.8	-6.9	8.3
Luxembourg	10.1	5.0	5.7	6.9	3.5	1.7	3.8	5.7	2.2	3.0	9.4	10.9
Hungary	3.5	3.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	4.3	4.9	-2.0	-1.9	-5.3	-2.2	0.3
Malta	:	-3.7	-1.4	3.1	-1.3	-4.9	-3.1	8.0	-1.4	-1.2	12.2	-1.8
Netherlands	-0.9	2.9	1.2	-0.9	-0.3	1.8	4.5	2.7	-0.1	-4.4	-1.0	-1.6
Austria	2.1	-2.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	-0.7	2.0	2.1	-1.2
Poland	:	1.6	0.3	5.2	5.5	-0.8	12.6	10.9	4.5	3.4	6.4	-0.1
Portugal	-2.5	2.3	-0.3	-2.0	2.5	7.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	-1.7	-0.3	-6.8
Romania	:	-0.2	2.9	8.8	14.2	16.7	19.4	20.2	20.6	-10.5	-5.5	-2.1
Slovenia	30.5	10.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	8.7	3.0	6.2	11.4	-10.5	-0.2	1.7
Slovakia	-3.0	7.6	8.3	-2.4	8.2	10.2	8.2	5.5	9.0	-9.2	-2.2	-2.4
Finland	5.6	5.4	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	1.2	-2.6	2.8	2.8	2.2
Sweden	5.7	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.8	6.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.8
United Kingdom	6.0	4.3	6.0	3.3	5.6	2.2	4.0	3.8	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.7
Norway	:	1.8	5.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.7	6.8	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.9
Switzerland	:	2.1	-1.1	-0.1	1.0	2.1	2.9	4.3	3.0	0.9	2.7	1.1
Croatia	:	12.4	11.6	10.7	7.4	3.0	4.3	2.8	-0.3	-7.4	-2.6	-0.3

Table 1: Retail trade volume annual growth rates, working day adjusted Source: Eurostat (sts_trtugr_a)

Turnover data (but not trade volume data) are available for the whole NACE Rev. 2 section G, which includes not only retail trade (NACE Rev. 2, division 47) but also wholesale trade (NACE Rev. 2, division 46) and the sale (wholesale and retail) and repair of motor vehicles (NACE Rev. 2, division 45). Figure 2 shows the development of these turnover indicators for the EU-27. It becomes apparent that wholesale trade and the trade in motor vehicles reacted much more strongly during the crisis than the turnover of retail trade.

Figure 3 provides a breakdown of the (real) retail trade volume for the three main product groups: non-food articles; food, beverages and tobacco; and automotive fuel. The retail volume of food products (plus drinks and tobacco) reacted less strongly during the economic and financial crisis than the trade volume of non-food products. However both product groups developed in largely comparable ways. The retail volume of fuel (sold in specialised stores, i.e. filling stations) had followed a less clearer trend since the year 2000 with temporary peaks in late 2003, late 2006, early 2008 and a relatively steady decline since then.

Table 1 shows that the retail trade volume in the EU Member States generally increased during the last decennium but that the magnitude of the changes differ substantially. Between 2000 and 2007, the year before the crisis, retail trade volume doubled in Romania and Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia (it nearly doubled in Lithuania where it increased by almost 94%). High increases of 50% or more between 2000 and 2007 could be observed in the Czech Republic, Ireland and Slovakia. In most of these countries the dynamic development stopped between 2006 and 2008. Yet the overall development of the last 11 years for these countries is still positive and the total increases in retail volume are still higher than for the rest of the EU. The development

in Poland and in Luxembourg was exceptional in that retail trade volume in these countries increased by more than 60% between 2000 and 2011 without any decrease during the years of the financial and economic crisis. In three countries, Germany, Italy and Spain, retail volume decreased between 2000 and 2011. In some other countries, Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal, the volume of retail trade is more or less the same as in 2000.

Data sources, aggregation and availability

The latest results for the development of retail trade are published in monthly [news releases](#) by Eurostat.

In principle, the [STS-Regulations](#) require short-term statistics on a deflator of sales in order to calculate volume developments from the nominal turnover data. Alternatively, the regulation foresees the possibility that Member States deliver volume of sale indicators to Eurostat which is the option that Member States have chosen. It should be noted that the volume of retail trade is conceptually different from the volume of retail trade services. The latter indicator (not available yet) does not relate to the sales as such but to the sales service. Trade volume data are available on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, in working-day adjusted and seasonally adjusted form and as trend data. All data are either available as indices or as growth rates.

Context

In 2010 retail trade generated 468133 million EUR added value in the EU-27 (4.3% of total value added). The index of deflated retail turnover (retail trade volume) is the key European indicator for the short-term development of retail trade. The indicator is also one of the ' [Principal European economic indicators \(PEEI\)](#) ' which are used to monitor and steer economic and monetary policies in the EU and in the euro area.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Recession in the EU: its impact on retail trade, Statistics in focus 88/2009](#)

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Trade and services (t_sts_ts)

Wholesale and retail trade (NACE G, NACE Rev.2) (t_sts_wrt)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Trade and services (sts_ts)

Wholesale and retail trade (NACE G, NACE Rev.2) (sts_wrt)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)

See also

- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Services producer price index overview

Data from June 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

This article presents the [services producer price index \(SPPI\)](#) (also called service output price index), measuring prices of services, as it is calculated and used at the level of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and its Member States.

The services producer price index is a [business cycle](#) indicator which provides information on the development of prices for numerous service industries. This information is used for the analysis of [inflation](#) and its sources, but also for the [deflation](#) of value measures in the service sector.

This article presents services producer prices for all uses (B2All indicators), i.e. services consumed by private consumers, by business consumers and others. However, the bulk of the service industries covered by the indicator are those which are, as a matter of fact, mainly demanded by businesses (B2B indicator), they include for example freight transport, legal and accounting services, advertising and market research (see below).

Producer prices (output prices) represent the prices from the point of view of the producer. The prices are transaction prices and take into account discounts, rebates, surcharges and similar price determining elements but not product taxes.

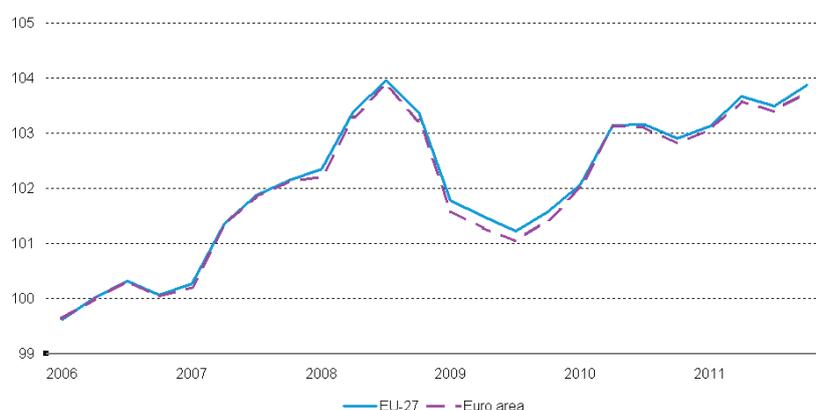


Figure 1: Service producer prices as requested by the STS-regulation (NACE groups 49.4 – 81.2), EU-27 (2006=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_sepp_q)

Main statistical findings

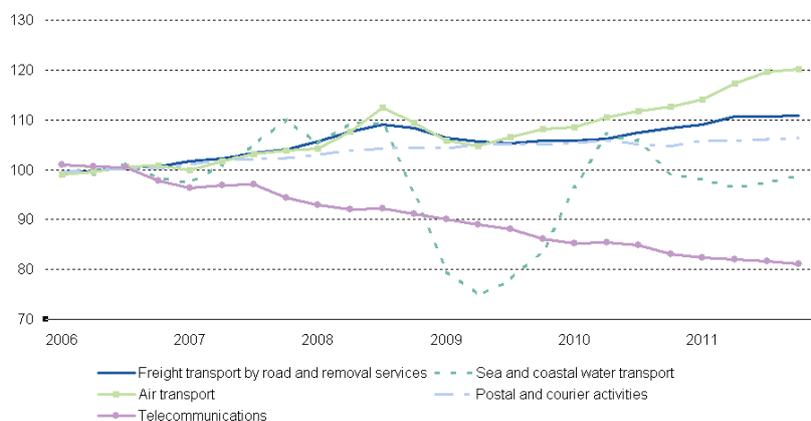


Figure 2: Service output prices for transport and communication services (NACE divisions/groups 49.4, 50.1_50.2, 51, 53, 61), EU-27 (2006=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_sepp_q)

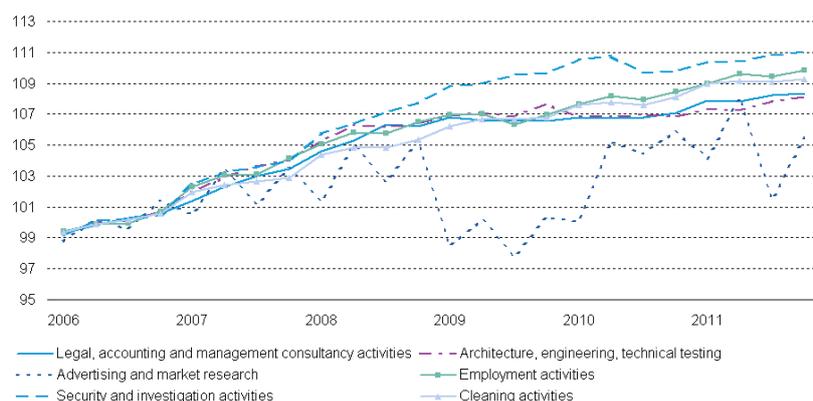


Figure 3: Service producer prices for selected business services, (NACE divisions/groups 69_70.2, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2), EU-27 (2006=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_sepp_q)

Figure 1 presents aggregated services producer prices for the EU-27 and the Euro area. The indicators combine all service areas for which services producer prices are collected under the short-term statistics Regulation 1165/98, i.e. road, water and air transport, telecommunication services, legal and accounting services, management consulting, advertising and market research, employment, security and cleaning services. Between their introduction in 2006 and mid-2008 aggregated services producer prices showed a relatively steady increase. During the economic and financial crisis prices fell but started increasing again in mid-2009. By the end of 2011 service producer prices had almost regained their pre-crisis level.

With few exceptions service producer prices develop in a relatively steady manner. Figure 2 provides an overview of prices for transport and communication services. The main exceptions from the overall stable trends are telecommunication services which – like many technology related activities – have displayed a continuous downward trend for all years for which data are available. For sea and costal water transport output prices underwent a rather special development with a pronounced fall between the third quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009, possibly reflecting over-capacities at the beginning of the crisis, and an equally steep upturn on the following periods. Despite their relative small share in the total STS service aggregate (3.8%) the step decline in sea and costal water transport prices (by almost 35 percentage points) is the main reason behind the drop in the prices of the STS service aggregates (Figure 1). Since the second quarter of 2010 prices for sea and costal water transport started falling again. Similar to the development in the water transport sector prices in air transport started to decline in late 2008. Air transport appears to be a sector which is also relatively sensitive to the overall economic climate. Prices started to increase again in the second half of 2009.

For many other business services (Figure 3) the general development since 2006 is more stable than for transport and communication. It can be assumed that many of these services (e.g. cleaning, security) are based on long-term contracts. Moreover, some services such as legal and accounting services may be considered largely indispensable by businesses and were not or not significantly reduced during the financial crisis so that there was no incentive for service providers to adjust prices. The only exception to this general trend are the prices for advertising and market research which dropped by almost 7% in the first quarter of 2009 but have since then almost regained their pre-crisis level.

Data sources and availability

Information on output prices of services is generally collected by business surveys. However for some prices other sources are used, for example information from regulatory bodies for telecommunication prices or for legal services. Web surveys are also used to collect certain price information. The service price indices are calculated on a quarterly basis, data are available from 2006 on. Note that the base year for the price indices is 2006 (not 2005 as for other short-term statistics indicators). The collection of price data for services poses a number of statistical problems due to the special nature of services. In particular it is difficult to ascertain the quality of services and therefore difficult to collect price data for services of a comparable nature and quality over time. Measurement problems are also due to the fact that services are often consumed on production and that many services are unique and tailor-made for the client.

Context

Services are an important part of European economies and contribute substantially to output and employment. Traditionally short-term statistics mainly covered industrial and construction activities. When the monetary union was prepared it became clear that better and more complete data for the service sector were necessary. Regulation 1158/2005 of 6 July 2005 amended the short-term statistics regulation of 1998 ([short-term statistics Regulation 1165/98](#)) and introduced the collection of output service prices on a quarterly basis. First data became available in 2009. The service output price index is today one of the [Principal European Economic Indicators \(PEEIs\)](#) which are used to monitor and steer economic policy in the EU and in the euro area. Aggregate service producer price indicators for the total of services covered by the STS-regulation have only been published since June 2012.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Business services: recent economic developments](#) - Statistics in focus 35/2011
- [Service producer price indices \(SPPI\): a new European economic indicator](#) - Statistics in focus 103/2008

Main tables

- [Industry, commerce and services \(t_sts\)](#) , see:

Trade and services (t_sts_ts)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) (New activity classification (NACE Rev 2)) , see:

Trade and services (sts_ts)

Other services (sts_os)

Producer prices index (PPI) (sts_os_pp)

Service producer prices index - quarterly data - (2006=100) (NACE Rev.2) (sts_sepp_q)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)
- [Background articles on short-term business statistics](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)

Services turnover index overview

Data from January 2013, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, main tables and database .

This article provides an overview of the development of the services turnover indicator in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , the [euro area](#) and the European [Member states](#) over recent years and describes how it is calculated. The index of turnover in (other) services is a [business cycle](#) indicator which measures the quarterly development of turnover in the European service industries with the exception of services in retail and wholesale trade for which a [separate indicator](#) exists (hence "other" services; in this article the "other" will be omitted for easier readability).

The data presented in this article are taken from European [short-term statistics \(STS\)](#) . The data on services collected under the [short-term statistics regulation](#) encompass mainly – but not only (see below) – services consumed by businesses, therefore they are often referred to as " [business services](#) " .

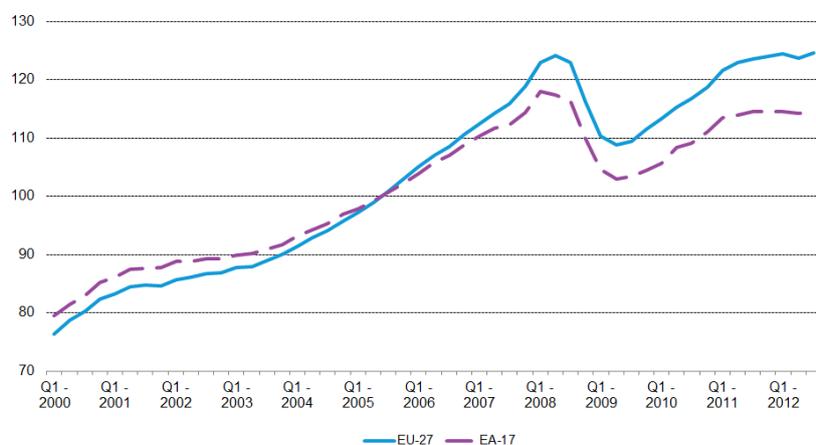


Figure 1: Turnover in services (seasonally adjusted), EU-27 and Euro area (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_setu_q)

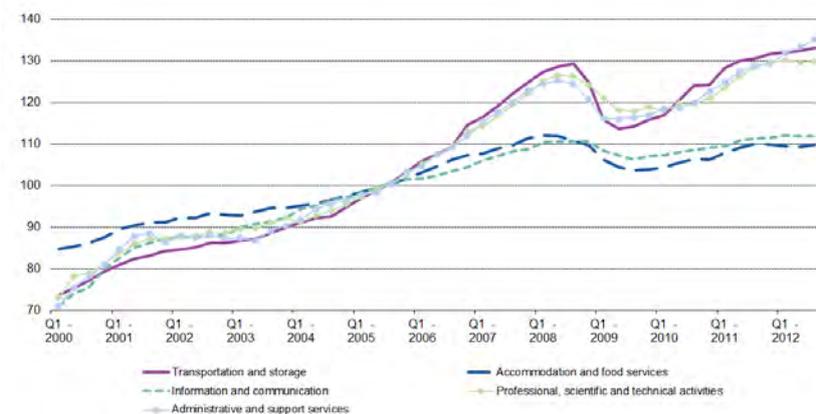


Figure 2: Turnover in main service groups (seasonally adjusted), EU-27 (2005=100), Source: Eurostat (sts_setu_q)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	4.3	6.1	2.4	2.7	5.5	7.0	7.8	7.0	5.3	-9.6	5.6	6.0
EA-17	6.1	2.1	1.8	4.7	5.5	6.4	5.3	2.8	-10.2	4.8	5.1	
Belgium	9.4	7.4	6.1	7.6	9.2	8.3	9.2	7.4	0.0	-10.4	12.5	9.6
Bulgaria	9.4	18.3	8.9	15.8	20.3	16.4	16.4	19.0	-12.3	4.8	3.7	
Czech Republic	6.7	10.2	-0.6	7.7	12.0	7.1	7.8	10.0	2.6	-11.7	4.5	1.7
Denmark												
Germany (includ	-0.7	4.6	-1.5	-0.5	2.6	4.8	5.8	2.8	5.1	-10.8	6.0	7.3
Estonia	20.1	20.0	9.1	12.0	13.2	23.1	17.4	24.9	-5.7	-20.9	9.3	17.6
Ireland		7.4	0.2	0.7	6.8	12.9	6.4	3.6	-5.2	-8.3	6.8	7.3
Greece		9.9	9.3	5.1	11.2	4.9	9.1	9.8	5.9	-11.2	-10.9	-13.4
Spain		8.3	5.8	5.3	6.4	7.8	7.9	5.8	-4.0	-15.3	0.8	-1.0
France	7.8	5.6	3.2	1.0	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.1	3.8	-6.7	4.1	6.3
Italy												
Cyprus		12.3	0.5	1.8	8.8	5.0	7.4	13.0	9.3	-10.4	3.8	-1.9
Latvia	19.5	16.1	12.4	15.5	19.3	34.3	25.6	24.4	-0.6	-31.4	15.2	22.6
Lithuania	2.0	11.7	13.1	13.7	14.9	24.6	13.4	24.4	11.4	-28.7	11.0	23.4
Luxembourg		7.6	1.3	61.9	30.0	15.6	19.1	3.2	10.4	-18.1	19.3	11.4
Hungary	-4.3	17.5	0.8	21.0	19.1	13.7	20.4	0.5	5.2	-5.9	4.2	-4.1
Malta		-0.7	1.3	0.1	3.2	-2.7	8.5	5.4	0.2	-6.7	1.0	1.4
Netherlands		6.0	-0.8	0.2	4.7	5.0	6.2	8.7	5.3	-9.0	5.2	5.5
Austria	7.5	-2.8	0.9	9.8	4.0	2.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	-6.7	6.7	4.8
Poland		3.1	9.8	4.3	13.4	10.9	11.7	13.7	10.2	-2.5	7.1	12.8
Portugal												
Romania		37.8	28.2	45.0	33.0	12.7	25.9	26.8	19.7	-17.1	1.6	9.3
Slovenia	-1.5	12.2	13.0	9.7	6.7	6.7	13.0	14.7	8.2	-18.3	3.6	5.4
Slovakia		5.4	-1.1	-4.0	7.6	14.8	16.1	8.9	11.5	-19.8	2.2	4.3
Finland	10.8	3.8	2.6	4.5	5.2	6.5	8.7	7.8	6.6	-15.8	8.1	9.2
Sweden	9.3	3.2	0.6	1.8	3.1	7.0	8.7	7.3	2.9	-7.5	9.2	8.7
United Kingdom	3.8	5.8	2.6	4.1	5.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	11.3	-7.7	6.8	7.1
Croatia		11.7	15.3	13.9	1.9	7.1	12.3	12.2	3.4	-14.9	-4.9	2.2
Turkey							14.6	11.2	5.0	0.4	20.5	22.1

Table 1: Annual growth rate for the turnover in services (%), Source: Eurostat (sts_setugr_a)

Main statistical findings

Between 2000 and 2008 the turnover of European service industries (as covered by the STS regulation) expanded on a relatively steady growth path. A rapid decline set in after the second quarter of 2008 (in the euro area already one quarter earlier) and within a year turnover in the EU-27 declined by 12%. In the third quarter of 2009 a steady recovery set in and the latest data (third quarter 2011) indicate that the pre-crisis level has already been regained for the EU-27 (Figure 1). Since around mid-2011, the level of service turnover has remained almost unchanged.

Short-term statistics cover – with some exceptions – the following five groups according to NACE Rev. 2 (NACE code in brackets): transportation and storage (H), accommodation and food services (I), information and communication services (J), professional, scientific and technical activities (M) and administrative and support services (N). The development of the turnover for these main service activities is represented in Figure 2. Transport and storage, professional, scientific and technical as well as administrative and support services show a rather similar development. They are also the biggest of the five service industries in terms of value added and therefore largely influence the development of turnover for total services. Accommodation and food services and likewise information and communication services show a steadier turnover development.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the development (growth rates) of the service turnover in the Member States of the EU and also for Croatia and Turkey. In 2009 all EU Member States experienced a decline in services, in many countries the negative rates of change even reached double-digit level (in the Baltic countries negative rates even surpassed -20%). In Estonia, Ireland, Spain, and Latvia service turnover already began to decline in 2008.

Table 1 also indicates very different dynamics in the turnover development between Member States. On average the service turnover increased by around 55% between 2000 and 2011. In Malta, the country with the lowest growth, it increased by only 11% over eleven years, i.e. 0.9% per year on average. Other examples of countries with a relatively low turnover growth were Germany, Greece and Spain (all with an average 2.3% between 2000 and 2011). In Romania, the country with the fastest growth, the turnover index increased by more than 570% over eleven years or 18.9% on average. Other countries which experienced a rapid growth were Luxembourg (average 13.0%), Latvia (average 12.4%), and Bulgaria (average 10.6%).

In most countries the indicator of service turnover peaked at the third quarter of 2008 and reached a low about one year later. Afterwards service turnover in most countries recovered again relatively steadily. Most countries have already reached or even surpassed their pre-crisis levels. Special developments can be observed in Greece where the level of turnover has steadily declined since 2008 and in Poland where the crisis only caused a rather shallow dip in the development of service turnover.

Data sources, aggregation and availability

The definition of turnover is rather straightforward. It comprises basically what is invoiced by the seller. Rebates and price deductions are taken into account as well as special charges that the customer might have to pay. Turnover does not include [VAT](#) or similar deductible taxes.

Information on service turnover is most often collected by business surveys. However, quite a number of National Statistical Institutes rely on administrative sources, i.e. VAT declarations, to obtain the data. There are also cases where both methods are used; for example bigger enterprises might be asked to contribute to a survey whereas the data for smaller enterprises are collected from VAT registers.

According to the short-term statistics regulation data on service turnover have to be made available by the National Statistical Institutes at least on a quarterly basis. However, around half of the Member States collect these data (at least for some services) on a monthly basis. Not in all cases can these data be published by [Eurostat](#) (e.g. for reasons of confidentiality). Countries for which aggregated monthly service turnover data are published are Spain, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom. European aggregates are calculated by summing up weighted national indices for individual service activities. The weights correspond to the share of the countries in the turnover of service activities in the base year.

All results for the indicator of turnover in services are published on the [Eurostat website](#).

Context

The turnover index for services is one of the [Principal European economic indicators](#) . It is one of the relatively few available indicators for services and is used to analyse business cycle trends in the service industry and as input for [national accounts statistics](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Business services: Recent economic developments](#) - Statistics in focus 35/2011

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) , see:

Trade and services (sts_ts)

Other services (sts_os)

Turnover index (NACE Rev.2) (sts_os_t)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on metadata in Eurostat](#)

See also

- [Retail trade and repair statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Short-term business statistics - background articles](#)

Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments

Data from September 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

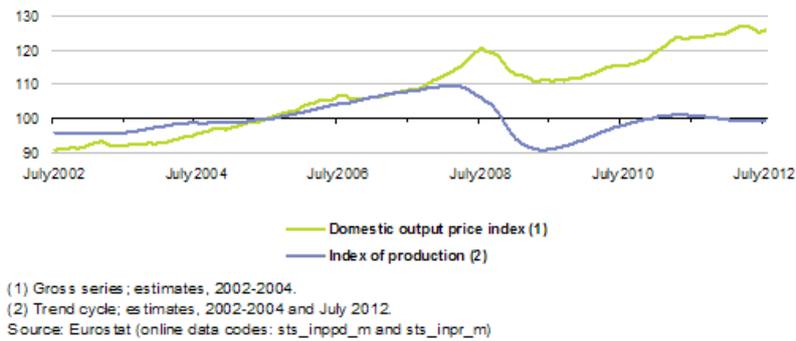


Figure 1: Production and domestic output price indices for industry(excluding construction), EU-27, 2002-2012(2005=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_inppd_m) and (sts_inpr_m)

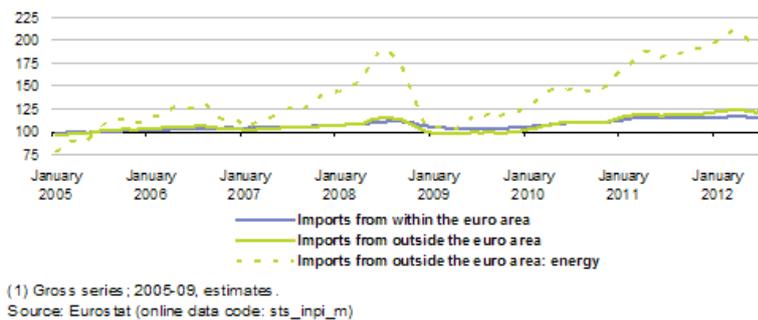


Figure 2: Industrial import price index, euro area, 2005-2012 (1)(2005=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_inpi_m)

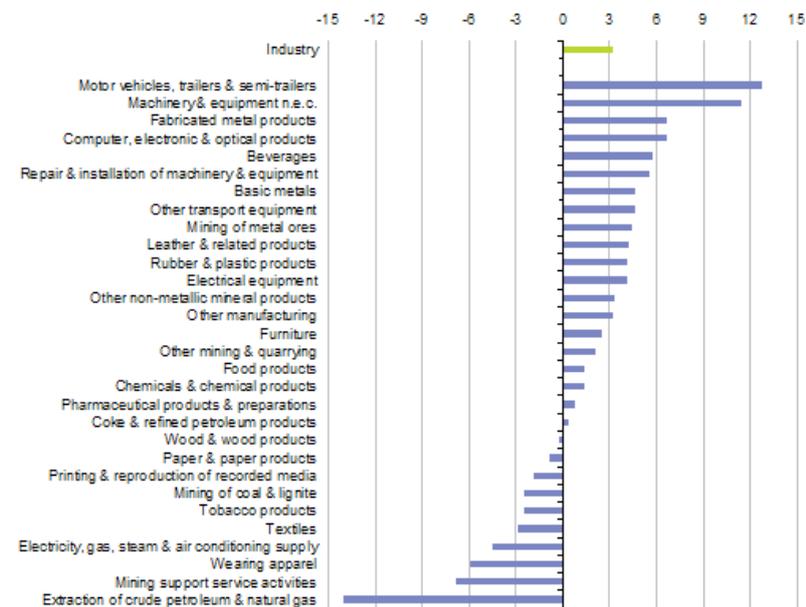
	Index of production (1)					Domestic output price index (2)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	3.7	-1.8	-13.7	6.8	3.2	2.8	7.6	-4.4	3.5	6.7
Euro area	3.9	-1.8	-14.9	7.3	3.4	2.7	6.1	-5.1	2.9	5.9
Belgium	4.9	1.4	-11.9	8.3	4.2	2.1	9.3	-7.2	5.4	8.1
Bulgaria	9.8	0.1	-18.0	2.0	5.8	8.0	13.2	-4.3	7.2	8.6
Czech Republic	10.6	-2.4	-13.7	9.8	6.4	4.1	4.5	-3.2	1.3	5.5
Denmark	-2.1	-1.1	-15.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	13.2	-6.7	6.4	7.8
Germany	6.0	-0.1	-16.3	10.9	7.6	1.3	5.4	-4.1	1.5	5.6
Estonia	6.4	-4.8	-23.9	23.0	16.6	9.6	9.6	-0.3	1.8	4.6
Ireland	5.2	-2.2	-4.5	7.5	0.0	2.3	6.1	-3.6	1.5	4.6
Greece	2.3	-4.2	-9.2	-6.6	-8.1	4.1	10.0	-5.8	6.1	7.4
Spain	2.0	-7.3	-15.8	0.9	-1.4	3.6	6.5	-3.4	3.2	6.9
France	1.2	-2.9	-12.8	4.8	1.9	2.8	5.6	-6.4	3.5	6.0
Italy	1.8	-3.4	-18.8	6.8	0.1	3.3	5.8	-5.4	3.1	5.0
Cyprus	4.8	4.1	-9.1	-2.0	-7.8	3.6	11.7	-1.8	4.1	5.5
Latvia	1.5	-3.2	-18.0	14.5	8.8	18.6	15.7	-1.8	-0.2	8.8
Lithuania	2.4	5.2	-14.3	6.4	7.6	9.4	15.8	-6.6	4.1	10.4
Luxembourg	-0.4	-5.1	-16.0	9.4	-2.5	4.4	15.1	-9.2	1.5	5.6
Hungary	8.0	-0.9	-17.4	10.3	5.5	6.4	11.6	1.2	7.3	6.1
Malta	7.0	-3.3	-14.8	8.3	2.2	-3.7	14.8	9.3	11.7	0.9
Netherlands	4.2	0.6	-7.6	7.7	-0.8	5.2	8.9	-9.8	4.0	8.6
Austria	5.9	1.3	-11.3	6.7	7.3	4.1	4.8	-1.6	4.0	4.7
Poland	9.2	2.4	-3.7	10.8	7.2	4.0	5.4	2.3	3.7	7.7
Portugal	0.1	-4.1	-8.5	1.6	-2.0	2.8	5.2	-3.8	3.7	5.8
Romania	10.4	2.8	-6.2	5.5	6.0	8.4	12.8	2.1	5.8	8.1
Slovenia	7.4	1.6	-17.6	6.0	2.8	5.5	5.6	-0.4	2.1	3.8
Slovakia	16.8	2.9	-14.0	18.3	7.2	1.8	6.2	-2.7	-2.8	2.7
Finland	4.7	1.0	-18.1	5.2	1.3	3.9	8.6	-6.3	6.7	6.9
Sweden	4.0	-3.0	-17.8	8.7	5.7	3.6	6.1	-0.3	3.0	0.9
United Kingdom	0.3	-3.1	-8.8	2.1	-0.5	2.0	16.1	-3.0	5.7	11.4
Norway	-1.3	0.2	-3.6	-5.4	-4.4	-0.6	15.2	-1.8	8.5	8.0
Switzerland	9.5	1.2	-7.7	6.1	0.7	2.5	4.1	-2.4	0.6	0.2
Croatia	5.0	0.7	-8.9	-1.5	-1.2	3.4	8.3	-0.5	4.3	6.4
FYR of Macedonia	3.9	5.0	-8.6	-4.8	3.3	2.5	10.1	-7.2	8.7	9.5
Turkey	7.5	-0.8	-10.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	13.0	1.0	6.2	12.4

(1) Working day adjusted.

(2) Gross series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_inprgr_a and sts_inppdgr_a)

Table 1: Annual growth rates for industry(excluding construction), 2007-2011(%) - Source: Eurostat (sts_inprgr_a) and (sts_inppdgr_a)



(1) Working day adjusted.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inprgr_a)

Figure 3: Annual growth rate for the industrial index of production, EU-27, 2011 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (sts_inprgr_a)

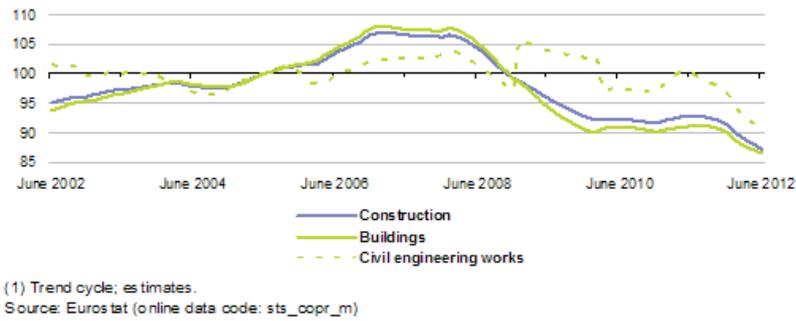


Figure 4: Index of production, construction, EU-27, 2002-2012 (1)(2005=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_copr_m)

	Index of production (1)					Construction costs index (2)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	2.5	-2.8	-7.7	-3.6	1.1	4.2	4.4	0.3	1.5	2.8
Euro area	2.0	-4.4	-7.0	-7.1	-0.3	4.2	3.8	0.1	2.0	3.3
Belgium	2.2	1.7	-3.7	-1.7	5.6	4.5	2.5	-1.1	0.0	3.9
Bulgaria	27.7	11.8	-14.2	-14.3	-13.0	7.7	12.3	10.9	-0.3	1.9
Czech Republic	6.8	-0.3	-0.6	-7.3	-3.5	4.8	3.5	-0.3	1.2	1.7
Denmark	-5.5	7.5	-11.9	-9.1	5.5	6.4	2.9	-0.4	1.1	3.6
Germany	2.8	-0.3	0.0	0.3	13.3	3.3	3.1	0.2	2.1	3.6
Estonia	13.5	-13.3	-29.8	-8.5	26.7	12.7	3.5	-8.5	-2.6	3.5
Ireland	-13.7	-29.0	-36.2	-30.3	-17.0	1.7	-7.7	-9.9	0.5	-2.2
Greece	14.3	7.7	-17.5	-29.2	-28.7	4.6	5.1	-0.3	1.8	1.0
Spain	-4.3	-16.3	-11.3	-20.2	-18.4	5.0	4.7	1.0	2.5	3.8
France	4.5	-1.9	-5.1	-5.1	2.2	4.6	5.5	0.4	2.7	4.0
Italy	6.4	-0.7	-11.6	-3.5	-2.9	3.6	3.8	.	.	.
Cyprus	6.8	2.3	-10.6	-8.0	-9.5	5.0	8.0	0.8	3.2	3.6
Latvia	13.6	-3.1	-34.9	-23.4	12.5	31.6	15.6	-6.2	-9.0	4.3
Lithuania	22.3	3.7	-48.4	-8.0	22.3	16.1	9.5	-14.5	-4.8	3.8
Luxembourg	2.7	-1.2	0.4	0.2	2.0	2.9	3.2	1.4	0.8	2.6
Hungary	-14.0	-5.2	-4.4	-10.4	-7.8	7.2	7.5	3.0	-0.4	1.0
Malta	7.7	5.7	-7.1	-1.2	-0.5	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	5.6	3.2	-5.5	-11.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	0.3	0.6	1.9
Austria	3.9	-0.8	-1.7	-4.0	0.0	4.5	5.2	0.6	3.2	2.3
Poland	16.3	10.4	4.4	3.6	15.8	6.6	6.8	0.2	-0.1	1.0
Portugal	-4.0	-1.2	-6.6	-8.5	-10.2	3.4	5.2	-0.6	1.8	1.6
Romania	33.1	26.7	-15.1	-13.4	3.0	10.2	16.2	1.5	1.9	9.2
Slovenia	18.5	15.5	-20.9	-16.9	-25.6	6.3	6.3	-2.8	6.6	4.2
Slovakia	5.5	11.4	-11.1	-4.4	-2.0	4.1	5.8	2.0	0.0	0.7
Finland	10.3	4.0	-13.7	11.9	9.8	5.9	3.9	-1.1	1.1	3.3
Sweden	6.2	4.2	-3.5	5.9	7.5	6.1	4.9	2.0	2.5	.
United Kingdom	2.3	-1.3	-11.6	7.3	2.3	3.5	5.7	0.8	0.2	.
Norway	5.8	1.1	-8.3	0.0	3.3	7.4	5.7	2.3	3.2	3.6
Switzerland	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	.	.	.	.	.
Montenegro	-1.7	20.7	-19.3	-0.6	18.5	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	2.5	11.7	-6.8	-15.8	-9.0	.	.	.	.	.
FYR of Macedonia	7.4	25.5	13.7	15.2	34.0	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	5.5	-7.6	-16.3	17.5	11.8	8.3	13.6	-4.3	5.8	12.4

(1) Working day adjusted.
(2) Gross series for new residential buildings.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_coprgr_a and sts_copigr_a)

Table 2: Annual growth rates for construction, 2007-2011(%) - Source: Eurostat (sts_coprgr_a) and (sts_coprgr_a)

This article examines recent statistics in relation to developments for both industry and construction in the European Union (EU). Short-term business statistics (STS) are provided in the form of indices that allow the most rapid assessment of the economic climate within industry and construction, providing a first evaluation of recent developments for a range of activities. STS show developments over time, and so may be used to calculate rates of change, typically showing comparisons with the month or quarter before, or the same period of the previous year. As such, STS do not provide information on the level of activity, such as the monetary value of output (value added or turnover), or actual prices.

Main statistical findings

Industry

The impact of the financial and economic crisis and the subsequent recovery of the EU-27's industrial economy can be clearly seen in two of the main industrial indicators, namely the [industrial production index](#) and the [index for industrial domestic output prices](#). Over several years there was relatively stable output and price growth across the EU-27 (see Figure 1), which was interrupted from the second half of 2007 as price growth accelerated, while industrial output slowed. The EU-27's industrial production index saw its month-on-month rate of change turn negative in March 2008, while the index for domestic output prices peaked six months later in July 2008. The fall in output lasted more than one year, returning to a positive rate of change in June 2009, while domestic output prices reached their lowest level in July 2009 and started a run of relatively sustained increases from October 2009.

The decline in industrial output in the EU-27 from its relative peak in February 2008 was particularly steep (-17.2%), as the relative trough recorded in May 2009 was the lowest level of output since May 1999. By contrast, although industrial output prices in July 2009 were 8.1% lower than at their relative peak a year earlier, they remained in line with the price level recorded in September and October 2007 prior to the financial and economic crisis; in part, price developments continued to reflect the relatively high price of crude oil and associated energy-related and intermediate products. Domestic output prices for industry rose by 6.7% in 2011, which was almost twice as fast as they had increased in 2010 (3.5%).

Industrial [import prices](#) for the euro area peaked in July 2008, regardless of whether imports were from outside the euro area or from other Member States within the euro area (see Figure 2). Thereafter, prices of imports from within the euro area fell over a nine month period by a total of 7.5%, whereas the prices of imports from outside the euro area fell by a total of 15.3% over the same period. Since their low point in the spring of 2009 prices for imports from within the euro area increased by 12.3% through to April 2011, since when they remained relatively stable through to July 2012 (latest available data at the time of writing). Starting from the same low point (May 2009), import prices from outside the euro area increased by 26.6% through to March 2012 and remained relatively stable (with a slight decrease) through until July 2012. Prices for imports passed their pre-crisis highs (of July 2008) in December 2010 for imports from within the euro area and in January 2011 for imports from outside of the euro area.

The downturn in industrial activity was widespread, illustrated by the fact that every EU Member State recorded lower output in 2009 than in 2008, with falls ranging from -3.7% in Poland to -23.9% in Estonia (see Table 1). The subsequent recovery was also widespread, as only Cyprus and Greece recorded a further contraction in activity during 2010, with growth rates peaking at 23.0% in Estonia. Although output continued to expand in 2011 in most of the EU Member States, the contraction in Greece and Cyprus persisted while five other EU Member States also recorded a contraction in their output. The index of production for the EU-27 rose, on average, by 3.2% in 2011, which was just less than half the rate of increase experienced in 2010 (6.8% growth in industrial output).

The downturn in activity during the financial and economic crisis was spread across almost the full range of industrial activities: in 2009 there was just one industrial activity (at the NACE Rev. 2 division level) that reported continued growth within the EU-27, as the output of pharmaceutical products and preparations rose by 3.5% compared with the year before. The recovery in 2010 was also relatively widespread: there were seven exceptions (at the NACE Rev. 2 division level), where output continued to contract in 2010, most notably for the manufacture of tobacco products, with a loss of 5.8%. The number of activities that recorded a fall in output increased to ten in 2011 (see Figure 3), with four of the seven activities that had contracted in 2010 continuing their downward path, while a further six activities followed expansion in 2010 with contraction in 2011. The relatively strong contraction (-14.1%) in output recorded for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas reflects, at least in part, a long-term decline in North Sea reserves of these products.

Construction

The downturn in activity for construction within the EU-27 lasted longer than for industry. Furthermore, after stabilising in 2010 and even displaying a slight upturn in the first half of 2011, a second downturn started in the third quarter of 2011 and has not yet (at the time of writing) shown signs of stabilising.

Construction output in the EU-27 peaked in March 2007 and fell gradually for five months. This initial downturn was followed by a slight, temporary recovery until January 2008, after which substantial falls in

construction activity were recorded, reaching a low in February 2010, just under three years after the initial downturn. Between January 2008 and February 2010 the index of production for construction in the EU-27 fell by 13.4% overall, deteriorating to a level not seen since October 1999. From this low point at the beginning of 2010 construction output remained relatively stable over the next 18 months to the middle of 2011. In August 2011 the second downturn in construction output started and by June 2012 (latest data available at the time of writing) output had fallen a further 6.0% from the mid-2011 level; between February 2008 and June 2012 construction output fell by a total of 18.1%.

The construction of buildings is the dominant part of construction output, and unsurprisingly output for building work followed a similar path to the overall indicator for construction, although the magnitude of the contraction from the beginning of 2007 to the beginning of 2010 was slightly greater, totalling 16.5% in the EU-27 (see Figure 4). For civil engineering the developments were less clear cut. From March to December 2008, civil engineering output in the EU-27 fell in a similar manner to the developments seen for building output. However, there followed a substantial increase in January 2009, mainly due to a massive expansion in civil engineering work in Spain. Civil engineering output then resumed its downward path through much of 2009, before contracting rapidly between February and March 2010 after which it was relatively unchanged through to the end of 2010. A short recovery in civil engineering output in the first five months of 2011 was followed by a return to a downward path in line with that observed for construction as a whole. By June 2012 civil engineering output in the EU-27 was 12.7% lower than it had been in February 2008.

The long and deep downturn in construction activity was widespread within the EU-27, illustrated by the fact that every Member State except Poland experienced at least one year of contraction in construction output during the four latest years (2008 to 2011) for which data are available. In 2008 a total of 13 EU Member States recorded a contraction in construction output and this number rose to 24 in 2009, before dropping back to 21 in 2010. The latest annual figures show that a small majority (14) of the EU Member States reported an increase in construction output in 2011.

The Czech Republic and Italy recorded negative rates of change in relation to their construction activity in all four years (2008 to 2011); while the ongoing downturn has been even longer in Ireland and Spain where five consecutive negative annual rates of change were recorded (from 2007 to 2011), while in Hungary the sequence is now six years (2006 to 2011), and in Portugal the last positive annual rate of change was recorded in 2001. Construction output declined by 10% or more in Portugal, Bulgaria, Ireland and Spain in 2011, and by 20% or more in Slovenia and Greece. In contrast, Latvia, Germany and Poland reported an increase in construction output above 10% in 2011, while output increased by more than 20% in Lithuania and Estonia.

Data sources and availability

Short-term business statistics (STS) are compiled within the scope of the STS [Regulation 1165/98](#) of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics. The STS Regulation brought major changes and improvements in the availability and timeliness of indicators which followed its implementation. The STS Regulation has been amended and adjusted to meet emerging users' needs – generally in relation to monetary union and more specifically to the requirements of the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#).

Indicators common to industry and construction include the production index and labour input indicators concerning [employment](#), wages and salaries, and [hours worked](#). For industry there are additional STS indicators concerning turnover and output prices, which are compiled as a total and also distinguishing between domestic and non-domestic markets, with a further analysis of non-domestic markets between [euro area](#) and non-euro area markets. In a similar manner, there are industrial import prices, with a distinction between imports from euro area and non-euro area markets. For construction activities there is a distinction in the production index between building and civil engineering, while additional indicators are collected on building permits, as well as construction cost and price indices.

The presentation of short-term statistics may take a variety of different forms. Gross or unadjusted indices are the basic form of an index. [Working-day adjustment](#) takes into account the calendar nature of a given month in order to adjust the index. The number of working days for a given month depends on: the timing of certain public holidays (Easter can fall in March or in April depending on the year); the possible overlap of certain public holidays and non-working days (1 May can fall on a Sunday); whether or not a year is a leap year, and other reasons. [Seasonal adjustment](#) aims, after adjusting for calendar effects, to take into account the impact of known seasonal factors that have been observed in the past. For example, in the case of the production

index, annual summer holidays have a negative impact on industrial production. The [trend](#) is a slow variation over a long period of years, generally associated with the structural causes of the phenomenon in question. The cycle is a quasi-periodic oscillation. It is characterised by alternating periods of higher and lower rates of change possibly, but not always, involving expansion and contraction. Generally, if this component of the time series is relatively important, the trend cycle series is a better series for the analysis of longer-term developments. However, this advantage is less clear when analysing very recent developments. This is because trend cycle values for recent periods may have greater revisions than the equivalent seasonally adjusted values. Hence, the latter may be more appropriate for the analysis of very recent developments; this is particularly true around turning points.

Depending on the indicator in question, the EU Member States are required to transmit unadjusted or adjusted data to Eurostat. In the case that Member States transmit unadjusted data, then Eurostat calculates the seasonal adjustment. The Member States' national statistical authorities are responsible for data collection and the calculation of national time series. Eurostat is responsible for the EU-27 and euro area aggregations.

NACE Rev. 2 is the latest version of the statistical classification of economic activities and has been implemented in STS during 2009. This involved not just changing data compilation practices to use NACE Rev. 2 but also recalculating or estimating a time series in NACE Rev. 2, normally back to the year 2000. Simultaneously with the introduction of NACE Rev. 2, a new base year (2005) was adopted for STS indices to better reflect the economic structure; previously indices were presented with 2000 as the base year. The next base year change, namely to a base year of 2010=100, is due to be introduced during 2013.

Context

The profile and use of STS is expanding rapidly, as information flows have become global and the latest news release for an indicator may have significant effects on financial markets, or decisions that are taken by central banks and business leaders. STS are a key resource for those who follow developments in the business cycle, or for those who wish to trace recent developments within a particular industry, construction or service.

Some of the most important STS indicators are a set of [principal European economic indicators \(PEEIs\)](#) that are essential to the ECB for conducting monetary policy within the euro area. Three PEEIs concern industrial short-term business statistics: production, output prices of the domestic market and import prices. A further two PEEIs concern construction short-term business statistics: [production](#) and [building permits](#) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European business: Facts and figures](#) – 2009 edition

Main tables

- [Short-term business statistics \(t_sts\)](#) (New activity classification (NACE Rev 2), see:

Industry (t_sts_ind)

- Industry production index (t_sts_ind_prod)
- Industry turnover index (t_sts_ind_tovt)
- Industry new orders index (t_sts_ind_nord)
- Industry producer prices index (PPI) (t_sts_ind_pric)
- Industry import prices index (t_sts_ind_impi)
- Industry labour input index (t_sts_ind_labo)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (t_sts_cons)

- Construction production (teis500)
- Construction cost - new residential buildings (teis510)
- Construction labour input (teis520)
- Building permits (teis540)

Database

- [Short-term business statistics \(sts\)](#) (New activity classification NACE Rev 2), see:

Industry (NACE Rev.2) (sts_ind)

- [Industry production index \(NACE Rev.2\) \(sts_ind_prod\)](#)
- [Industry turnover index \(NACE Rev.2\) \(sts_ind_tovt\)](#)
- [Industry new orders index \(NACE Rev.2\) \(sts_ind_nord\)](#)
- [Industry producer prices index \(PPI\) \(NACE Rev. 2\) \(sts_ind_pric\)](#)
- [Industry import prices index \(NACE Rev. 2\) \(sts_ind_impi\)](#)
- [Industry labour input index \(NACE Rev.2\) \(sts_ind_labo\)](#)

Construction, building and civil engineering (NACE F) (sts_cons)

- [Construction production index \(NACE Rev.2\) \(sts_cons_pro\)](#)
- [Construction labour input index \(NACE Rev.2\) \(sts_cons_lab\)](#)
- [New residential buildings - prices index \(sts_cons_pri\)](#)
- [Building permits - index \(sts_cons_per\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [Short-term business statistics \(ESMS metadata file - sts_esms\)](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Industry and construction short-term developments: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Central Bank - National accounts and output indicators](#)
- [European Commission - Economic and Financial Affairs - Industry-level growth accounting](#)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Industrial policy](#)

See also

- [Industry, trade and services introduced](#)
- [Industrial production \(volume\) index overview](#)
- [Industrial import price index overview](#)
- [Industrial producer price index overview](#)
- [Construction cost index overview](#)
- [Construction permit index overview](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Short-term business statistics introduced](#)

Methods for compiling PEEIs in short-term business statistics

Eurostat compiles European Union (EU) and euro area infra-annual economic statistics relevant for short-term economic analysis. Among these, a list of indicators called PEEIs (abbreviated from 'principal European economic indicators') has been identified by key users as being of prime importance for monetary and economic policies of the euro area.

This article first provides an insight into the recently released 2010 PEEI in focus report on service producer price indices (SPPIs), then informs on how to access all the PEEI in focus reports produced since 2005.

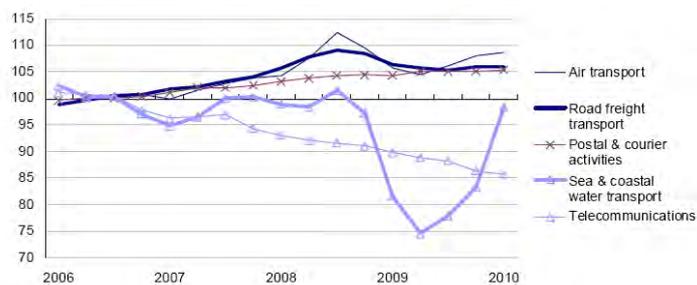


Figure 1: Producer price indices for selected services, EU-27 (2006=100) Eurostat (sts_sepp_q)

	NACE Rev. 2	Label
Transportation & storage	49.4	Freight transport by road & removal services
	50.1+50.2	Sea & coastal water transport - passenger & freight
	51	Air transport - passenger & freight
	52.1	Warehousing & storage
	52.24	Cargo handling
	53.1	Postal activities under universal service obligation
	53.2	Other postal & courier activities
Information & communication	61	Telecommunications
	62	Computer programming, consultancy & related activities
	63.1 63.9	Data processing, hosting & related activities, web portals Other information service activities
Professional, scientific & technical activities	69+70.2	Legal & accounting activities & management consultancy activities
	71	Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis
	73	Advertising & market research
Administrative & support services	78	Employment activities
	80	Security & investigation activities
	81.2	Cleaning activities

Table 1: Activities for which the STS Regulation requires SPPIs.PNG

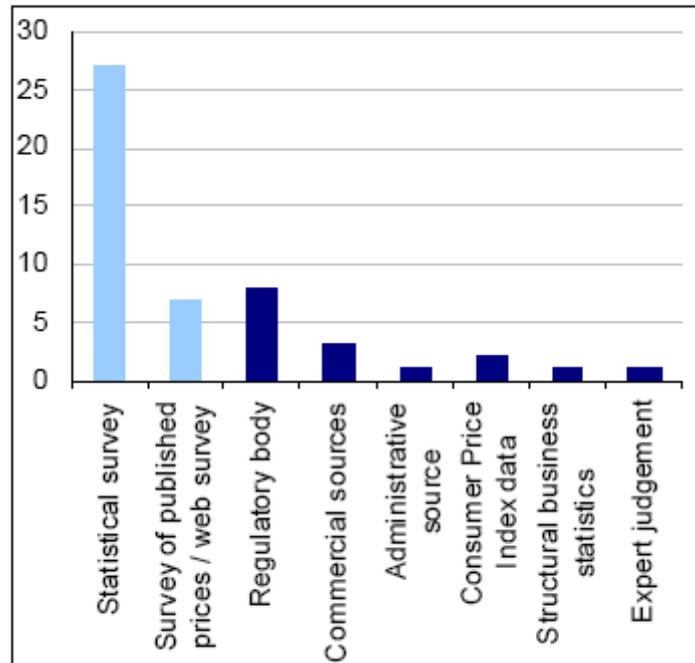
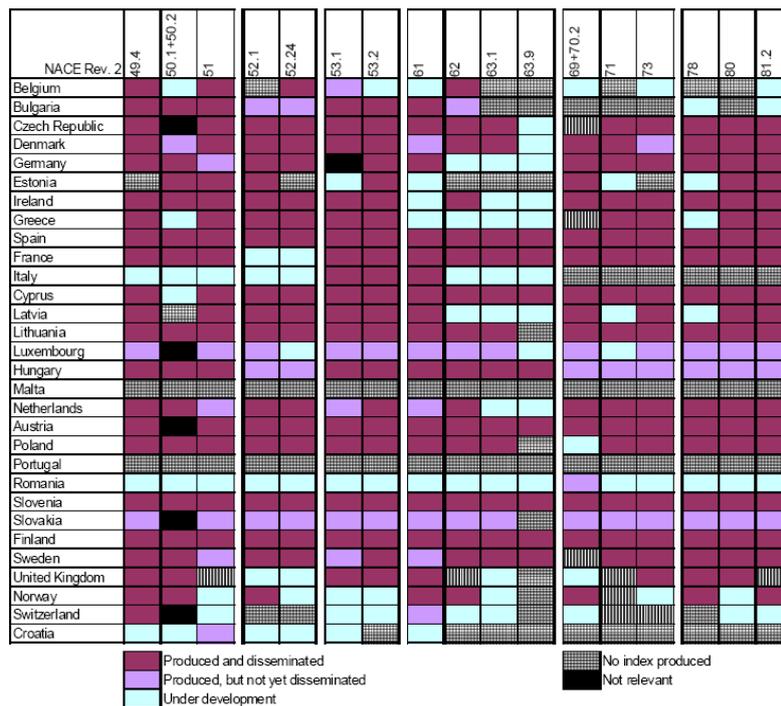
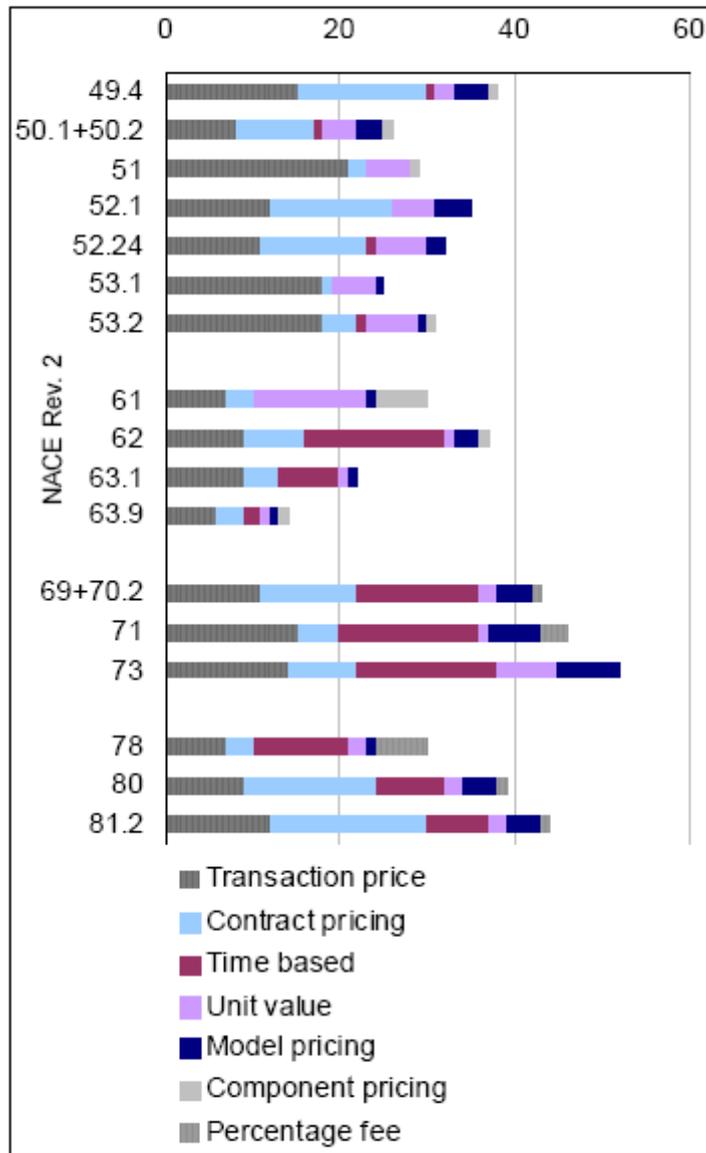


Figure 2: Sources of services price data (count of countries- multiple answers possible)



(1) Cells with vertical stripes indicate that within that activity SPPIs for different services are at different stages of development; for example the SPPi for Division 69 might be produced and published while that for Group 70.2 is still under development.

Table 2: Status of development of SPPIs by activity



See Table 1 for explanation of NACE Rev. 2 codes.

Figure 3: Pricing methods (count of countries- multiple answers possible)

	Pricing method	Observation
Output methods	Transaction price for a repeated service, this might be a list price	Observe the price of a service product
	Contract pricing (real model, real prices) for repeated services in a long-term contract	Observe the total price of a real bundle of service products
	Component pricing (also bill method): weighted components (e.g. fictitious mobile phone user profile) valued with real prices for each component of the bundle	Observe the total price of a fictitious bundle of service products
	Model pricing (also virtual price): fictitious service product (or bundle of service products) that may never have existed for which a quote (fictitious price) is given	Estimate a total price of one fictitious service product or a fictitious bundle of service products
	Unit value : calculated from value of sales (or turnover) divided by the quantity of the service provided	Observe quantity and value and derive an average price
	Percentage fee	Observe prices/values of a related product
Time method	Time based method (also hourly rate or charge out rates)	Cost / hour

Table 3: Explanation of pricing methods

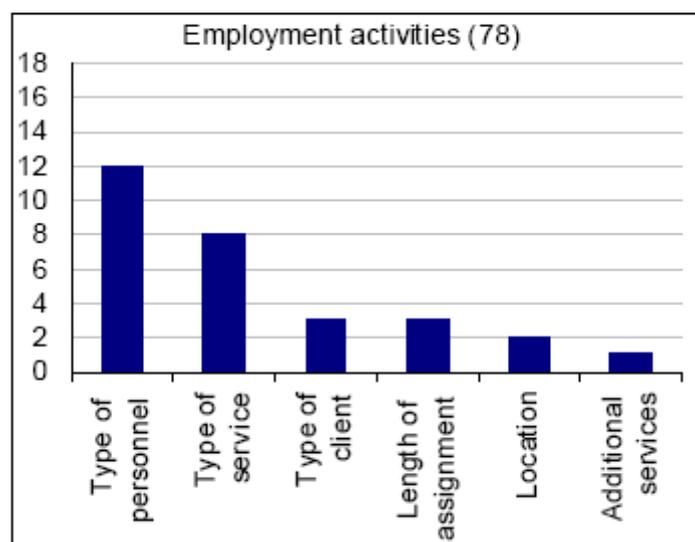
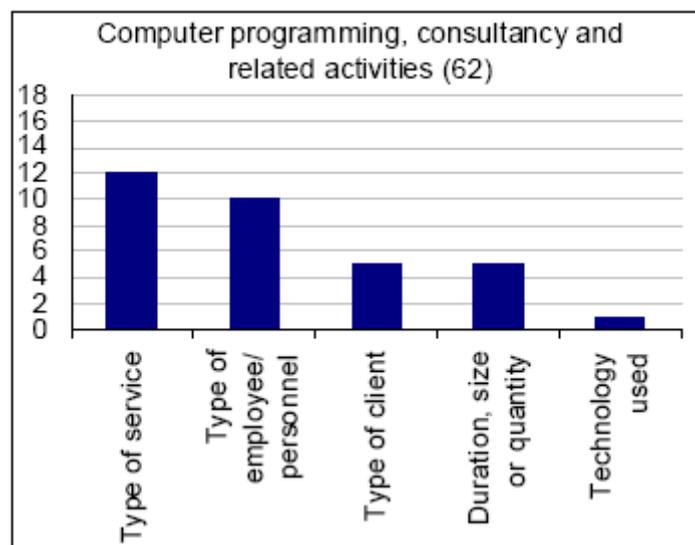
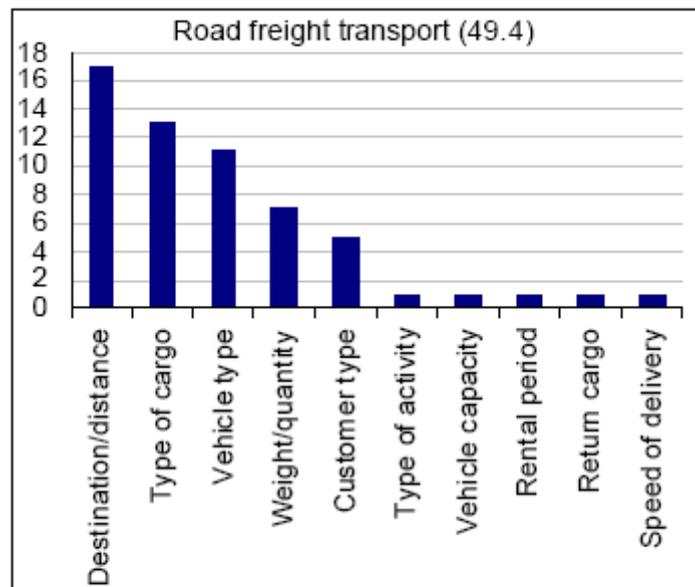


Figure 4: Price characteristics used (count of countries- multiple answers possible)

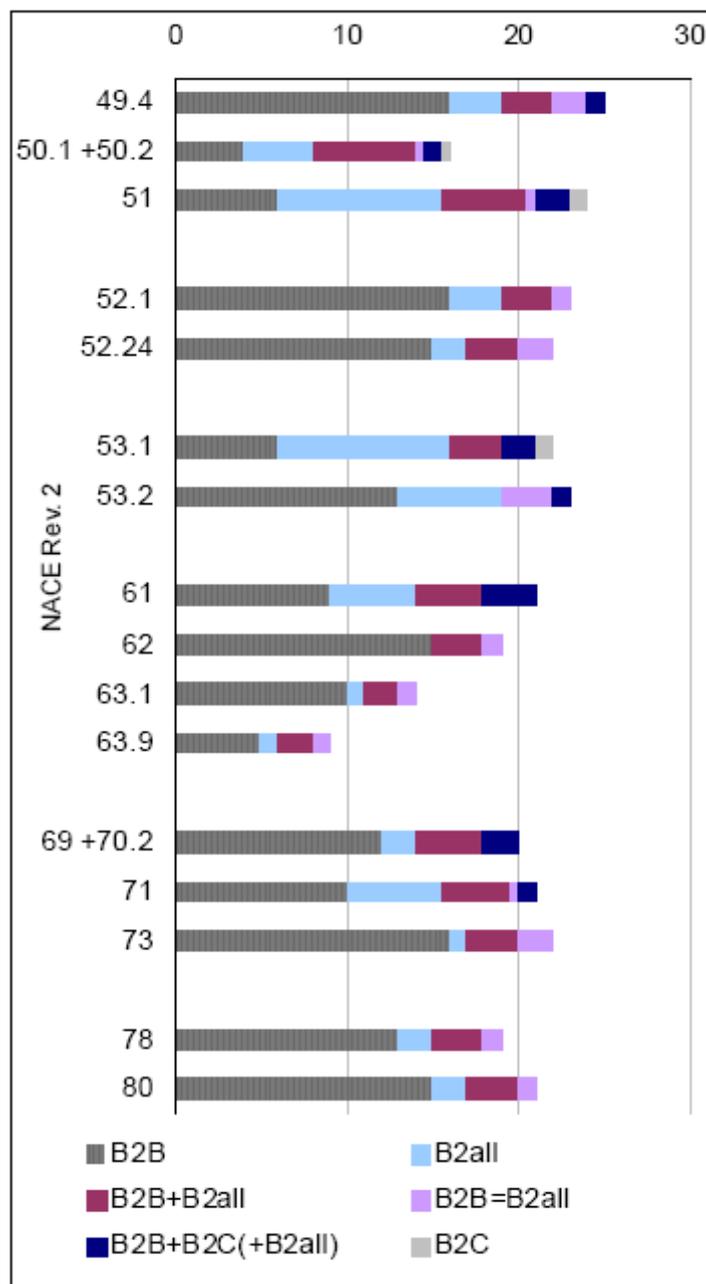


Figure 5: Coverage of business and consumer markets

Indicator	Year collected
Industrial production index	2004 / 2005
Volume of sales index: retail trade	2006
Industrial producer price index	2007
Index of production: construction	2008
Turnover index: services	2009
Services producer price index	2010

Table 4: History of PEEI in focus reports

Indicator	Specific subjects
Industrial production index	Basic type of data collected (turnover, production quantities, hours worked etc.); deflation; use of weights, working-day adjustment
Volume of sales index: retail trade	Treatment of VAT; source of deflator
Industrial producer price index	Selection of products and respondents; quality change; updating of the sample
Index of production: construction	Basic type of data collected (turnover, hours worked etc.); deflation; treatment of building and civil engineering
Turnover index: services	Compilation of deflated turnover
Services producer price index	Pricing method used; coverage; selection of products and respondents

Table 5: Points of specific interest.PNG

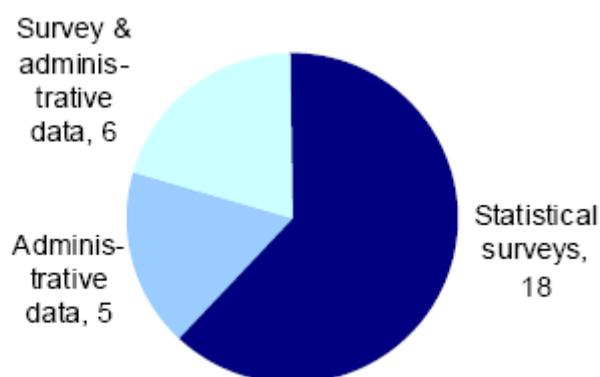


Figure 6: Services turnover, sources used (number of countries)

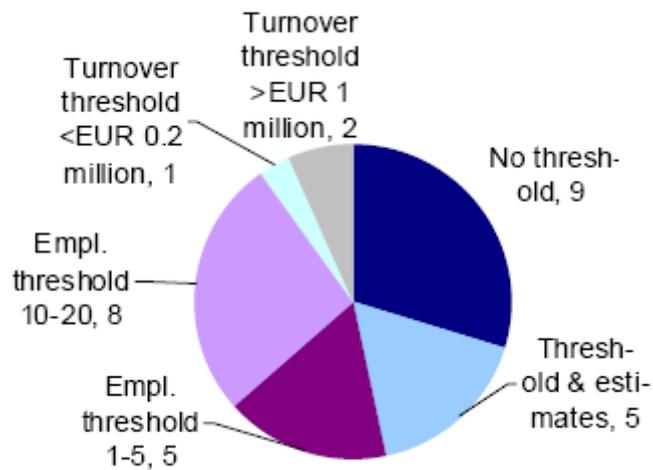


Figure 7: Construction production index, use of thresholds to determine the population coverage (number of countries))

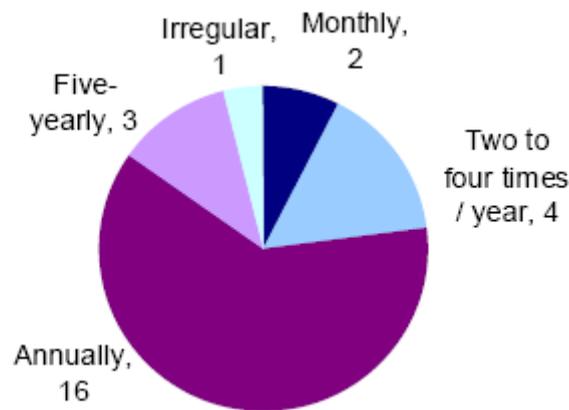


Figure 8: Retail turnover, frequency of sample update (number of countries)

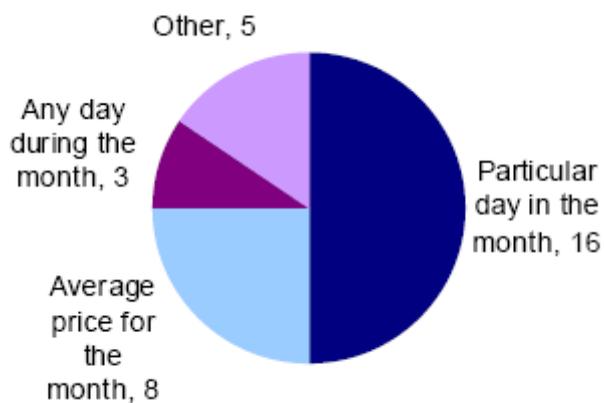


Figure 9: Industrial domestic producer price index, main type of reference period used (number of countries)

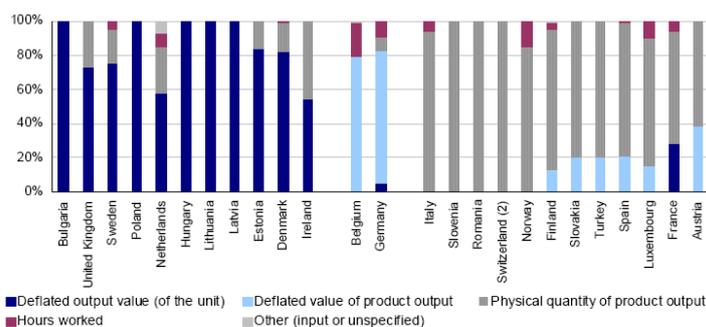


Figure 10: Industrial production index, basic methods used (% weighted by value added)

Main statistical findings

Nine PEEIs concern [short-term business statistics](#) (STS), namely indices covering: industrial production, domestic industrial producer prices, industrial import prices, production in construction, building permits, the volume of sales in retail trade, service turnover, and services producer prices.

Since 2005 [Eurostat](#) has collected information from countries on the sources and methods they use to compile the PEEIs and synthesises into a report on one PEEI within STS every year. These reports became known as the PEEI in focus reports; they are valuable background information for users and for compilers alike.

For 2010 the index chosen for the PEEI in focus report was the services producer price index (SPPI). The 2010 PEEI in focus questionnaire was returned by all of the EU Member States, as well as Norway, Switzerland and Croatia. The information provided generally relates to practices in the year 2009.

Service producer price indices (SPPIs)

SPPIs are intended to trace price movements that reflect market supply and demand conditions in order to facilitate the analysis of macro-economic conditions and to monitor inflationary pressures. They also serve as a deflator to convert the value of service output into volume measures.

Developing service price indices is a difficult task as service output is often hard to identify and even more difficult to measure reliably, as services may be tailored or bundled in different ways for different users.

The STS Regulation specifies a list of activities for which SPPIs should be developed (see Table 1) between 2005 and the end of 2010. Together Eurostat and the OECD developed the Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services to assist countries.

Source of data All countries reported using statistical surveys to collect service producer price data. One quarter of countries reported collecting at least some data from published prices, of which several were surveys of web-based prices, for example for air transport or telecommunications. A similar number of countries reported using data from regulatory authorities, and this was also particularly common for telecommunications. Three countries reported using commercial sources, and in two cases it was specified that this concerned advertising activities.

Two countries specified using data from consumer prices, and it may well be that the use of this data may be more widespread: many other countries combine consumer price indices with SPPIs for business markets to produce a total PPI

Production and development of SPPIs Table 2 shows the coverage of SPPIs included in the PEEI in focus report indicating for which activities SPPIs are produced and which are in various stages of development: this

information was collected at the beginning of 2010; since then development work may have started for some activities and been completed for others. Spain, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden produce SPPIs for all of the activities (excluding those that are not relevant, such as sea and coastal water transport in landlocked countries). A further nine countries have indices produced or under development in all activities shown. Six more countries have almost complete coverage in terms of either production or development, with just one activity not yet in the development phase, and this is nearly always NACE Rev. 2 Group 63.9 (other information service activities). The remaining countries have several activities where they have not yet started development.

In terms of activities, SPPIs are most widely produced in postal and courier activities (NACE Rev. 2 Division 53) and transport activities (Divisions 49 to 51), and production is less common in information and communication services (Divisions 61 to 63).

The SPPI data that has been provided to Eurostat is available from Eurostat's online database.

Pricing methods Various methods are used because of the diversity of different types of service output: a brief explanation is given in Table 3, while Figure 3 indicates the extent to which the methods are used.

In road freight, water transport, cargo handling and storage, contract pricing and transaction prices are both commonly used. Air transport and postal and courier services are dominated by transaction pricing, reflecting the relatively abundant on-line information. Security and investigation activities, as well as cleaning activities rely more heavily on contract pricing, because of the often regular and standardised nature of this work. For professional, scientific and technical activities, as well as for computer programming, consultancy and related activities and also employment activities, timebased methods (often an hourly rate) are commonly used.

Model pricing is occasionally used in nearly all activities but rarely by more than a few countries, and is most common in professional, scientific and technical activities. Methods based on percentage fees are used in most professional, scientific and technical activities and administrative and support service activities, but not elsewhere. Equally, the reverse is true of component pricing, which is used in most transportation and storage activities, as well as information and communication services, but not in the other services. Although used to some extent in every activity, only in telecommunications is the use of unit values the most common pricing method.

Price determining characteristics In order to follow price developments over time it is essential to precisely specify the unit of service output to be priced in successive months. Figure 4 gives three examples of the types of specifications commonly used by the countries, as included in the PEEI in focus report.

Markets covered For SPPIs the STS Regulation focused on services to businesses, and so indices referred to as B2B (business to business) were required, in other words showing price developments for business customers. In some activities (for instance air passenger transport) it is particularly difficult to compile B2B indices separately from B2all (business to all) indices, and as can be seen from Figure 5 the most common situation is for countries to produce either a B2B index or a B2all index. A number of countries compile both a B2B and a B2all index, and some also produce a B2C (business to consumer) index as well.

Previous PEEI in focus reports

PEEI in focus reports have so far been produced for six of the nine PEEIs within short-term business statistics. These have been produced on a rotating basis, with one report produced each year since 2005 – see Table 4.

It is intended to complete this set of reports to cover industrial new orders, industrial import prices and building permits, and then to determine the procedure for updating all reports.

Reports available on CIRCA The PEEI in focus reports are all available from the STS Circa groups which can be accessed through the methodology page on [Eurostat's portal for short-term statistics](#) – in CIRCA the reports can be found in the Library, under the heading STS Quality.

The earliest reports are now 4-5 years old and methodological changes may have accompanied the change in classification (to NACE Rev. 2) and base year (to 2005) that took place during 2008 and 2009: the 2009 report on the turnover index in services was the first of these PEEI in focus reports to be produced after the migration to NACE Rev. 2.

Producing the reports The annual cycle of producing the PEEI in focus reports starts with the design of a questionnaire to collect information from countries on their practices for the selected indicator. The questionnaires for different indicators have many points in common, for example information on the sample frame and sample design, frequency of data collection and definition of the variables. Nevertheless, each of the indicators has some methodological points that are of specific interest: some examples are presented in Table 5.

The questionnaire is sent to all of the Member States, Norway, Switzerland and the candidate countries. Based on the information provided by each country a report is compiled that aims to provide an overview of the methods used.

As an illustration, on page 7 there is one example of the analysis from each of the PEEI in focus reports produced between 2004 and 2009.

Context

Eurostat compiles European Union and euro area infra-annual economic statistics relevant for short-term economic analysis. Among these, a list of indicators, called Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) has been identified by key users as being of prime importance for the conduct of monetary and economic policy of the euro area.

Nine PEEIs concern short-term business statistics (STS), namely indices covering: industrial production, domestic industrial producer prices, industrial import prices, production in construction, building permits, the volume of sales in retail trade, service turnover, and services producer prices.

Since 2005 Eurostat has collected information from countries on the sources and methods they use to compile the PEEIs and synthesises into a report on one PEEI within STS every year. These reports became known as the PEEI in focus reports; they are valuable background information for users and for compilers alike. For 2010 the index chosen for the PEEI in focus report was the services producer price index (SPPI). The 2010 PEEI in focus questionnaire was returned by all of the EU Member States, as well as Norway, Switzerland and Croatia. The information provided generally relates to practices in the year 2009.

Further Eurostat information

- [A comparison of methods used to compile PEEIs in short-term business statistics](#) - Statistics in focus 51/2010
- [Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services](#)
- [Methodology page on Eurostat's portal for short-term statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission - DG Enterprise and Industry - Single Market for Services](#)

See also

- [Articles on business services - structural business statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Services introduced](#)
- [Services statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Short-term business statistics introduced](#)
- [All articles on short-term business statistics](#)

Services statistics - short-term developments

Data from September 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

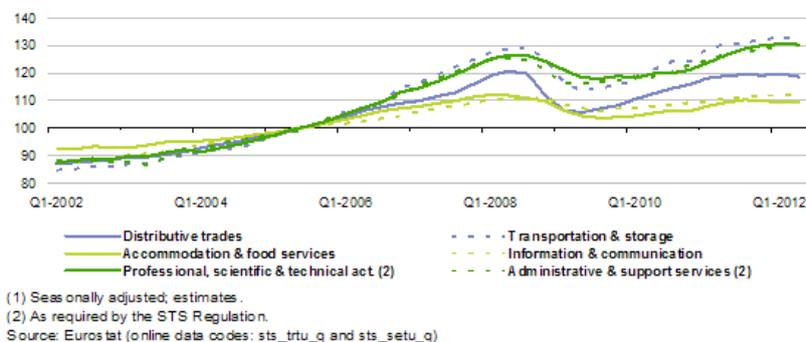


Figure 1: Index of turnover, selected service activities, EU-27, 2002-2012 (1)(2005=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_q) and (sts_setu_q)

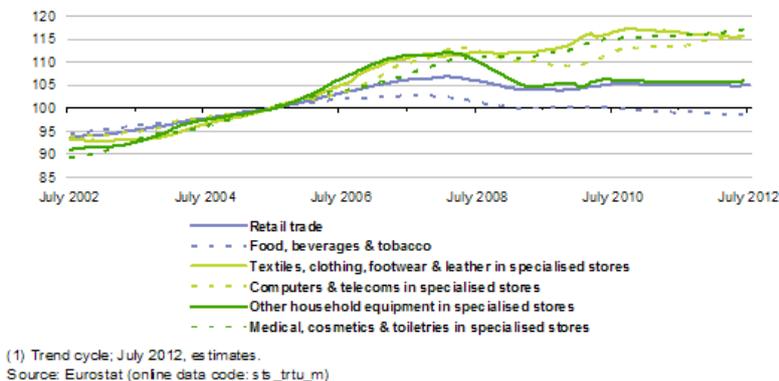


Figure 2: Volume of sales index, selected retail trade activities, EU-27, 2002-2012 (1)(2005=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_m)

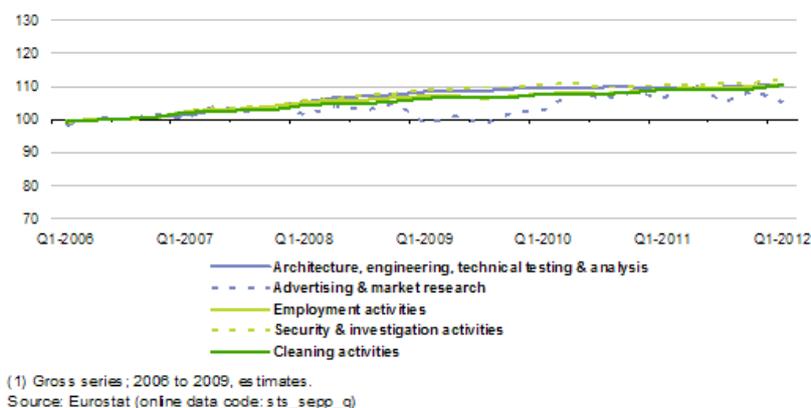
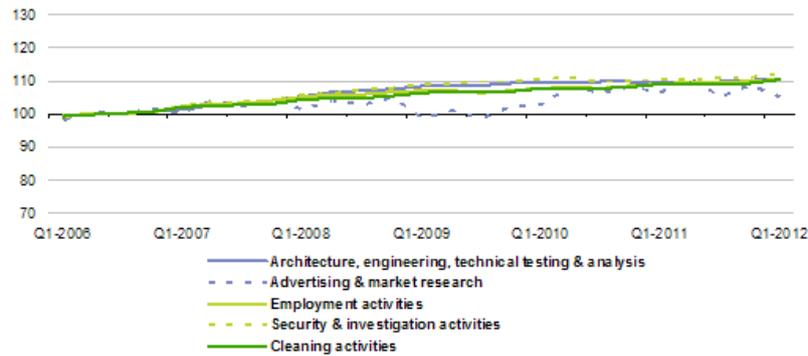


Figure 3a: Output price indices, selected service activities, EU-27, 2006-2012 (1)(2006=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_sepp_q)



(1) Gross series; 2006 to 2009, estimates.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_sepp_q)

Figure 3b: Output price indices, selected service activities, EU-27, 2006-2012 (1)(2006=100) - Source: Eurostat (sts_sepp_q)

	Distributive trades		Transport. & storage		Accomm. & food services		Info. & comm.		Profes., scient. & technical activities (2)		Admin. & support serv. (2)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
EU-27	6.1	5.1	5.8	7.5	1.2	3.4	1.0	2.3	0.7	6.2	2.0	5.9
Euro area	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	2.0	2.7	0.1	1.7	1.0	4.8	3.7	4.0
Belgium	12.1	9.1	6.9	10.2	7.0	5.7	3.3	0.6	6.3	9.6	21.7	5.6
Bulgaria	4.6	4.9	6.1	-3.6	-0.5	1.2	-1.1	2.5	-16.6	2.1	4.8	-2.1
Czech Republic	5.4	3.3	5.8	3.4	-3.3	0.9	-2.5	-0.9	-6.6	-6.6	0.6	4.5
Denmark	6.1	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	6.2	6.5	6.7	5.7	1.8	4.1	-0.3	4.5	4.0	6.9	6.3	8.7
Estonia	6.2	15.8	17.8	18.6	5.2	25.2	-0.1	15.0	17.6	4.3	7.2	23.8
Ireland	7.0	5.1	-4.4	7.5	-8.5	-9.4	1.6	9.3	25.9	5.3	-13.2	21.2
Greece	-6.6	-11.8	-12.9	-3.5	-8.3	-7.3	-12.5	-15.5	-19.3	-14.1	-8.3	-15.1
Spain	2.1	-2.1	2.8	2.7	-1.6	0.7	-4.8	-1.4	-2.9	1.0	-3.1	0.5
France	4.4	6.2	5.4	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	0.3	6.7	4.1	6.1
Italy	4.4	3.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	-1.1	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	3.7	2.5	0.6	-30.6	5.1	6.4	4.8	4.0	3.3	4.6	10.5	1.2
Latvia	14.5	20.8	10.0	21.2	-5.2	24.5	-3.2	4.7	-6.4	8.2	2.1	7.1
Lithuania	4.5	24.0	27.9	15.2	-10.4	22.4	-5.3	1.5	-2.5	19.5	-0.3	13.3
Luxembourg	21.6	13.0	11.0	7.4	2.4	4.5	7.3	2.2	6.3	7.1	2.8	5.3
Hungary	3.0	-0.8	9.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	-4.0	5.4	15.7	-19.3	-8.5	-4.0
Malta	1.6	2.5	5.8	1.5	0.8	2.9	-2.6	-0.1	7.0	2.0	7.3	6.3
Netherlands	6.7	6.1	..	3.9	-0.2	3.8	0.1	0.3	-4.3	-1.6	-0.8	-11.6
Austria	7.6	4.7	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.8	-0.8	-0.1	4.9	3.8	7.2	7.5
Poland	6.6	10.3	11.0	15.2	10.2	17.9	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.1	22.6	14.9
Portugal	2.9	-8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	0.4	9.0	12.5	11.3	13.6	12.5	-3.2	0.8	-9.9	10.7	6.5	-3.9
Slovenia	2.5	6.2	19.8	9.3	3.0	3.6	1.5	-1.0	-4.0	1.5	4.6	1.9
Slovakia	0.9	0.0	7.2	9.1	-6.8	1.1	-6.3	8.6	10.0	19.0	11.2	21.9
Finland	8.3	8.7	8.5	7.7	3.6	8.1	2.4	4.7	3.3	9.8	6.7	11.0
Sweden	9.7	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.3	5.1	2.2	6.9	6.3	11.5	8.5	8.2
United Kingdom	9.1	5.9	3.0	12.9	-0.6	4.6	2.9	3.0	-0.5	10.5	1.5	5.6
Croatia	-3.6	3.1	-0.5	3.7	1.1	5.4	-8.8	-1.9	-7.9	-2.0	-8.5	6.2
Turkey	20.9	19.1	13.6	37.4	6.3	11.4	7.9	9.8	19.1	9.6	4.7	18.2

(1) Working day adjusted.
(2) As required by the STS Regulation.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_trtu_a and sts_setu_a)

Table 1: Annual growth rates for the index of turnover, selected services, 2010-2011 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_a) and (sts_setu_a)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.6	0.0	-1.6	0.9	-0.1
Euro area	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	-0.8	-2.4	0.9	-0.6
Belgium	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.5	-0.6	0.8
Bulgaria	3.2	5.8	15.6	16.4	14.7	12.9	19.1	8.7	-7.6	-8.3	-1.9
Czech Republic	7.1	1.1	8.0	3.2	6.6	8.7	7.6	3.9	-1.5	-1.1	0.4
Denmark	0.5	3.4	3.0	5.3	6.1	4.1	1.6	2.6	-3.5	-1.5	-2.4
Germany	0.2	-2.5	-1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-2.7	1.3	1.1
Estonia	13.2	13.0	-0.9	11.0	14.8	17.6	10.5	-4.5	-18.3	-0.3	4.3
Ireland	9.0	3.6	3.5	5.7	5.6	8.8	8.3	-2.0	-6.3	-0.1	-2.4
Greece	3.5	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.7	9.0	2.2	1.3	-11.3	-6.3	-10.2
Spain	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.6	-5.9	-5.3	-2.2	-6.2
France	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.6	4.1	1.2	0.0	3.9	2.6
Italy	1.9	1.7	-0.1	-1.7	-0.4	1.0	-0.2	-2.6	-1.3	0.3	-1.8
Cyprus	7.8	3.4	-0.9	3.1	4.6	6.8	7.8	5.3	-3.9	1.3	0.8
Latvia	5.7	10.7	12.6	10.2	19.7	19.9	15.6	-7.4	-27.2	-2.1	3.9
Lithuania	3.0	10.2	10.9	9.4	11.9	8.6	15.7	2.8	-20.8	-6.9	8.3
Luxembourg	5.0	5.7	6.9	3.5	1.7	3.8	5.7	2.2	3.0	9.4	10.9
Hungary	3.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	4.3	4.9	-2.0	-1.9	-5.3	-2.2	0.3
Malta	-3.7	-1.5	3.0	-1.2	-4.8	-3.2	8.1	-1.4	-1.7	3.0	1.0
Netherlands	2.8	1.2	-1.0	-0.3	1.7	4.6	2.7	-0.1	-4.4	-1.0	-1.6
Austria	-2.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	-0.7	2.0	2.1	-1.2
Poland	1.6	0.3	5.2	5.5	-0.8	12.6	10.9	4.5	3.4	6.4	-0.1
Portugal	2.3	-0.3	-2.0	2.5	7.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	-1.7	-0.3	-6.8
Romania	-0.2	2.9	8.8	14.2	16.7	19.4	20.2	20.6	-10.5	-5.5	-2.1
Slovenia	10.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	8.7	3.0	6.2	11.4	-10.5	-0.2	1.7
Slovakia	7.6	8.3	-2.4	8.2	10.2	8.2	5.5	9.0	-9.2	-2.2	-2.4
Finland	5.5	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	1.2	-2.6	2.8	2.2
Sweden	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.8	6.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.8
United Kingdom	4.3	6.0	3.3	5.6	2.2	4.0	3.8	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.7
Norway	1.8	5.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.7	6.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.9
Switzerland	2.1	-1.1	-0.1	1.0	2.1	2.9	4.3	3.0	0.9	2.7	1.0
Croatia	12.4	11.6	10.7	7.4	3.0	4.3	2.8	-0.3	-7.4	-2.6	-0.3

(1) Working day adjusted.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_trtu_a)

Table 2: Annual growth rates for the volume of sales index, retail trade, 2001-2011 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_a)

This article examines recent statistics in relation to developments for service activities in the [European Union \(EU\)](#). [Short-term business statistics \(STS\)](#) are provided in the form of indices that allow the rapid assessment of the economic climate within services, providing a first evaluation of recent developments for a range of activities. Traditionally, short-term business statistics were concentrated on industrial and construction activities, and to a lesser extent retail trade. Since the middle of the 1990s, major developments in official statistics within the EU have seen short-term data collection efforts focus increasingly on services.

Main statistical findings

Services turnover fell by 8.4% in the [EU-27](#) in 2009 compared with the year before but rebounded in 2010 and 2011 increasing by 5.0% and 5.3% respectively. Among service activities (at the [NACE Rev. 2](#) section level), the fastest rates of turnover growth in 2011 were recorded for transportation and storage activities (7.5%), professional, scientific and technical activities (6.2%) and administrative and support services (5.9%).

As can be seen from Figure 1, by the second quarter of 2012 the level of sales for most services activities had returned to close to their respective levels recorded prior to the financial and economic crisis and in some cases had exceeded these previous peaks. However, the rate of turnover growth generally subsided in the first half of 2012 and a majority of services activities recorded a slight decline in turnover.

Having peaked at various stages of 2008, turnover for all six of the services shown in Figure 1 reached a low point in the second or third quarter of 2009 in the EU-27. From these lows, the strongest growth in turnover through to the second quarter of 2012 was recorded for transportation and storage services (16.8%), which brought its turnover to a level that was some 2.8% above its pre-crisis peak. Administrative and support services as well as professional, scientific and technical activities also recorded double-digit growth between their mid-crisis low and their latest levels (second quarter 2012) which in both cases were also above their pre-crisis highs. Despite more modest turnover growth (5.6%) since its mid-crisis low, turnover for EU-27 information and communication services was still 1.0% higher in the second quarter of 2012 than it had been at its pre-crisis peak. In the second quarter of 2012 turnover for the two remaining service activities shown in Figure 1 remained slightly below their pre-crisis peaks: 2.4% lower for accommodation and food services (despite growth of 12.3% since the mid-crisis low); and 1.5% lower for distributive trades (after growth of 5.6% since its mid-crisis low).

While turnover shows sales in current prices, the volume of sales indicates the situation once price changes have been removed. The decline in the volume of sales in retail trade in 2009 reached -1.6% in the EU-27, but this activity rebounded with growth of 0.9% in 2010 before remaining stable (-0.1%) in 2011. A monthly series (see Figure 2) shows the volume of retail sales peaked in the EU-27 in February 2008 and fell a total of 2.7% through to October 2009; positive rates of change returned with an increase of 1.3% by September 2010, after which the volume of sales index remained stable. Some parts of retail trade were still experiencing a decline in their respective volume of sales in the first half of 2012, notably the large activity of retailing of food, beverages and tobacco. In contrast, the specialised retail sale of information and telecommunications equipment as well as medical, cosmetic and toilet articles recorded increases in turnover throughout 2010, 2011 and the first half of 2012, after relatively mild contractions in their respective volumes of sales during the financial and economic crisis. The specialised retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather articles had seen a similar development until the end of 2010 when growth slowed and the volume of sales started to decrease gently.

Among the services for which an EU-27 price index is shown in Figures 3a and 3b two stand out as having atypical developments – telecommunications and sea and coastal water transport. Since 2006 (the beginning of the series) EU-27 output prices for telecommunications have been on a steady downward path and in just over six years they fell by a total of 20.7%. Output prices for sea and coastal water transport are remarkable for their relatively high volatility, in particular the fall and subsequent rise in prices related to the financial and economic crisis. The net impact of these movements was that prices in the first quarter of 2012 were within 2.4% of their level at the beginning of the series. Most of the other services recorded overall price increases in a range of 7% to 13% during the six years shown, with air transport output prices increasing at a faster pace, rising by an amount close to 22%.

The developments for services turnover observed for the EU-27 as a whole for the period 2009 to 2011 were common across many of the individual EU Member States. Every Member State (Italy, not available) recorded a fall in services turnover in 2009; all except Greece recorded an increase in 2010; all except Greece, Portugal, Hungary and Spain recorded an increase in 2011, with growth exceeding 10% in Poland and Luxembourg and exceeding 15% in the [Baltic Member States](#) .

Table 1 provides an analysis of the two latest rates of change for turnover for each of the services sections covered by short-term business statistics. Growth rates in excess of 20% were recorded in 2011 for two or more activities in each of the Baltic Member States, as well as for administrative and supporting activities in Ireland and Slovakia. In contrast, turnover fell by nearly 20% in 2011 for professional, scientific and technical activities in Hungary, and by just over 30% for transportation and storage in Cyprus. In 2011 Greece recorded falling turnover in each of the six services shown in Table 1, while 11 EU Member States recorded growth for each of these services.

The fluctuating development in the volume of sales index in retail trade observed for the EU-27 between 2009 and 2011 was not regularly reproduced across the EU Member States. Instead, Luxembourg, Sweden and the United Kingdom recorded an increase for the volume of sales in retail trade in all three years. In contrast, nine Member States recorded decreases in 2009, 2010 and 2011, with this downward sequence extending to four years (with the inclusion of 2008) for Denmark, Ireland, Spain and the Netherlands. Despite being a relatively modest increase, the 0.3% growth in Hungary in 2011 was notable as it marked the first annual increase in the Hungarian volume of sales index since 2006.

Data sources and availability

Short-term business statistics (STS) on services are compiled within the same methodological framework as short-term statistics on industry and construction. The article on [short-term developments in industry and construction](#) provides additional information on: the STS Regulation; the different forms of presentation of indices, namely gross, working-day adjusted, seasonally adjusted, and trend; the implementation of NACE Rev. 2; and the five-yearly exercise to rebase STS indices to a new base year.

The turnover index and the employment index are compiled for retail trade and for other services. For retail trade one additional indicator is provided, namely the volume index of retail sales, which is effectively a deflated turnover index. Furthermore, service output price indices have been developed for a selection of services in recent years and work is ongoing to produce a services production index.

The index of turnover shows the development of sales in value terms. Note that prices for some services have actually been falling, perhaps due to market liberalisation and increased competition (for example, telecommunications and other technology-related activities). In such cases, the rapid growth rates observed for turnover value indices for some activities would be even greater in volume terms.

Retail trade indices have particular importance because of the role of retail trade as an interface between producers and final customers, allowing retail sales turnover and volume of sales indices to be used as short-term indicators for final domestic demand by households. The volume measure of the retail trade turnover index is more commonly referred to as the index of the volume of (retail) sales. To eliminate the price effect on turnover in retail trade, a deflator of sales is used. This deflator is an index with a similar methodology to that of an output price index, but it is adapted specifically for retail trade; it reflects price changes in the goods sold rather than those in the retail sales service provided.

Context

Some of the most important STS indicators are a set of [principal European economic indicators \(PEEIs\)](#) that are essential to the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#) for conducting monetary policy within the euro area. Three PEEIs concern services short-term business statistics, namely indices covering: the volume of sales in retail trade, turnover in other services, and output prices of other services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Business: Facts and figures - 2009 edition](#)

Main tables

- [Industry, commerce and services \(t_sts\)](#)

Trade and services - Services

Trade and services - Retail

Database

- [Industry, commerce and services](#)

Trade and services

Dedicated section

- [Short-term business statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines](#)
- [Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents](#)
- [Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services](#)
- [STS Metadata in SDMX format](#)
- [More information on Metadata in Eurostat](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Services short-term developments: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Glossary of business statistics](#)

External links

- [European Commission - DG Enterprise and Industry - Single Market for Services](#)

See also

- [Articles on business services - structural business statistics](#)
- [Industry and construction statistics - short-term developments](#)
- [Services introduced](#)
- [Short-term business statistics introduced](#)
- [Retail trade volume index overview](#)
- [Services producer price index overview](#)

Tourism introduced

Europe is a major [tourist](#) destination and six of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States are in the world's top-10 destinations for holiday-makers. As a result, [tourism](#) plays an important role in terms of its economic and employment potential, while presenting social and environmental implications. These two characteristics drive the demand for reliable and harmonised statistics within this field.

Tourism can also be a significant factor in the development of European regions. Infrastructure created for tourism purposes contributes to local development, while jobs that are created or maintained can help counteract industrial or rural decline. ' [Sustainable](#) tourism' involves the preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage, ranging from the arts, to local gastronomy, or the preservation of biodiversity.

A new policy approach for tourism is being developed. The [European Commission](#) adopted in 2006 a Communication entitled ' [A renewed EU tourism policy: towards a stronger partnership for European tourism](#) '. The document addressed a range of challenges that will shape tourism in the coming years, including:

- Europe's ageing population;
- growing external competition;
- consumer demand for more specialised tourism;
- the need to develop more sustainable and environmentally-friendly tourism practices.

The document argued that a more competitive tourism industry and sustainable destinations would contribute further to the success of the renewed [Lisbon Strategy](#) , tourist satisfaction, and to securing Europe's position as the world's leading tourist destination.

This was followed by a Communication from the European Commission in October 2007 – ' [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) ' – which outlined the future steps for promoting the sustainability of European tourism. The communication made further contributions to the implementation of the renewed Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs and the renewed sustainable development strategy, through addressing stakeholders involved in European tourism. The sustainable management of destinations, the integration of sustainability issues by businesses, and sustainability awareness of tourists form the framework of the actions proposed.

[Eurostat](#) publishes tourism statistics relating to capacity and occupancy of [tourist accommodation establishments](#) and tourism demand by European residents, collected and compiled by the national statistical authorities.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Panorama on Tourism](#)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism](#)

Other information

- [European Commission COM\(2007\)621 - 'Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism'](#)

See also

- [All articles on tourism](#)

External links

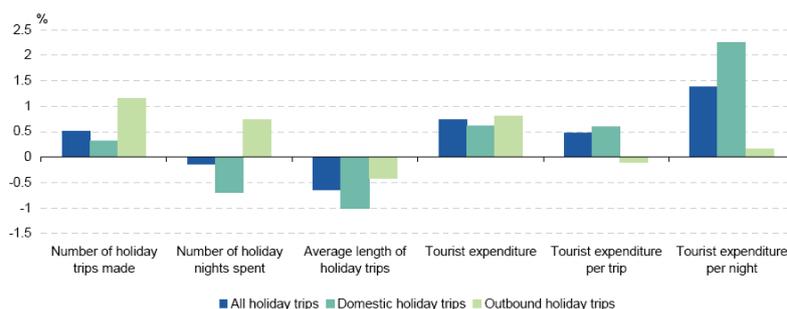
- [European Commission Tourism Policy](#)

Tourism statistics

Data from June 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

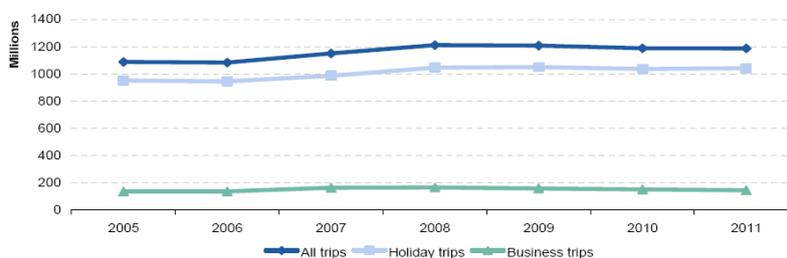
This article takes a look at recent statistics on [tourism](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , in particular the final results for 2010-2011 evolutions. The focus is on holiday trips made by EU residents, whether or not involving a stay at [tourist accommodation](#) establishments but it also looks at trends in [nights spent](#) at hotels and similar establishments by tourists regardless of their country of residence.

Over the past four years, the number of holiday trips residents have made has remained more or less stable at just over one billion. In 2011, there was even a slight rise, by 0.5%, compared with 2010. More than three out of four trips were domestic, but long outbound trips accounted for half of all tourist expenditure in 2011.



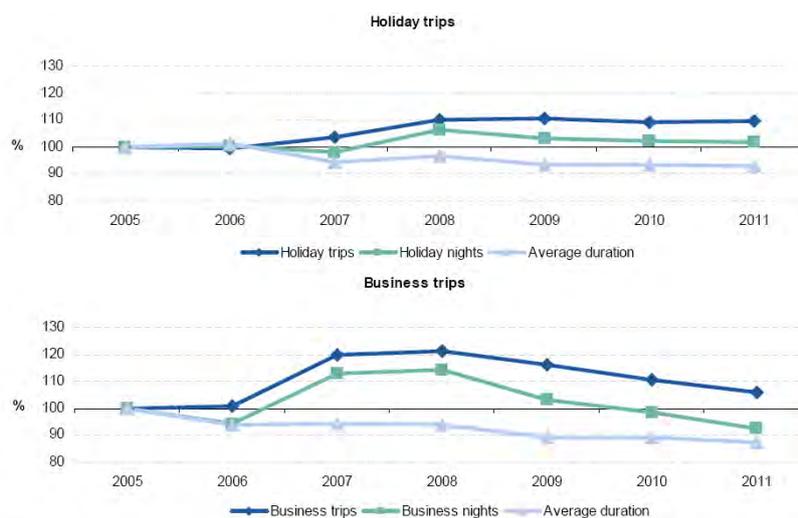
(1) Trips, nights spent and average length: EU-27 estimate not including IE, EL and MT.
 (2) Tourist expenditure: EU-27 estimate not including IE, EL, ES and MT.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_dem_ttq](#), [tour_dem_tnq](#), [tour_dem_exq](#))

Figure 1: Percentage changes in tourism demand in the European Union(1)(2), 2011 compared with 2010 - Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttq](#)) ([tour_dem_tnq](#)) ([tour_dem_exq](#))



(1) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Not including MT (all trips), FR (business trips and nights, due to break in series) and NL (business trips and nights). Includes estimates for BG (2005-2007), IE (2010 and 2011), EL (2010Q04 and 2011), CY (business trips and nights 2010), PL (2011Q04), PT (2007-2009), SE (2005), UK (nights spent 2007, 2008Q01 and 2008Q03).
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_dem_ttq](#))

Figure 2: Trends in number of trips of EU-27(1) residents, 2005-2011 - Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttq](#))



(1) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Not including MT (all trips), FR (business trips and nights, due to break in series) and NL (business trips and nights). Includes estimates for BG (2005-2007), IE (2010 and 2011), EL (2010Q04 and 2011), CY (business trips and nights 2010), PL (2011Q04), PT (2007-2009), SE (2005), UK (nights spent 2007, 2008Q01 and 2008Q03).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_dem_ttq](#), [tour_dem_tnq](#))

Figure 3: Trends in number of trips, nights spent and average duration of the trips made by EU-27(1) residents, 2005-2011 (index: 2005=100) - Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttq](#)) ([tour_dem_tnq](#))

		All holiday trips			Long holiday trips			Short holiday trips		
		Total	Domestic	Outbound	Total	Domestic	Outbound	Total	Domestic	Outbound
Number of trips made (millions)	2010	1 014	775	238	452	288	185	561	508	53
	2011	1 019	778	241	457	289	188	562	509	53
	% change	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	-0.7
Number of nights spent (millions)	2010	5 529	3 361	2 167	4 456	2 408	2 048	1 073	954	119
	2011	5 522	3 338	2 183	4 443	2 379	2 064	1 079	959	119
	% change	-0.1	-0.7	0.7	-0.3	-1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
Average length of trips (nights)	2010	5.5	4.3	9.1	9.8	9.0	11.1	1.9	1.9	2.2
	2011	5.4	4.3	9.1	9.7	8.8	11.0	1.9	1.9	2.2
	% change	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8
Tourist expenditure ⁽²⁾ (in million euro)	2010	310 496	139 490	171 008	237 864	83 406	154 458	72 632	56 084	16 548
	2011	312 760	140 353	172 398	239 854	84 514	155 345	72 891	55 839	17 052
	% change	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	-0.4	3.1
Average expenditure per trip (in euro)	2010	347	210	746	575	355	867	151	130	324
	2011	349	211	745	577	360	858	151	130	339
	% change	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.2	1.5	-1.1	0.4	-0.5	4.7
Average expenditure per night (in euro)	2010	63	49	82	59	40	79	79	70	146
	2011	64	50	82	60	42	78	79	69	151
	% change	1.4	2.2	0.2	1.7	3.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	4.0

(1) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including IE, EL and MT (because no data available for both reference years).

(2) EU-27 estimate for expenditure made for the purpose of this publication, not including IE, EL, ES and MT.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_dem_ttq](#), [tour_dem_tnq](#), [tour_dem_exq](#))

Table 1: Holiday trips made by EU residents, EU-27(1), 2011 compared with 2010 - Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_ttq](#)) ([tour_dem_tnq](#)) ([tour_dem_exq](#))

	All holiday trips			Long holiday trips			Short holiday trips		
	Total ('000)	% share on total		Total ('000)	% share on total		Total ('000)	% share on total	
		Domestic	Outbound		Domestic	Outbound		Domestic	Outbound
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	1 019 269	76	24	457 070	59	41	562 199	91	9
BE	11 280	26	74	6 981	15	85	4 299	43	57
BG	5 573	88	12	2 458	79	21	3 115	94	6
CZ	33 985	84	16	11 475	63	37	22 510	95	5
DK	28 931	78	22	7 653	40	60	21 278	92	8
DE	214 999	66	34	107 023	44	56	107 976	89	11
EE	2 236	63	37	688	28	72	1 548	79	21
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	121 535	92	8	40 929	83	17	80 606	96	4
FR	203 851	89	11	98 292	82	18	105 559	95	5
IT ⁽²⁾	71 264	81	19	37 591	72	28	33 673	90	10
CY	1 705	52	48	921	20	80	784	89	11
LV	4 187	78	22	910	34	66	3 277	90	10
LT	3 423	63	37	1 214	32	68	2 209	81	19
LU	1 340	<1	>99	811	<1	>99	529	<1	>99
HU	19 272	80	20	5 759	61	39	13 513	89	11
MT	429	52	48	182	12	88	247	81	19
NL	30 269	48	52	18 970	34	66	11 299	71	29
AT	16 393	50	50	8 851	35	65	7 542	68	32
PL ⁽³⁾	30 759	86	14	14 329	76	24	16 430	95	5
PT	11 096	91	9	3 553	80	20	7 543	96	4
RO	12 490	93	7	5 165	85	15	7 325	99	1
SI	4 249	44	56	1 789	24	76	2 460	59	41
SK	6 855	60	40	3 856	47	53	2 999	78	22
FI	37 090	84	16	8 330	68	32	28 760	89	11
SE	42 198	75	25	14 951	55	45	27 247	87	13
UK	116 925	62	38	60 451	37	63	56 474	88	12
NO	17 318	61	39	7 472	41	59	9 846	77	23
HR	7 039	71	29	3 181	70	30	3 858	73	27

(1) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including IE and EL.

(2) IT: 2010 data.

(3) PL: estimated data was used for the 4th quarter 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_dem_ttq](#))

Table 2: Holiday trips made by EU-residents, 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttq)

	1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter		4th quarter	
	Any trip ⁽²⁾	Any long trip ⁽³⁾	Any trip ⁽²⁾	Any long trip ⁽³⁾	Any trip ⁽²⁾	Any long trip ⁽³⁾	Any trip ⁽²⁾	Any long trip ⁽³⁾
EU-27 ⁽⁴⁾	26	12	36	19	48	35	30	14
BE	14	7	25	17	37	31	18	9
BG	5	1	9	4	18	13	9	3
CZ	37	12	46	18	49	46	27	4
DK	46	23	53	26	62	41	50	22
DE	37	15	51	26	58	35	46	20
EE	35	12	41	11	63	28	30	8
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL ⁽⁵⁾	9	5	17	10	38	33	:	:
ES ⁽⁵⁾	17	7	24	11	35	27	20	9
FR	36	22	45	28	61	51	39	22
IT ⁽⁵⁾	19	9	21	11	43	37	14	6
CY	13	12	17	15	79	50	15	14
LV	14	3	23	6	30	9	16	4
LT	17	5	27	9	39	18	22	7
LU	43	26	53	29	66	47	45	22
HU	18	3	24	6	32	14	22	4
MT	20	5	21	8	14	13	14	8
NL	28	17	46	34	58	51	34	20
AT	28	16	37	23	57	45	31	16
PL	12	6	16	8	27	20	:	:
PT	10	2	15	6	26	20	16	5
RO	11	3	16	6	18	12	17	7
SI	21	9	29	15	57	48	22	9
SK	23	13	25	14	46	38	24	11
FI	57	24	61	28	71	39	56	24
SE	55	25	69	32	77	47	59	22
UK	23	9	41	22	55	33	32	15
NO	51	21	60	33	71	57	49	28
HR	15	7	21	11	35	27	19	8

(1) The participation in tourism in each quarter is calculated by dividing the number of persons (aged 15 or over) that made a holiday trip during that quarter by the total population (aged 15 or over).

(2) Share of the resident population having made at least one holiday trip of at least 1 overnight stay during the reference quarter.

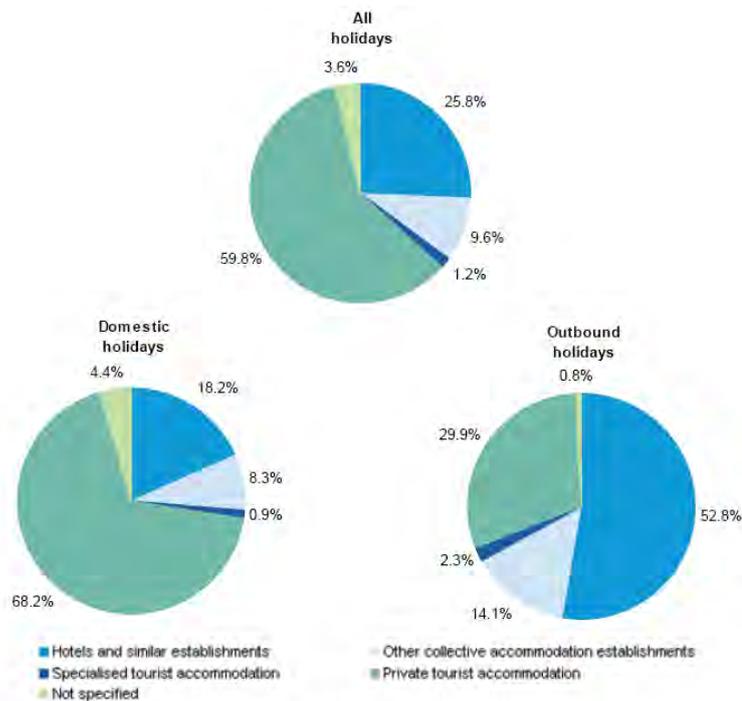
(3) Share of the resident population having made at least one long holiday trip of 4 or more overnight stays during the reference quarter.

(4) Estimation made for the purpose of this publication, based on data of 24 Member States, representing 89% of the EU-27 population (not including IE, EL and PL).

(5) 2010 data.

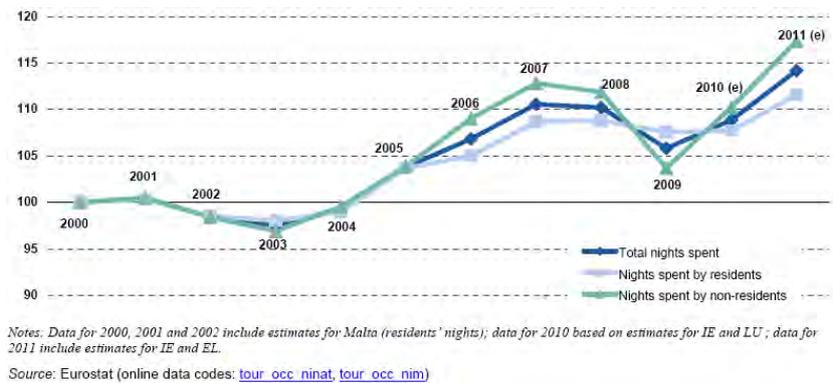
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_dem_toq](#), [demo_pjangroup](#))

Table 3: Share of the resident population (aged 15 or over) taking trips(1) during the reference quarter, 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_toq) (demo_pjangroup)



(1) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including CY and UK.
 (2) 2011 estimate based on quarterly data. When 2011 data was not available, 2010 or 2009 data was used instead.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_dem_ttq](#))

Figure 4: Share of holiday trips of EU(1) residents by main means of accommodation, 2011(2) - Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttq)



Notes: Data for 2000, 2001 and 2002 include estimates for Malta (residents' nights); data for 2010 based on estimates for IE and LU; data for 2011 include estimates for IE and EL.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_occ_ninat](#), [tour_occ_nim](#))

Figure 5: Trends in number of nights spent in hotels or similar establishments, EU-27, 2000-2011 (index:2000=100) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) (tour_occ_nim)

Main statistical findings

Europeans made 5 million more holiday trips in 2011 but spent less days in their destination

Figure 1 shows percentage changes in the main indicators for tourism demand in 2011 compared with 2010. The reported growth of 0.5% in the total number of holiday trips was the result of an increase in both the number of domestic holiday trips (+0.3%) and holiday trips abroad (+1.2%) - see also Table 1. Stronger growth in trips abroad can be linked to the significant fall in such trips during the first years of the crisis, while domestic trips were less affected.

The increase in the number of trips made did not necessarily mean more nights spent away. Overall, the number of nights spent away even fell by -0.1% in 2011, especially for domestic trips (-0.7%). As a result, trips were on average shorter than a year earlier.

European tourists spent slightly more money (+0.7%) on holiday trips in 2011. Even if total spending was distributed over a higher number of trips, spending on an average trip rose by 0.5%. Expenditure per night grew by 1.4%. Both spending per trip and per night rose relatively more for domestic trips than for outbound trips.

Trips of EU residents: impact of crisis

Crisis has significant impact on business trips, but not on holiday trips

Figure 2 shows that the number of tourism trips has dropped slightly since 2008, hovering around 1.2 billion trips per year. Though the number of holiday trips stayed just above 1 billion, the number of trips for work-related reasons dropped significantly, from 166 million in 2008 to 145 million in 2011, contracting by -12.7%.

For holiday trips, the biggest impact was observed in 2009, with a significant drop in the number of nights spent away (see Figure 3). EU residents made about the same number of trips, but they were shorter than before. For business trips, both the number of trips as well as their length fell steadily. Europeans made fewer work-related trips than before the start of the crisis and the trips they did make were shorter.

Trips of EU residents: 2011 patterns

More than three out of four trips were domestic, but long outbound trips accounted for half of all tourist expenditure

In 2011, most trips Europeans made were to a destination within the Member State where they live (76%), with fewer than one in four trips abroad (see Table 1 and Table 2). Big differences were observed across the EU. Some residents spent less than half of their holidays in their own country. That was the case for Belgium (26%), Luxembourg (less than 1%), the Netherlands (48%) and Slovenia (44%). Others stayed 'at home' for more than nine out of 10 holiday trips in 2011. That was very much the case for residents of Spain (92%), Portugal (91%) and Romania (93%).

Even if domestic trips still accounted for most holiday trips, outbound trips grew relatively faster in 2011. This recent growth partly made up for the partial substitution of outbound trips with domestic trips over the recent years. There was a significant rise in the number of long outbound trips of at least four overnight stays (+1.7%), while short trips abroad decreased by -0.7%.

For domestic trips, there was a sharper increase in long trips (+0.5%) than for short trips of one to three nights (0.2%). In the EU, short domestic trips accounted for half of all holiday trips in 2011. Long domestic trips took 26% of the market share, while long and short outbound trips represented 18% and 5% respectively. In only eight EU Member States did the number of long trips exceed the number of short trips. In the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, more than 60% of all trips were long.

EU residents' spending on holidays grew by 0.7% in 2011. Nearly half of that rise came from higher spending on long domestic trips (while spending on short domestic trips shrank). The two segments with the poorest evolution in terms of nights spent, namely long domestic trips (-1.2%) and short outbound trips (+0.1%), recorded the fastest growth in expenditure (+1.3% and +3.1% respectively, resulting in growth of average expenditure by +3.7% and +4.0% respectively). On average, Europeans spent € 64 per holiday night, € 50 during domestic trips and € 82 during outbound trips.

Trips of EU residents: participation of the population to tourism

Half of all EU residents made one or more summer holiday trips

Most EU residents went on holiday in the third quarter, as expected (see Table 3). During the summer months of July, August and September, nearly half made at least one holiday trip, and more than one in three made a holiday trip of four nights or more. The third quarter was the most popular for all countries, except Malta.

The biggest seasonal differences in tourism were observed in Cyprus, Greece and Bulgaria, where the number of people taking holidays in the peak quarter exceeded that for the bottom quarter by a factor of 6, 4 and 3 respectively.

In the Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, seasonal differences were less pronounced, with more than half the population going on holiday in nearly every quarter of 2011.

Trips of EU residents: main means of accommodation

Only one in four trips spent at hotels or similar establishments

In 2011, most trips were spent at so-called private tourist accommodation. This type of accommodation includes rented rooms in family homes, dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies, but also second homes and accommodation provided for free by friends or relatives. Stays at hotels or similar establishments accounted for almost 26% of holiday trips, while other collective accommodation such as holiday dwellings, campsites or youth hostels were used for nearly 10% of holiday trips.

There were significant differences, depending on destination. For domestic trips, more than two-thirds of holidays were spent at private accommodation and less than 20% at hotels or similar establishments. For outbound trips, the opposite was the case, with hotels or similar establishments accounting for 52.8% and a significant 14.1% of holiday trips spent in rented holiday dwellings, at campsites or youth hostels.

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in EU-27

Accommodation sector shows clear recovery in 2011

The previous section looked at the type of accommodation chosen by EU residents on their holiday trips. Figure 5 looks at trends in nights spent at hotels or similar establishments by tourists, regardless of their country of residence. In 2011, the number of nights was well above the previous peak registered in 2007. Also, considering nights spent by residents and by non-residents separately, both series exceeded the pre-crisis level.

Data sources and availability

Representativeness of the EU-27 estimates

- Holiday trips made by EU residents, nights spent and average length of trips (Figure 1, Table 1): aggregate data based on 24 Member States (not including Ireland, Greece and Malta), these Member States represent 98.3% of the total population (aged 15 or over) of the European Union.
- Tourist expenditure by EU residents (Figure 1, Table 1): aggregate data based on 23 Member States (not including Ireland, Greece, Spain and Malta), these Member States represent 93.4% of the total population (aged 15 or over) of the European Union.

Symbols

": data unavailable or unreliable

Context

In June 2010, the European Commission released a Communication entitled "[Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination - a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#)". One of the challenges and opportunities facing the European tourism industry is the seasonal distribution of demand for tourism. Better use of existing tourist

infrastructure and staff in the low season could help businesses improve their productivity and benefit from a more stable and motivated workforce. Extending the tourism season or spreading tourism activities more evenly throughout the year can significantly boost the [sustainability](#) and [competitiveness](#) of European tourist destinations.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Tourism in Europe: Results for 2011](#) - Statistics in focus n° 28/2012
- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#) , see:

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

Nights spent by residents and non-residents (tour_occ_n)

Nights spent - national - annual data (tour_occ_ninat)

Nights spent - monthly data (tour_occ_nim)

Tourism demand: domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips) (tour_dem)

Number of tourism trips (tour_dem_tt)

Number of trips - by month of departure - annual and quarterly data (tour_dem_ttmd)

Number of tourism nights (tour_dem_tn)

Number of tourism nights - by month of departure - annual and quarterly data (tour_dem_tnmd)

Expenditure on tourism trips (tour_dem_ex)

Tourist expenditure - total - annual and quarterly data (tour_dem_extot)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Source data for tables and figures on this page (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology for tourism statistics and Tourism Satellite Accounts \(TSA\)](#)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.

- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):

[Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.

[Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

See also

- [All articles on tourism statistics](#)

Tourism statistics - nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments

Data from February 2013. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article focuses on the short-term evolutions in the [nights spent](#) in [tourist accommodation establishments](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . The data for the most recent [reference month](#) available are compared with the same month of the previous year, in addition - and to smoothen fluctuations - data from January to the most recent available month are compared with the same period one year earlier.

With the adoption of [Regulation 692/2011](#) concerning European statistics on tourism, timeliness of accommodation statistics has significantly improved. As of 2012, monthly data are transmitted to [Eurostat](#) within eight weeks after the reference month. This article is the first publication of November 2012 data.

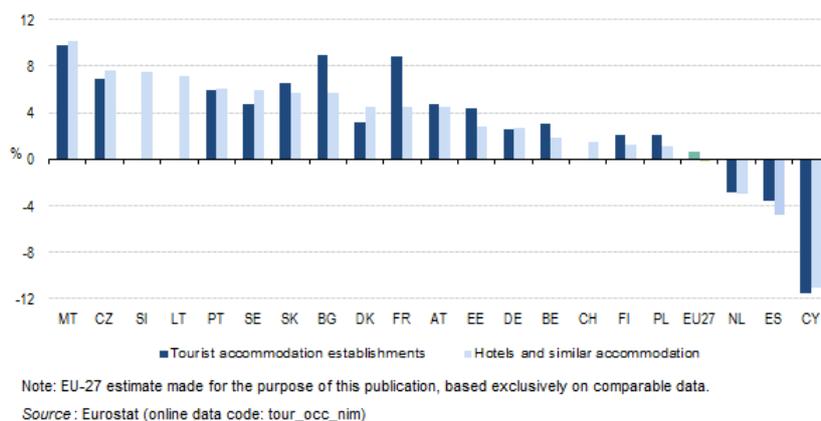


Figure 1: Percentage change in number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, November 2012 compared with November 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

('000)	November 2012		November 2011		2012/2011 change (in%)	
	Tourist accommodation establishments ⁽¹⁾	Hotels and similar accommodation	Tourist accommodation establishments ⁽¹⁾	Hotels and similar accommodation	Tourist accommodation establishments ⁽¹⁾	Hotels and similar accommodation
EU-27 ⁽²⁾	92 966	73 300	92 368	73 484	0.6	-0.3
BE	2 034	1 384	1 974	1 359	3.0	1.9
BG	503	458	461	433	9.0	5.7
CZ ⁽³⁾	2 333	1 903	2 181	1 768	6.9	7.7
DK ⁽³⁾	1 204	937	1 167	897	3.1	4.5
DE	20 850	17 571	20 331	17 102	2.6	2.7
EE	367	323	352	314	4.4	2.9
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	1 162	983	:	:
ES	18 697	13 929	19 394	14 624	-3.6	-4.8
FR	16 497	13 168	15 156	12 607	8.8	4.4
IT	:	:	11 792	9 739	:	:
CY	531	529	600	595	-11.6	-11.1
LV ⁽⁴⁾	245	203	218	191	:	:
LT ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	334	220	217	205	:	7.1
LU ⁽³⁾	:	:	57	48	:	:
HU ⁽⁴⁾	1 378	1 249	1 206	1 133	:	:
MT	486	474	442	431	9.8	10.1
NL	4 490	2 491	4 624	2 586	-2.9	-2.9
AT	3 862	3 290	3 888	3 150	4.7	4.4
PL	3 633	2 214	3 557	2 189	2.1	1.1
PT	2 185	1 996	2 062	1 882	6.0	6.1
RO ⁽⁴⁾	1 315	1 168	1 286	1 270	:	:
SI ⁽⁴⁾	489	388	439	360	:	7.5
SK	709	496	666	469	6.5	5.7
FI	1 312	1 198	1 286	1 183	2.0	1.3
SE	2 699	2 254	2 577	2 129	4.8	5.9
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	99	93	:	:
LI	:	:	:	6	:	:
NO	:	:	1 645	1 393	:	:
CH	:	1 805	:	1 779	:	1.5
ME	:	:	41	32	:	:
HR ⁽⁴⁾	404	333	414	341	:	:
MK	:	:	71	49	:	:
RS	350	223	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Tourist accommodation establishments include groups 55.1, 55.2 and 55.3 of NACE Rev.2 (cf. Methodological notes).

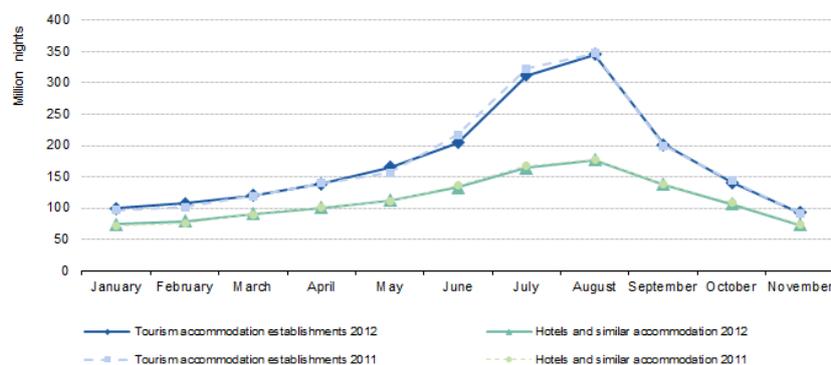
⁽²⁾ EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including LV, LT, LU, HU, RO, SI and UK because of methodological changes between 2011 and 2012.

⁽³⁾ CZ, DK, LT and LU: estimated values.

⁽⁴⁾ LV, LT, LU, HU, RO, SI and HR: 2012 data is not entirely comparable with previous years, due to methodological changes.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

Table 1: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, November 2012 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)



Note: EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

Figure 2: Evolution of the number of nights spent in EU-27(1) tourist accommodation establishments, January to November 2012 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

('000)	January to November 2012		January to November 2011		2012/2011 change (in%)	
	Tourist accommodation establishments ⁽¹⁾	Hotels and similar accommodation	Tourist accommodation establishments ⁽¹⁾	Hotels and similar accommodation	Tourist accommodation establishments ⁽¹⁾	Hotels and similar accommodation
EU-27 ⁽²⁾	1 928 386	1 251 825	1 937 910	1 255 182	-0.5	-0.3
BE	29 399	16 408	29 304	16 509	0.3	-0.6
BG	19 650	18 135	18 111	16 944	8.5	7.0
CZ ⁽³⁾	38 077	27 565	36 175	26 126	5.3	5.5
DK ⁽³⁾	26 538	11 574	26 856	11 190	-1.2	3.4
DE	330 235	233 422	319 857	224 763	3.2	3.9
EE	5 152	4 304	5 035	4 270	2.3	0.8
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	86 017	67 838	:	:
ES	365 902	268 996	371 477	273 572	-1.5	-1.7
FR	382 693	188 983	382 698	189 304	0.0	-0.2
IT	:	:	373 256	248 898	:	:
CY	14 028	14 005	13 945	13 752	0.6	1.8
LV ⁽⁴⁾	3 304	2 642	3 081	2 637	:	:
LT ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	4 979	2 962	3 063	2 646	:	11.9
LU ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	:	:	1 493	861	:	:
HU ⁽⁴⁾	21 795	16 765	18 316	15 131	:	:
MT	7 462	7 314	7 321	7 178	1.9	1.9
NL	80 180	32 491	81 299	32 300	-1.4	0.6
AT	101 231	78 371	97 609	75 970	3.7	3.2
PL	58 714	28 900	54 057	27 298	8.6	5.9
PT	44 728	38 088	44 469	38 207	0.6	-0.3
RO ⁽⁴⁾	18 086	15 684	16 879	16 280	:	:
SI ⁽⁴⁾	8 767	5 818	8 377	5 821	:	-0.1
SK	10 174	6 801	9 867	6 600	3.1	3.0
FI	18 946	15 484	18 685	15 209	1.4	1.8
SE	45 500	26 987	46 395	26 230	-1.9	2.9
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	3 085	2 196	:	:
LI	:	:	:	111	:	:
NO	:	:	27 847	18 213	:	:
CH	:	32 232	:	33 180	:	-2.9
ME	:	:	3 142	2 937	:	:
HR ⁽⁴⁾	47 416	20 875	38 937	20 209	:	:
MK	:	:	1 380	861	:	:
RS	5 980	3 707	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Tourist accommodation establishments include groups 55.1, 55.2 and 55.3 of NACE Rev.2 (cf. Methodological notes).

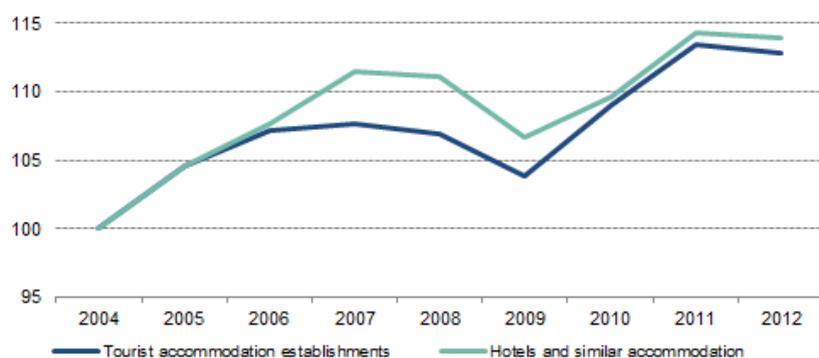
⁽²⁾ EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including LV, LT, LU, HU, RO, SI and UK because of methodological changes between 2011 and 2012.

⁽³⁾ CZ, DK, LT and LU: include estimated values.

⁽⁴⁾ LV, LT, LU, HU, RO, SI and HR: 2012 data is not entirely comparable with previous years, due to methodological changes.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nim)

Table 2: Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, January to November 2012 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)



Note: 2012 EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, based on 11 months' data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_nim and tour_occ_ninat)

Figure 3: Nights spent in EU-27 tourist accommodation establishments, 2004-2012 (index:2004=100) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim), (tour_occ_ninat)

Main statistical findings

In November 2012, compared with November 2011, 0.6 million more nights (+0.6%) were spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the European Union. This increase was exclusively due to non-residents (tourists travelling outside their country of residence) (+0.6 million nights, +1.8%) while the number of nights spent by residents remained relatively stable (-0.1%). In the segment of [hotels and similar accommodation](#) a decrease by 0.2 million nights (-0.3%) was observed in November 2012, compared with November 2011 (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

Looking at the eleven months' period from January to November 2012 a decrease of -0.5% was recorded in the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments compared with the previous year, while the segment of hotels and similar accommodation recorded a drop of -0.3%.

First results for 2012

Estimates for the entire year can be obtained by applying the above evolutions for the first eleven months of the year to december 2011.

Despite the slight drop in 2012, the total number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the European Union remains well above the level of 2007, the year before the crisis began to affect the tourism sector (see figure 3).

Data sources and availability

Representativeness of the EU-27 estimates

EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including Ireland, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, because of methodological changes between 2011 and 2012. The 18 Member States included in the EU-27 estimate represent 82.1% of the total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments in the European Union.

Symbols ":" data unavailable or unreliable.

Context

The EU is a major tourist destination, with six Member States among the world's top ten destinations for holidaymakers. Tourism is an important activity in the EU which has the potential to contribute towards employment and economic growth, as well as to development in rural, peripheral or less-developed areas. These characteristics drive the demand for reliable and harmonised statistics within this field, as well as within the wider context of regional policy and sustainable development policy areas.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#) , see:

Nights spent by total (residents and non-residents) in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00032)

Nights spent by total (residents and non-residents) in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00033)

Nights spent by non-residents in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00034)

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00035)

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (tin00043)

Nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00044)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#) , see:

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

Nights spent by residents and non-residents (tour_occ_n)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments - national - monthly data (tour_occ_nim)

Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - 1990-2011 - world geographical breakdown - monthly data (tour_occ_ninrmw)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments - national - annual data (tour_occ_ninat)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by NUTS 2 regions - annual data (tour_occ_nin2)

Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - world geographical breakdown - annual data (tour_occ_ninraw)

Nights spent (x1000) (tour_occ_ni)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Source data for tables and figures on this page (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism](#) (ESMS metadata file - tour_occ_esms)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:
- [Regulation 692/2011](#) of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.
 - [Regulation 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.
- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):
- [Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
 - [Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
 - [Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.
 - [Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

See also

- [All articles on tourism statistics](#)

Tourism statistics - summer season occupancy

Data from February 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article analyses the [tourism](#) trends of the 2011 summer season in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States and [EFTA](#) countries. Tourism recorded positive growth rates in most countries, compared with the same period in 2010. This trend is confirmed both by the number of [nights spent in hotels and similar establishments](#) , and by the net [occupancy rates of bed places](#) in these establishments.



(¹) Note: EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including IE and LU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_nim](#))

Figure 1: Percentage change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, non-residents and residents, June - September 2011 compared with the same period in 2010 Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

Main statistical findings

('000)	June - September 2011				June - September 2010				2011/2010 change (in %)		
	Total	of which:		Non-residents as % of Total	Total	of which:		Non-residents as % of Total	Total	of which:	
		Non-residents	Residents			Non-residents	Residents			Non-residents	Residents
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	757 134	367 750	389 384	48.6	722 256	339 619	382 637	47.0	4.8	8.3	1.8
BE	6 995	4 361	2 634	62.3	6 583	4 110	2 473	62.4	6.3	6.1	6.5
BG	12 989	10 256	2 734	79.0	10 724	8 427	2 296	78.6	21.1	21.7	19.1
CZ	11 579	7 395	4 183	63.9	10 877	6 783	4 094	62.4	6.5	9.0	2.2
DK	5 428	2 730	2 698	50.3	4 973	2 493	2 480	50.1	9.2	9.5	8.8
DE	99 133	21 143	77 990	21.3	94 410	20 389	74 021	21.6	5.0	3.7	5.4
EE	2 029	1 610	419	79.3	1 772	1 389	384	78.4	14.5	15.9	9.4
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	49 539	41 085	8 454	82.9	45 807	36 486	9 321	79.7	8.1	12.6	-9.3
ES	142 424	89 445	52 979	62.8	131 094	78 212	52 882	59.7	8.6	14.4	0.2
FR	86 428	32 112	54 316	37.2	83 398	31 176	52 220	37.4	3.6	3.0	4.0
IT	135 040	68 206	76 835	43.1	136 644	65 923	80 721	40.9	-1.2	4.1	-4.8
CY	7 925	7 226	700	91.2	7 575	6 756	819	89.2	4.6	7.0	-14.6
LV	1 306	994	312	76.1	1 174	883	291	75.2	11.2	12.6	7.1
LT	1 288	878	410	68.2	1 103	754	349	68.4	16.8	16.5	17.6
LU	:	:	:	:	483	463	30	93.8	:	:	:
HU	7 170	3 837	3 333	53.5	7 126	3 697	3 429	51.9	0.6	3.8	-2.8
MT	3 525	3 414	111	96.9	3 594	3 463	130	96.4	-1.9	-1.4	-15.1
NL	13 643	6 735	6 908	49.4	13 364	6 460	6 904	48.3	2.1	4.3	0.1
AT	32 762	23 226	9 536	70.9	31 578	22 201	9 378	70.3	3.7	4.6	1.7
PL	12 052	3 778	8 274	31.3	11 176	3 584	7 592	32.1	7.8	5.4	9.0
PT	19 593	12 701	6 883	64.9	18 029	11 297	6 732	62.7	8.6	12.4	2.2
RO	8 962	1 321	7 641	14.7	7 628	1 176	6 451	15.4	17.5	12.3	18.4
SI	2 781	1 952	829	70.2	2 615	1 775	839	67.9	6.3	9.9	-1.3
SK	2 909	1 410	1 499	48.5	2 743	1 299	1 444	47.3	6.0	8.6	3.7
FI	6 580	1 885	4 695	28.6	6 364	1 730	4 635	27.2	3.4	9.0	1.3
SE	11 942	3 250	8 692	27.2	11 857	3 294	8 563	27.8	0.7	-1.3	1.5
UK	73 122	26 802	46 320	36.7	70 052	25 963	44 189	36.9	4.4	3.6	4.8
IS	:	:	:	:	1 220	1 036	184	84.9	:	:	:
LI	45	43	3	93.9	43	41	1	96.5	6.1	3.3	84.0
NO	8 515	2 795	5 720	32.8	8 263	2 709	5 554	32.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
CH	14 630	8 319	6 311	56.9	15 082	8 769	6 313	58.1	-3.0	-5.1	0.0
ME	2 414	2 229	185	92.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	14 993	13 838	1 155	92.3	14 071	12 953	1 118	92.1	6.6	6.8	3.3
MK	:	:	:	:	326	216	110	66.3	:	:	:

(¹) EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication, not including IE and LU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_nim](#))

Table 1: Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, non residents and residents, June-September 2011 compared with the same period in 2010 Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

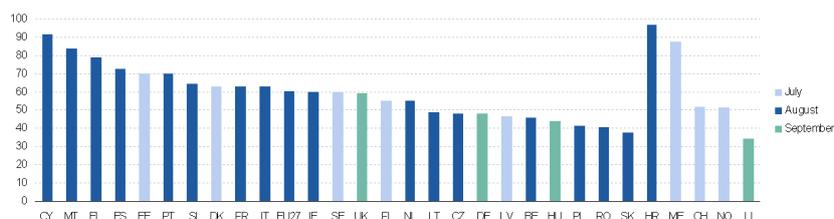
%	Summer season 2011					Summer season 2010					Change in percentage points				
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Entire season	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Entire season	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Entire season
EU-27 ^(*)	49.4	57.3	60.0	51.5	54.7	46.3	54.8	58.3	48.6	52.2	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.5
BE	43.8	45.5	46.1	43.1	44.6	38.6	43.7	46.0	42.2	42.7	5.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	2.0
BG ^(**)	29.0	53.9	53.9	53.9	45.7	23.6	43.5	43.5	43.5	37.2	5.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	8.5
CZ	40.7	44.8	48.2	40.8	43.7	36.7	42.2	45.2	40.3	41.2	4.0	2.6	3.0	0.5	2.5
DK	48.0	63.0	54.0	44.0	52.3	46.0	61.0	54.0	42.0	50.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.5
DE	44.6	46.4	47.2	47.9	46.5	41.9	44.6	46.2	47.1	45.0	2.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.6
EE	52.0	70.0	59.0	43.0	56.3	45.0	62.0	53.0	38.0	49.8	7.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	6.5
IE	51.0	58.0	60.0	51.0	55.0	50.0	57.0	62.0	52.0	55.3	1.0	1.0	-2.0	-1.0	-0.3
EL	66.2	74.9	79.1	66.6	72.1	54.3	68.2	73.8	58.6	64.1	11.9	6.7	5.3	8.0	8.0
ES	58.9	67.3	72.3	61.7	65.3	54.8	60.1	66.9	53.7	59.1	4.1	7.2	5.4	8.0	6.1
FR	56.0	61.1	62.9	54.5	58.9	53.5	59.0	61.8	53.4	57.0	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.9
IT	42.2	57.9	62.7	46.0	52.6	42.7	57.8	63.0	43.5	52.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	2.5	0.6
CY	73.3	83.2	91.7	77.8	81.6	68.8	78.2	88.9	74.8	77.8	4.5	5.0	2.8	3.0	3.8
LV	35.1	46.8	43.8	30.2	39.1	33.9	46.0	45.7	33.8	40.1	1.2	0.8	-1.9	-3.6	-1.0
LT	41.3	47.5	48.9	37.5	43.9	35.1	41.0	41.9	32.4	37.7	6.2	6.5	7.0	5.1	6.2
LU	.	.	.	.	.	29.4	24.1	27.3	23.4	26.0	.	.	.	.	.
HU	33.2	40.7	42.8	43.7	40.0	42.7	41.4	46.1	35.3	41.5	-9.5	-0.7	-3.3	8.4	-1.4
MT	69.4	81.0	83.4	71.6	76.5	67.6	82.6	85.6	71.1	77.0	1.8	-1.6	-2.2	0.5	-0.5
NL	52.0	53.9	55.0	50.4	52.3	48.2	52.7	57.5	50.1	52.2	3.8	1.2	-2.5	0.3	0.7
AT	.	.	.	.	.	37.4	51.5	58.7	42.2	47.7	.	.	.	.	.
PL	38.6	39.5	41.3	39.1	39.6	36.6	38.9	40.2	38.1	38.5	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
PT	48.0	56.0	69.8	53.1	56.8	42.9	53.0	64.7	50.6	53.0	5.1	3.0	5.1	2.5	3.8
RO	28.4	32.0	40.7	29.5	32.9	29.6	29.6	35.7	29.5	31.2	-1.2	2.4	5.0	0.0	1.7
SI	47.2	56.7	64.3	47.8	54.1	43.4	55.0	62.4	46.0	51.6	3.8	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.5
SK	29.9	34.8	37.4	30.7	33.3	28.1	32.8	35.1	28.8	31.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0
FI	41.8	55.0	45.7	39.1	45.6	40.3	55.2	44.0	38.4	44.7	1.5	-0.2	1.7	0.7	1.0
SE	41.8	59.6	47.7	39.8	47.3	38.5	59.6	48.2	38.3	46.2	3.3	0.0	-0.5	1.5	1.1
UK	59.0	59.0	59.0	55.0	58.0	53.0	59.0	59.0	55.0	56.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
IS	.	.	.	.	.	46.2	64.8	58.7	33.7	52.2	.	.	.	.	.
LI	34.2	30.8	33.7	27.5	31.6	24.6	30.1	38.2	31.1	31.2	9.6	0.7	-4.5	-3.6	0.4
NO	42.7	51.1	45.5	35.6	43.9	43.1	50.2	44.9	35.9	43.7	-0.4	0.9	0.6	-0.3	0.2
CH	46.0	52.0	48.2	44.0	47.6	45.0	54.1	51.7	45.8	49.3	1.0	-2.1	-3.5	-1.8	-1.7
ME	46.2	87.3	84.0	47.5	66.0	.	.	.	50.5	.	.	.	.	-3.0	.
HR	67.3	90.8	96.9	66.3	80.7	60.8	89.5	94.5	63.4	77.5	6.5	1.3	2.4	2.9	3.2

(*) EU-27: Figures estimated for the purpose of this publication, calculated using estimated average monthly capacities for each Member State; not including IE, LU and AT (due to incomplete data).

(**) BG: Figures based on quarterly data

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_ubnet](#))

Table 2: Net occupancy rates of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ubnet)



Note: BG, LU, AT and IS: Information on peak month not available
Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_ubnet](#))

Figure 2: Net occupancy rates of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments in the peak month, summer season 2011 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ubnet)

Summer season tourism trends in 2011

Comparing the monthly figures for the 2011 summer season with the previous year, nearly 35 million more nights (+4.8%) were spent in hotels and similar establishments in the European Union. The highest increases were observed in Bulgaria (+21.1%), Romania (+17.5%) and Lithuania (+16.8%), while Malta and Italy reported a decline (-1.9% and -1.2% respectively).

71.0% of the nights in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-27 were spent in five countries: Spain (18.8%), Italy (17.8%), Germany (13.1%), France (11.4%) and the United Kingdom (9.7%). The most popular destinations for non-residents (tourists travelling outside their country of residence) were Spain, Italy and Greece, together accounting for more than half of all nights spent by non-residents in the EU-27.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents

In the European Union, the number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments strongly increased by 8.3% in summer 2011 compared with the same period of 2010. This tendency was observed in all Member States, except for Malta (-1.4%) and Sweden (-1.3%). In Malta and Cyprus, the share of non-residents was more than 90%, (96.9% and 91.2% respectively), while it was particularly low in Romania (14.7%).

In terms of nights spent by residents (tourists travelling inside their country of residence) in hotels and similar establishments, domestic tourism increased during the 2011 summer season in the European Union (+1.8%). This was also true in most Member States, with the exception of Malta (-15.1%), Cyprus (-14.6%), Greece (-9.3%), Italy (-4.8%), Hungary (-2.8%) and Slovenia (-1.3%).

Net occupancy rates of bed places

Compared with the same months of the previous year, net occupancy rates of bed places in the European Union increased by 2.5 percentage points during the 2011 summer season. These rates ranged from 28.4% in Romania (June) to 91.7% in Cyprus (August).

In most of the countries August was the month with the highest occupancy rates. With 91.7%, 83.4% and 79.1% respectively, Cyprus, Malta and Greece were the countries with the highest net occupancy rates during their peak summer month.

Data sources and availability

Symbols ":" data unavailable or unreliable

Context

In the 2011 summer season, tourism recorded positive growth rates in most of the EU and EFTA countries, compared with the same period in 2010. This trend is confirmed both by the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, and by the net occupancy rates of bed-places in these establishments.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Summer season tourism trends in 2011](#) - Statistics in focus 17/2012
- [Europeans take 46% of their holidays in the third quarter of the year](#) - Statistics in focus 54/2010
- [July and August account for one third of all annual nights spent in accommodation establishments in the EU](#) - Statistics in focus 53/2010
- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#) , see:

Number of bed-places in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00030)

Number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00031)

Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments (tin00047)

Arrivals in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00048)

Nights spent by total (residents and non-residents) in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00032)

Nights spent by total (residents and non-residents) in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00033)

Nights spent by non-residents in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00034)

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00035)

Nights spent by non-EU residents inside EU (tgipe130)

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (tin00043)

Nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00044)

Tourists (tin00045)

Trips (tin00046)

Number of tourism nights spent abroad by residents (aged 15 years and older) (tgipe140)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#) , see:

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

Nights spent by residents and non-residents (tour_occ_n)

Monthly use of bedplaces (tour_occ_ub)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism](#) (ESMS metadata file - tour_occ_esms)
- [Tourism statistics in the European Statistical System - 2008 data](#)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.

- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):

[Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.

[Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

See also

- [Tourism statistics - winter season occupancy](#)
- [Seasonality in tourism demand](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Tourism statistics - winter season occupancy

Data from August 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article analyses the [tourism](#) trends of the 2011-2012 winter season¹⁶⁴ in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States and [EFTA](#) countries. Tourism recorded positive growth rates in most countries, compared with the same period in 2010-2011. This trend is confirmed both by the number of [nights spent](#) in [hotels and similar establishments](#) , and by the net [occupancy rates](#) of [bed places](#) in these establishments.

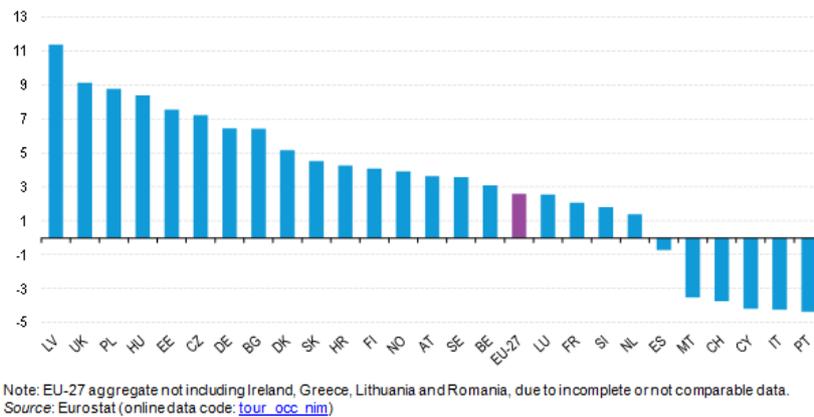


Figure 1: Change in number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, non-residents and residents, November 2011 - April 2012 compared with November 2010 - April 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

¹⁶⁴The winter season runs from November to April of the following year. For example, the 2011/2012 winter season ran from November 2011 to April 2012.

Main statistical findings

	Winter season 2011-2012				Winter season 2010-2011				2011-12 / 2010-11 change		
	of which:				of which:				of which:		
	Total (1 000)	Non-residents (1 000)	Residents (1 000)	Non-residents (% of total)	Total (1 000)	Non-residents (1 000)	Residents (1 000)	Non-residents (% of total)	Total (%)	Non-residents (%)	Residents (%)
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	571 852	246 985	324 867	43.2	557 344	237 735	319 609	42.7	2.6	3.9	1.6
BE	7 777	5 005	2 772	64.4	7 544	4 836	2 707	64.1	3.1	3.5	2.4
BG	3 166	1 303	1 863	41.2	2 974	1 294	1 681	43.5	6.4	0.7	10.8
CZ	11 971	7 795	4 176	65.1	11 182	7 223	3 939	64.7	7.2	7.9	6.0
DK ⁽²⁾	4 522	1 955	2 566	43.0	4 299	1 730	2 569	40.2	5.2	7.2	3.8
DE	100 310	22 099	78 211	22.0	94 213	20 305	73 908	21.6	6.5	8.8	5.8
EE	1 844	1 308	536	70.9	1 714	1 208	506	70.5	7.6	8.3	5.9
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	8 409	3 274	5 135	38.9	:	:	:
ES	98 426	52 966	40 458	56.7	94 092	52 288	41 804	55.6	-0.7	1.3	-3.2
FR	81 542	24 216	57 325	29.7	79 885	23 339	56 547	29.2	2.1	3.8	1.4
IT	77 387	37 190	40 177	48.1	80 780	37 222	43 558	46.1	-4.2	-0.1	-7.8
CY	3 050	2 745	305	90.0	3 182	2 846	337	89.4	-4.2	-3.5	-9.5
LV	1 103	781	322	70.8	990	686	304	69.3	11.4	13.8	6.0
LT ⁽³⁾	1 187	873	493	57.7	1 002	589	413	58.8	:	:	:
LU ⁽²⁾	408	378	30	92.6	398	360	38	90.6	2.6	4.9	-19.4
HU	6 580	3 550	3 029	54.0	6 089	3 093	2 976	51.0	8.4	14.8	1.8
MT	2 561	2 385	175	93.2	2 654	2 486	167	93.7	-3.5	-4.1	4.8
NL	14 781	7 089	7 691	48.0	14 577	6 913	7 664	47.4	1.4	2.6	0.4
AT	41 636	31 068	10 569	74.6	40 188	30 002	10 187	74.7	3.7	3.6	4.0
PL	12 634	3 308	9 326	26.2	11 611	2 953	8 658	25.4	8.8	12.0	7.7
PT	12 759	8 442	4 316	66.2	13 338	8 427	4 911	63.2	-4.3	0.2	-12.1
RO ⁽¹⁾	5 313	1 114	4 200	21.0	5 285	1 055	4 210	20.0	:	:	:
SI	2 445	1 450	995	59.3	2 402	1 389	1 013	57.8	1.8	4.4	-1.8
SK	2 971	1 316	1 655	44.3	2 842	1 256	1 587	44.2	4.5	4.8	4.3
FI	7 551	2 375	5 176	31.5	7 254	2 152	5 102	29.7	4.1	10.4	1.5
SE	11 671	2 370	9 301	20.3	11 267	2 188	9 081	19.4	3.6	8.4	2.4
UK	69 779	25 988	43 791	37.2	63 929	23 542	40 387	36.8	9.2	10.4	8.4
IS	:	:	:	:	566	413	153	73.0	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	55	54	1	97.6	:	:	:
NO	7 984	1 618	6 366	20.3	7 682	1 527	6 155	19.9	3.9	6.0	3.4
CH	15 246	8 152	7 094	53.5	15 838	8 753	7 085	55.3	-3.7	-8.9	0.1
HR	2 656	1 908	751	71.8	2 549	1 788	762	70.1	4.3	6.7	-1.4

(1) EU-27 aggregate not including Ireland, Greece, Lithuania and Romania, due to incomplete or not comparable data.

(2) DK and LU: estimated figures.

(3) LT and RO: due to change in methodology 2012 data is not comparable with 2011.

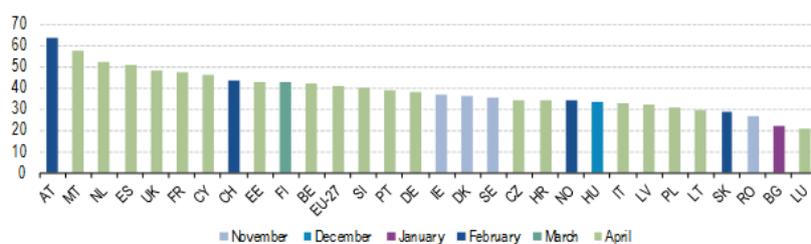
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_nim](#))

Table 1: Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, non residents and residents, November 2011 - April 2012 compared with November 2010 - April 2011 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

	Winter season 2011-2012 (%)							Winter season 2010-2011 (%)							2011-2012 - 2010-2011 change (percentage points)						
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Entire season	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Entire season	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Entire season
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	34.1	32.5	31.7	35.8	37.2	40.6	35.4	33.4	31.5	31.3	35.7	37.2	41.2	35.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.3
BE	35.9	34.4	27.4	31.2	35.2	42.4	34.5	35.5	34.3	25.9	31.4	34.5	40.7	33.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	-0.3	0.7	1.7	0.6
BG ⁽²⁾	17.2	17.2	22.1	20.6	19.3	19.6	19.3	15.2	15.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.4	2.0	2.0	5.1	3.6	2.3	2.4	2.9
CZ	30.3	28.1	27.2	29.1	31.7	34.3	30.2	29.7	26.3	25.3	28.8	30.4	37.8	29.7	0.6	1.8	1.9	0.3	1.3	-3.5	0.5
DK	36.0	27.0	24.0	27.0	32.0	38.0	30.4	37.0	28.0	23.0	28.0	31.0	35.0	30.3	-1.0	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1
DE	33.9	30.8	27.7	31.8	34.3	38.1	32.8	32.6	29.6	26.3	30.3	32.2	36.4	31.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.5
EE	38.0	39.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	43.0	37.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	42.0	35.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.0
IE	37.0	31.0	:	:	:	:	:	32.0	32.0	25.0	34.0	35.0	44.0	31.9	5.0	-1.0	:	:	:	:	:
EL	22.8	24.4	:	:	:	:	:	21.0	22.7	23.3	24.5	28.6	27.9	25.1	1.8	1.7	:	:	:	:	:
ES	42.5	38.1	37.4	42.2	44.9	50.6	43.0	42.0	37.4	36.3	43.5	46.3	53.0	43.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-2.4	-0.6
FR	39.8	40.4	36.3	39.6	43.2	47.5	41.3	38.2	39.2	36.1	39.8	42.6	48.5	40.9	1.6	1.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	-1.0	0.4
IT	22.8	24.5	26.7	29.0	29.8	32.7	27.8	25.1	24.6	28.4	29.5	31.8	35.2	29.4	-2.3	-0.1	-1.7	-0.5	-2.0	-2.5	-1.6
CY	41.7	29.1	27.3	36.8	39.3	46.4	37.7	41.8	28.2	27.7	35.9	43.8	50.8	39.2	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	0.9	-4.5	-4.4	-1.6
LV	24.1	22.9	27.7	23.3	28.3	32.3	25.9	19.1	18.5	20.5	19.0	19.8	26.3	20.5	5.0	4.4	7.2	4.3	6.5	6.0	5.4
LT ⁽⁴⁾	29.1	27.0	26.5	23.2	27.3	29.2	27.1	25.1	21.9	22.6	22.3	26.3	28.3	24.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU ⁽⁵⁾	11.3	9.7	15.1	17.1	17.4	20.8	15.2	20.7	13.9	14.9	18.2	18.4	21.0	17.8	-9.4	-4.3	0.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	-2.6
HU	32.0	33.7	21.3	21.6	28.4	32.2	27.5	28.3	23.2	20.3	23.2	26.9	31.0	25.5	3.7	10.5	1.0	-1.6	-0.5	1.2	2.0
MT	39.3	28.3	29.3	37.2	43.2	57.8	39.0	38.9	28.4	28.7	38.3	45.5	56.6	39.1	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-1.1	-2.3	2.2	-0.2
NL	41.1	35.4	31.6	34.7	39.6	52.1	39.1	40.5	35.1	31.2	35.5	39.0	51.2	38.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3
AT	25.5	38.0	54.7	63.5	47.1	33.2	44.4	22.9	40.1	54.2	59.5	49.4	29.9	43.3	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.0	-2.3	3.3	1.2
PL	29.7	24.9	26.3	27.9	29.5	31.2	28.2	28.4	24.0	24.8	28.4	28.9	30.0	27.4	1.4	0.9	1.5	-0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9
PT	24.5	21.3	20.4	25.7	27.9	38.6	26.6	25.9	22.4	20.5	26.0	31.7	41.8	28.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3	-3.8	-3.2	-1.6
RO ⁽⁶⁾	26.8	20.1	17.1	15.9	19.3	20.5	20.2	25.7	19.0	19.0	19.5	19.9	20.9	20.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	32.6	30.0	37.8	36.9	38.3	40.2	35.6	30.0	29.6	36.5	38.2	34.8	39.8	34.8	2.6	0.4	1.3	-1.3	1.5	0.4	0.8
SK	23.0	20.0	23.4	28.7	24.4	22.7	23.7	21.5	18.5	22.0	27.0	25.0	23.0	22.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.9
FI	35.2	34.9	36.2	39.3	42.7	35.7	37.4	34.8	33.9	35.0	37.9	41.2	38.3	36.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	-0.6	0.8
SE	35.7	28.9	23.8	29.0	34.2	32.3	30.5	34.8	28.8	27.7	31.8	32.7	32.4	31.4	0.9	0.1	-3.9	-2.8	1.5	-0.1	-0.9
UK	44.0	39.0	33.4	39.6	43.6	48.0	41.5	41.0	36.0	32.0	40.0	41.0	49.0	40.1	3.0	3.0	1.4	-0.4	2.6	-1.0	1.3
IS	22.9	20.6	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	17.4	16.1	25.3	26.7	31.9	23.4	1.2	3.2	:	:	:	:	:
LI	22.3	20.2	:	:	:	:	:	21.9	23.0	33.3	36.3	35.6	19.4	28.5	0.4	-2.8	:	:	:	:	:
NO	32.4	25.2	28.0	34.2	34.2	28.3	30.5	31.2	25.2	26.7	33.7	34.7	29.1	30.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	0.3
CH	32.8	33.6	37.4	43.3	39.6	34.7	37.2	33.0	35.8	39.3	44.4	43.6	38.1	39.0	-0.2	-2.2	-1.9	-1.1	-4.0	-1.4	-1.9
HR	19.8	16.2	14.6	16.6	20.7	34.3	22.7	20.8	15.4	13.4	18.2	20.3	34.9	23.0	-1.0	0.8	1.2	-1.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.3

(¹) EU-27: estimated figures based on average monthly capacities for each Member State; not including IE, EL, LT and RO (due to incomplete or not comparable data).
(²) BG: 2011 figures based on quarterly data.
(³) LU: estimated figures.
(⁴) LT and RO: due to change in methodology 2012 data is not comparable with 2011.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_occ_ubnet](#), [tour_occ_nim](#))

Table 2: Net occupancy rates of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments, winter season 2011-2012 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ubnet), (tour_occ_nim)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_ubnet](#))

Figure 2: Net occupancy rates of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments in the peak month, winter season 2011-2012 Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ubnet)

Winter season tourism trends in 2011-2012

Comparing the monthly figures for the 2011-2012 winter season with the same period of the previous year, 14.5 million more nights (+2.6%) were spent in hotels and similar establishments in the European Union.

The highest increase was observed in Latvia (+11.4%), while a decline was reported by Portugal (-4.3%), Italy (-4.2%), Cyprus (-4.2%), Malta (-3.5%) and Spain (-0.7%).

Almost three-quarters of the total nights in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-27 were spent in five countries: Germany (17.5%), Spain (16.3%), France (14.3%), Italy (13.5%) and the United Kingdom (12.2%).

The most popular destinations for tourists travelling outside their own country during the winter season 2011-

2012 were Spain, Italy and Austria, together accounting for nearly half of all nights spent by non-residents in the EU-27.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents

With the exception of Malta, Cyprus and Italy, the number of nights spent by non residents (tourists travelling outside their own country) increased in the EU-27 Member States in the winter season 2011-2012.

The highest share of non-residents was recorded in Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus (93.2%, 92.6% and 90.0% respectively), while it was particularly low in Sweden (20.3%), Romania (21.0%) and Germany (22.0%).

In terms of nights spent by residents (people travelling inside their own country) in hotels and similar establishments, domestic tourism increased during the 2011-2012 winter season in most Member States, with the exception of Luxembourg (-19.4%), Portugal (-12.1%), Cyprus (-9.5%), Italy (-7.8%), Spain (-3.2%) and Slovenia (-1.8%).

Net occupancy rates of bed places

Compared with the same months of the previous year, net occupancy rates of bed places in the European Union increased by 0.3 percentage points during the 2011-2012 winter season. These rates ranged from 9.7% in Luxembourg (December) to 63.5% in Austria (February).

In most of the countries April (Easter) was the month with the highest occupancy rates. Austria, Malta, the Netherlands and Spain reached net occupancy rates of bed places of more than 50% in the peak month, while in Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Lithuania the corresponding rates were less than 30%.

Data sources and availability

Symbols ":" data unavailable or unreliable

Context

In the 2011-12 winter season, tourism recorded positive growth rates in most of the EU and EFTA countries, compared with the same period in 2010-2011. This trend is confirmed both by the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, and by the net occupancy rates of bed-places in these establishments.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Winter season tourism trends 2011-2012](#) - Statistics in focus 37/2012
- [Europeans take 46% of their holidays in the third quarter of the year](#) - Statistics in focus 54/2010
- [July and August account for one third of all annual nights spent in accommodation establishments in the EU](#) - Statistics in focus 53/2010
- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#) , see:

Hotels and similar establishments (tin00039)

Other collective accommodation establishments (tin00040)

Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (tin00041)

Bed places in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00042)

Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments (tin00047)

Arrivals in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00048)

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (tin00043)

Nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00044)

Tourists (tin00045)

Trips (tin00046)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#) , see:

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

Nights spent by residents and non-residents (tour_occ_n)

Monthly use of bedplaces (tour_occ_ub)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism](#) (ESMS metadata file - tour_occ_esms)
- [Tourism statistics in the European Statistical System - 2008 data](#)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.

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[Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.

[Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

See also

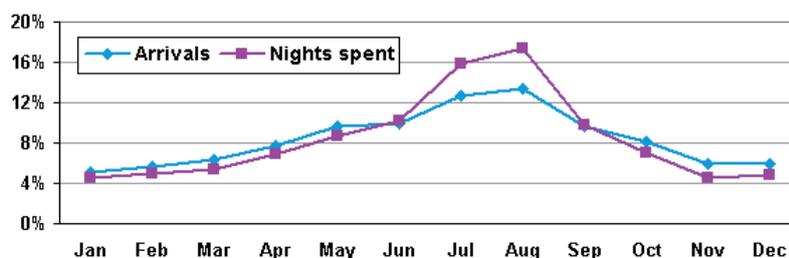
- [Seasonality in tourism demand](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics - summer season occupancy](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Notes

Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector

Data from July 2010, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article focuses on the **tourist accommodation** sector in the **European Union (EU)** and looks at the seasonality of **arrivals** and **nights spent** in accommodation establishments and of the employment in this tourism industry.



Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_arm](#), [tour_occ_nim](#))

Figure 1: Monthly distribution of the total number of arrivals and nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, 2009, EU-27

	Nights spent in 2009	Distribution per month											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
EU-27	2 220 857	4.6%	4.9%	5.4%	6.8%	8.7%	10.2%	15.8%	17.4%	9.7%	7.1%	4.5%	4.8%
BE	29 250	4.1%	5.6%	6.0%	8.8%	9.4%	7.8%	14.9%	14.4%	8.3%	8.3%	6.3%	6.1%
BG	15 277	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%	6.6%	14.2%	21.4%	21.8%	11.7%	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
CZ	36 662	6.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.9%	8.6%	8.7%	14.4%	14.7%	9.1%	7.5%	5.5%	5.5%
DK	26 525	2.6%	3.1%	4.3%	7.5%	10.4%	11.1%	23.9%	15.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.7%	5.1%
DE	314 140	4.8%	5.3%	5.9%	7.5%	9.8%	9.9%	12.8%	13.0%	10.3%	9.3%	5.6%	5.7%
EE	4 116	5.6%	5.5%	6.0%	7.2%	8.5%	10.5%	15.6%	12.8%	7.5%	8.1%	6.2%	6.5%
IE	30 450	4.4%	5.1%	6.0%	8.6%	9.2%	11.4%	14.5%	14.5%	9.2%	6.8%	5.0%	5.2%
EL	61 141	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	4.0%	9.7%	14.8%	19.6%	21.9%	14.5%	6.2%	2.0%	2.0%
ES	349 399	4.6%	5.0%	6.0%	7.5%	8.3%	9.9%	14.0%	16.4%	10.4%	8.0%	5.1%	4.9%
FR	294 659	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%	8.3%	9.2%	19.7%	22.6%	8.6%	5.4%	3.9%	4.3%
IT	357 898	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	5.7%	7.7%	11.6%	18.1%	21.5%	10.5%	5.4%	3.0%	3.8%
CY	12 880	2.6%	2.7%	4.1%	6.4%	10.2%	12.4%	14.2%	16.1%	13.0%	11.3%	4.5%	2.6%
LV	2 543	6.4%	5.8%	6.2%	7.3%	9.1%	10.5%	13.8%	13.0%	8.9%	7.1%	5.6%	6.1%
LT	2 548	5.6%	5.0%	5.4%	6.3%	8.6%	11.5%	15.6%	15.5%	8.7%	7.1%	5.3%	5.4%
LU	2 239	3.9%	4.2%	5.1%	7.9%	10.6%	9.7%	17.7%	17.0%	7.9%	7.1%	5.0%	3.8%
HU	18 553	4.4%	4.3%	5.3%	6.8%	8.8%	10.0%	16.9%	16.7%	8.8%	7.8%	5.4%	4.9%
MT	6 896	4.8%	5.6%	6.3%	7.9%	8.4%	9.6%	12.9%	13.9%	10.6%	9.4%	5.8%	4.6%
NL	84 547	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	7.8%	10.6%	10.5%	14.3%	16.3%	8.8%	8.1%	5.2%	4.8%
AT	102 827	10.9%	11.7%	8.9%	6.2%	5.5%	7.3%	11.6%	13.2%	8.0%	5.4%	3.2%	8.0%
PL	55 020	5.4%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	8.5%	10.2%	15.8%	15.4%	9.1%	7.2%	5.6%	5.2%
PT	43 542	4.2%	4.9%	6.1%	8.0%	8.4%	9.9%	12.7%	17.8%	10.5%	8.0%	5.2%	4.4%
RO	17 325	4.1%	4.5%	4.8%	5.3%	8.3%	10.9%	15.8%	17.3%	9.5%	7.9%	6.7%	4.9%
SI	8 115	6.1%	6.2%	5.7%	7.1%	7.5%	9.3%	14.9%	16.8%	9.0%	7.0%	4.9%	5.4%
SK	10 253	6.6%	7.5%	6.7%	6.4%	8.0%	9.0%	14.4%	13.6%	8.8%	7.9%	6.1%	5.0%
FI	18 574	6.9%	7.2%	8.0%	7.2%	6.6%	10.9%	15.4%	10.8%	7.6%	7.0%	6.1%	6.4%
SE	47 447	4.8%	5.4%	6.0%	5.9%	8.3%	10.8%	22.3%	13.9%	6.8%	5.9%	5.1%	4.7%
UK	268 030	3.7%	4.2%	5.4%	8.8%	10.4%	9.6%	14.8%	16.3%	9.3%	7.6%	5.0%	4.9%
LI	122	9.5%	10.3%	9.5%	7.1%	6.6%	8.4%	9.3%	11.2%	9.1%	8.0%	5.0%	6.1%
NO	28 027	5.2%	6.0%	6.5%	5.9%	7.7%	12.6%	19.4%	13.6%	7.4%	5.9%	5.3%	4.4%
CH	35 589	8.1%	9.0%	8.7%	6.9%	6.9%	8.5%	11.4%	11.7%	9.6%	7.4%	4.8%	7.0%
HR	37 485	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	3.6%	7.3%	14.2%	26.2%	28.2%	12.2%	3.5%	1.0%	0.8%

Notes: EL and FR: "Other collective accommodation" includes only tourist campsites. CH and LI: only "Hotels and similar establishments".

Source: Eurostat ([tour_occ_nim](#))

Table 1: Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, distribution per month, 2009

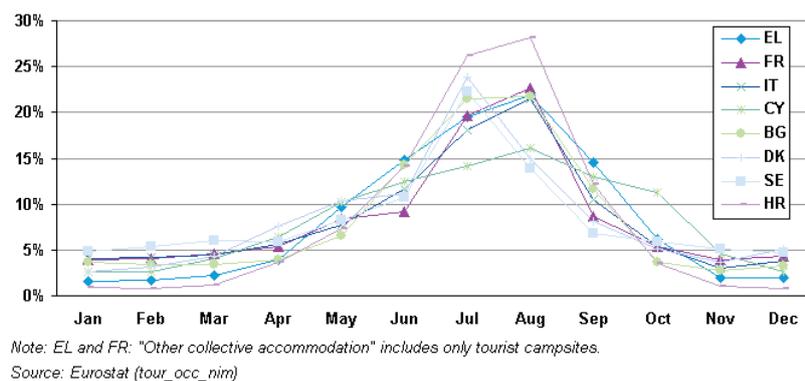


Figure 2a: Monthly distribution of nights spent in collective accommodation, 2009 (countries with high seasonality)

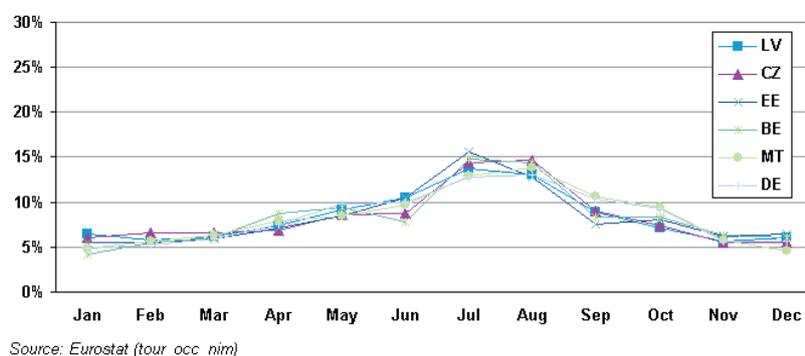


Figure 2b: Monthly distribution of nights spent in collective accommodation, 2009 (countries having low seasonality, summer peak only)

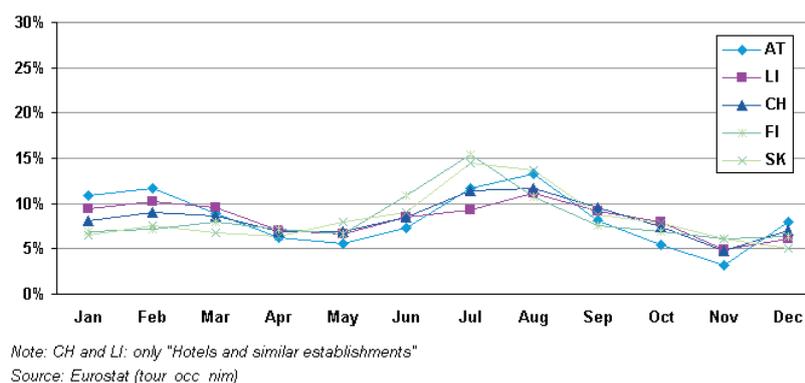


Figure 2c: Monthly distribution of nights spent in collective accommodation, 2009 (bimodal pattern with summer and winter peak)

Country	Tourism nights spent in the peak month ('000)		Tourism nights spent in the bottom month ('000)		Ratio peak/ bottom
EU-27	385 606	Aug	100 438	Nov	3.8
BE	4 346	Jul	1 212	Jan	3.6
BG	3 329	Aug	425	Nov	7.8
CZ	5 399	Aug	2 003	Dec	2.7
DK	6 340	Jul	684	Jan	9.3
DE	40 825	Aug	15 217	Jan	2.7
EE	642	Jul	226	Feb	2.8
IE	4 427	Aug	1 326	Jan	3.3
EL	13 376	Aug	993	Jan	13.5
ES	57 209	Aug	16 092	Jan	3.6
FR	66 633	Aug	11 422	Jan	5.8
IT	76 947	Aug	10 682	Nov	7.2
CY	2 080	Aug	334	Jan	6.2
LV	350	Jul	143	Nov	2.4
LT	398	Jul	126	Feb	3.1
LU	397	Jul	85	Dec	4.7
HU	3 129	Jul	794	Feb	3.9
MT	957	Aug	315	Dec	3.0
NL	13 805	Aug	3 522	Jan	3.9
AT	13 593	Aug	3 307	Nov	4.1
PL	8 689	Jul	2 843	Dec	3.1
PT	7 729	Aug	1 843	Jan	4.2
RO	2 998	Aug	717	Jan	4.2
SI	1 364	Aug	400	Nov	3.4
SK	1 478	Jul	517	Dec	2.9
FI	2 851	Jul	1 127	Nov	2.5
SE	10 579	Jul	2 210	Dec	4.8
UK	43 560	Aug	9 996	Jan	4.4
LI	14	Aug	6	Nov	2.3
NO	5 427	Jul	1 223	Dec	4.4
CH	4 157	Aug	1 696	Nov	2.5
HR	10 576	Aug	300	Dec	35.2

Notes: EL and FR: "Other collective accommodation" includes only tourist campsites. CH and LI: only "Hotels and similar establishments".

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

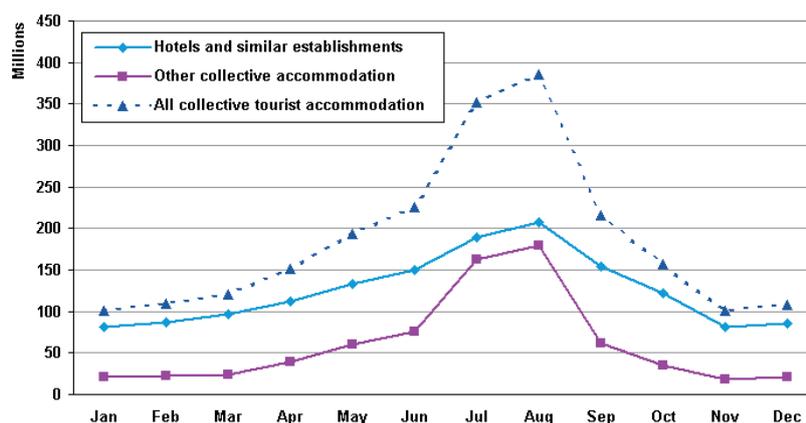
Table 2: Seasonal variation in occupancy of collective tourist accommodation, monthly data, 2009

Country	Share of the tourism nights spent in the 2 busiest months				Cumulative share of the 2 busiest months	Share of the tourism nights spent in the 2 slowest months				Cumulative share of the 2 slowest months
	17%	Aug	16%	Jul		5%	Nov	5%	Jan	
EU-27	17%	Aug	16%	Jul	33%	5%	Nov	5%	Jan	9%
BE	15%	Jul	14%	Aug	29%	4%	Jan	6%	Feb	10%
BG	22%	Aug	21%	Jul	43%	3%	Nov	3%	Dec	6%
CZ	15%	Aug	14%	Jul	29%	5%	Dec	6%	Nov	11%
DK	24%	Jul	15%	Aug	39%	3%	Jan	3%	Feb	6%
DE	13%	Aug	13%	Jul	26%	5%	Jan	5%	Feb	10%
EE	16%	Jul	13%	Aug	28%	5%	Feb	6%	Jan	11%
IE	15%	Aug	15%	Jul	29%	4%	Jan	5%	Nov	9%
EL	22%	Aug	20%	Jul	41%	2%	Jan	2%	Feb	3%
ES	16%	Aug	14%	Jul	30%	5%	Jan	5%	Dec	9%
FR	23%	Aug	20%	Jul	42%	4%	Jan	4%	Nov	8%
IT	21%	Aug	18%	Jul	40%	3%	Nov	4%	Dec	7%
CY	16%	Aug	14%	Jul	30%	3%	Jan	3%	Dec	5%
LV	14%	Jul	13%	Aug	27%	6%	Nov	6%	Feb	11%
LT	16%	Jul	15%	Aug	31%	5%	Feb	5%	Nov	10%
LU	18%	Jul	17%	Aug	35%	4%	Dec	4%	Jan	8%
HU	17%	Jul	17%	Aug	34%	4%	Feb	4%	Jan	9%
MT	14%	Aug	13%	Jul	27%	5%	Dec	5%	Jan	9%
NL	16%	Aug	14%	Jul	31%	4%	Jan	5%	Feb	9%
AT	13%	Aug	12%	Feb	25%	3%	Nov	5%	Oct	9%
PL	16%	Jul	15%	Aug	31%	5%	Dec	5%	Jan	11%
PT	18%	Aug	13%	Jul	30%	4%	Jan	4%	Dec	9%
RO	17%	Aug	16%	Jul	33%	4%	Jan	4%	Feb	9%
SI	17%	Aug	15%	Jul	32%	5%	Nov	5%	Dec	10%
SK	14%	Jul	14%	Aug	28%	5%	Dec	6%	Nov	11%
FI	15%	Jul	11%	Jun	26%	6%	Nov	6%	Dec	12%
SE	22%	Jul	14%	Aug	36%	5%	Dec	5%	Jan	9%
UK	16%	Aug	15%	Jul	31%	4%	Jan	4%	Feb	8%
LI	11%	Aug	10%	Feb	21%	5%	Nov	6%	Dec	11%
NO	19%	Jul	14%	Aug	33%	4%	Dec	5%	Jan	10%
CH	12%	Aug	11%	Jul	23%	5%	Nov	7%	May	12%
HR	28%	Aug	26%	Jul	54%	1%	Dec	1%	Feb	2%

Notes: EL and FR: "Other collective accommodation" includes only tourist campsites. CH and LI: only "Hotels and similar establishments".

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Table 3: Share of tourism nights spent in collective accommodation during the busiest and slowest months of the year, 2009



Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

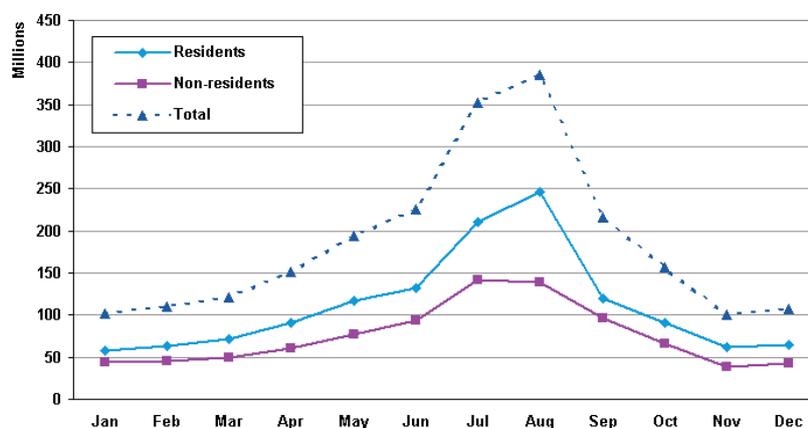
Figure 3: Monthly distribution of the total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, by type of accommodation, 2009, EU-27

	Residents					Non-residents				
	Share in total nights spent in 2009 (in '000)	Distribution per quarter				Share in total nights spent in 2009 (in '000)	Distribution per quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EU27	60%	14%	26%	43%	16%	40%	16%	26%	42%	16%
BE	47%	14%	25%	41%	19%	53%	17%	27%	34%	22%
BG	38%	16%	24%	43%	17%	62%	7%	25%	62%	5%
CZ	52%	19%	22%	43%	15%	48%	19%	26%	33%	22%
DK	69%	11%	30%	45%	14%	31%	9%	26%	51%	14%
DE	83%	16%	28%	36%	20%	17%	18%	25%	35%	22%
EE	34%	21%	24%	34%	21%	66%	15%	27%	37%	21%
IE	42%	16%	26%	39%	19%	58%	15%	31%	38%	16%
EL	29%	14%	22%	49%	16%	71%	2%	31%	59%	8%
ES	42%	15%	25%	43%	17%	58%	16%	26%	39%	18%
FR	66%	13%	22%	50%	14%	34%	11%	24%	53%	12%
IT	57%	13%	23%	52%	12%	43%	12%	27%	48%	13%
CY	10%	13%	20%	55%	13%	90%	9%	30%	42%	19%
LV	33%	22%	25%	32%	21%	67%	17%	28%	38%	18%
LT	45%	17%	24%	42%	18%	55%	15%	29%	38%	18%
LU	8%	17%	33%	33%	18%	92%	13%	28%	43%	16%
HU	50%	15%	24%	43%	18%	50%	13%	27%	41%	18%
MT	5%	23%	22%	31%	24%	95%	16%	26%	38%	20%
HL	70%	13%	29%	41%	17%	30%	15%	29%	36%	20%
AT	30%	24%	23%	34%	19%	70%	35%	17%	33%	16%
PL	83%	17%	24%	41%	17%	17%	17%	27%	36%	20%
PT	43%	14%	24%	46%	17%	57%	17%	28%	37%	18%
RO	85%	12%	24%	44%	19%	15%	18%	28%	33%	22%
SI	46%	20%	23%	38%	18%	54%	16%	24%	43%	17%
SK	64%	20%	24%	37%	19%	36%	22%	23%	37%	18%
FI	74%	21%	26%	34%	19%	26%	25%	22%	33%	20%
SE	76%	17%	26%	41%	16%	24%	14%	24%	48%	14%
UK	70%	12%	30%	42%	16%	30%	16%	26%	37%	21%
LI	3%	24%	24%	36%	16%	97%	29%	22%	29%	19%
NO	73%	18%	26%	38%	18%	27%	17%	25%	48%	10%
CH	43%	26%	21%	32%	20%	57%	26%	23%	33%	18%
HR	11%	14%	28%	44%	14%	89%	2%	25%	69%	4%

Notes: EL and FR: "Other collective accommodation" includes only tourist campsites. CH and LI: only "Hotels and similar establishments".

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Table 4: Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, per quarter, by type of accommodation, 2009



Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

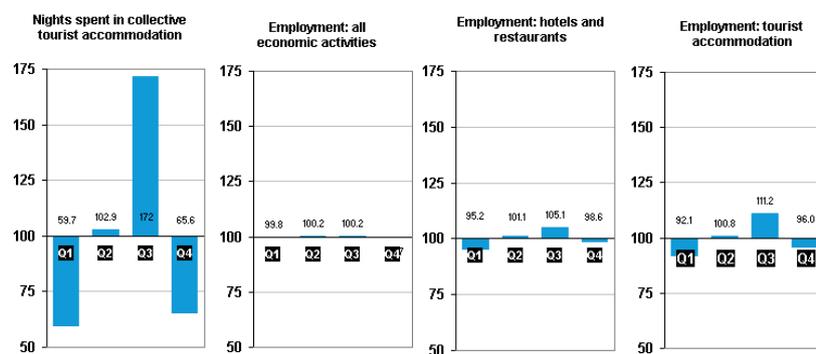
Figure 4: Monthly distribution of the total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, by country of origin of the guest (resident / non-resident), 2009, EU-27

	Residents					Non-residents				
	Share in total nights spent in 2009 (in '000)	Distribution per quarter				Share in total nights spent in 2009 (in '000)	Distribution per quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EU27	60%	14%	26%	43%	16%	40%	16%	26%	42%	16%
BE	47%	14%	25%	41%	19%	53%	17%	27%	34%	22%
BG	38%	16%	24%	43%	17%	62%	7%	25%	62%	5%
CZ	52%	19%	22%	43%	15%	48%	19%	26%	33%	22%
DK	69%	11%	30%	45%	14%	31%	9%	26%	51%	14%
DE	83%	16%	28%	36%	20%	17%	18%	25%	35%	22%
EE	34%	21%	24%	34%	21%	66%	15%	27%	37%	21%
IE	42%	16%	26%	39%	19%	58%	15%	31%	38%	16%
EL	29%	14%	22%	49%	16%	71%	2%	31%	59%	8%
ES	42%	15%	25%	43%	17%	58%	16%	26%	39%	18%
FR	66%	13%	22%	50%	14%	34%	11%	24%	53%	12%
IT	57%	13%	23%	52%	12%	43%	12%	27%	48%	13%
CY	10%	13%	20%	55%	13%	90%	9%	30%	42%	19%
LV	33%	22%	25%	32%	21%	67%	17%	28%	38%	18%
LT	45%	17%	24%	42%	18%	55%	15%	29%	38%	18%
LU	8%	17%	33%	33%	18%	92%	13%	28%	43%	16%
HU	50%	15%	24%	43%	18%	50%	13%	27%	41%	18%
MT	5%	23%	22%	31%	24%	95%	16%	26%	38%	20%
HL	70%	13%	29%	41%	17%	30%	15%	29%	36%	20%
AT	30%	24%	23%	34%	19%	70%	35%	17%	33%	16%
PL	83%	17%	24%	41%	17%	17%	17%	27%	36%	20%
PT	43%	14%	24%	46%	17%	57%	17%	28%	37%	18%
RO	85%	12%	24%	44%	19%	15%	18%	28%	33%	22%
SI	46%	20%	23%	38%	18%	54%	16%	24%	43%	17%
SK	64%	20%	24%	37%	19%	36%	22%	23%	37%	18%
FI	74%	21%	26%	34%	19%	26%	25%	22%	33%	20%
SE	76%	17%	26%	41%	16%	24%	14%	24%	48%	14%
UK	70%	12%	30%	42%	16%	30%	16%	26%	37%	21%
LI	3%	24%	24%	36%	16%	97%	29%	22%	29%	19%
NO	73%	18%	26%	38%	18%	27%	17%	25%	48%	10%
CH	43%	26%	21%	32%	20%	57%	26%	23%	33%	18%
HR	11%	14%	28%	44%	14%	89%	2%	25%	69%	4%

Notes: EL and FR: "Other collective accommodation" includes only tourist campsites. CH and LI: only "Hotels and similar establishments".

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Table 5: Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, per quarter, by country of origin of the guest (resident / non-resident), 2009



Notes: 1) Standardised quarterly variation compared with the annual average (index = 100).

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nim)

Figure 5: Seasonal variation(1) in occupancy of collective tourist accommodation and in employment (by sector), 2009, EU-27

This analysis from the point of view of the supply side complements another article on [seasonality in tourism demand](#) in which the seasonal bias in tourism demand is discussed.

Main statistical findings

Nights spent

July and August account for one third of all annual nights spent in accommodation establishments in the EU

The tourist accommodation sector experiences strong seasonal fluctuations. Nearly one in three nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments during 2009 was recorded in July or August. However, the number of persons employed in this industry appears to vary less.

Tourist accommodation sector

Seasonal fluctuations were particularly high in the tourist accommodation sector where 33.2% of annual nights spent away were recorded in the two peak months, July and August

The monthly accommodation statistics for 2009 showed a significant seasonal bias for arrivals and number of nights spent in tourist accommodation (see Figure 1 and Table 1). The number of arrivals were a bit more evenly spread over the year than the number of nights spent away, mainly due to the concentration of longer stays in July and August. Both figures peaked in August. The number of arrivals in the peak month was 2.6 times higher than the number of arrivals in the slowest month (January) while the number of nights spent was 3.8 times higher in the peak month than in the slowest month (again January). In terms of nights spent, the two summer months accounted for one third (33.2%) of all nights spent in tourist accommodation in 2009. The period from June to September represented more than half (53.1%) of all nights spent away during the year (see also Figure 3).

Seasonality in tourism seemed to be much higher from a supply side perspective (i.e. using accommodation statistics) than from the demand side perspective (see article "[Seasonality in tourism demand](#)"). While the first — by definition — includes only tourism flows into (paid) tourist accommodation, the latter also includes trips where the accommodation was not paid for, such as stays with relatives and friends or stays at owned dwellings (e.g. second residences). These types of trips may be more frequent or regular and therefore less concentrated in the busiest tourism months of the year.

At Member State level

In the Alpine countries Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, the seasonal pattern was smoothed as these countries have a second peak season in winter

The overall situation at EU level shown in Figure 1 aggregates data from countries with a very different seasonal profile. For each country, the monthly share in the annual number of nights spent in tourist accommodation is listed in Table 1. The average of the absolute deviations of monthly data points from their mean can be used to measure seasonal variation. It gives an idea of how much the monthly figures deviate from even distribution (i.e. a perfectly even spread of nights spent away over the 12 months of the year).

The eight countries with the highest seasonal variation in 2009 overlap with the set of countries where at least one month took up a share of more than 20% of the annual nights spent (see Figure 2a), except Cyprus. This group included typical Mediterranean destinations and Scandinavian countries (namely Sweden and Denmark, who both had a particularly high peak in July). However, there was no absolute geographical rule since other countries located in this region showed a much lower seasonal variation.

To put the seasonal pattern of this group in perspective, Figure 2b shows the countries with the lowest seasonal variation. This group included Malta, while the other Mediterranean island state Cyprus showed a more pronounced seasonal pattern. When comparing the monthly series for these two Member States, they both seemed to have a very important summer season, but the slowdown during the winter was much more pronounced in Cyprus than in Malta (see Table 1). While activity in the winter months for the Maltese accommodation sector

was comparable to the European average, the winter scores for Cyprus were the lowest, together with Greece and Croatia.

A particular phenomenon leading to lower seasonality was observed in the Alpine countries Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. When looking at the months with a share above the expected share if the distribution were even (i.e. each month has a share of 8.3% — or 1/12th of the annual total), these countries appeared to have higher figures in two separate periods of the year. In addition to a peak season during the summer months, these countries had a second peak season during the winter months. To a lesser extent, a similar phenomenon was recorded for Finland and Slovakia. This double peak pattern is clearly depicted in Figure 2c. In Belgium, a second peak season (or local high) was observed during the spring months April and May (followed by a slowdown in June before the summer peak).

Another way to evaluate seasonality is to look at the difference between the peak and the trough months (see Table 2).

On average for the EU-27, this ratio was 3.8. This means that occupancy (in nights spent) of accommodation establishments was nearly 4 times higher in the peak month (August) than in the trough month (November). Using this measure, the countries with the highest seasonality were again Greece and Croatia. In Greece, more than 13 million nights spent were recorded in the peak month August, while just under 1 million nights spent were recorded in January. In Croatia, more than 10 million nights spent away were recorded in August, 35 times more than the 300 000 nights spent in December. The third highest ratio was found in Denmark, where the number of nights spent in the peak month exceeded that of the slowest month by a factor of 9.3. In Denmark, 23.9% of all nights spent were recorded in July — the highest monthly share in the EU in 2009. In the European Union, below average (under 3) seasonality ratios were found in Latvia (2.4), Finland (2.5), Germany (2.7), Estonia (2.8) and Slovakia (2.9). The winter season peak also narrowed the deviation between the peak and trough months in Liechtenstein (2.3) and Switzerland (2.5).

A similar approach is used in Table 3. However, here the period of observation is extended to the two peak and two slowest months. At EU-27 level, the peak months of July and August accounted for 33% of nights away in tourist accommodation. At the other end, the slowest months (November and January) represented less than 10% of the annual nights spent away. The two peak months were most pronounced in Bulgaria (43%), France (42%), Greece (41%) and Italy (40%) while the two slowest months were least significant in Greece (3%), Cyprus (5%), Bulgaria and Denmark (6%). Again, an exceptionally high seasonal influence was observed in Croatia where July and August represented more than half (54%) of all nights away and February and December each represented less than 1% (see also Table 1).

In all EU Member States, the peak months for the tourist accommodation sector were July and August, except in Austria (February and August) and Finland (June and July).

By accommodation type

Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector was less pronounced for establishments operated as a hotel than for other types of establishments

In the previous sections, the tourist accommodation sector was analysed as a whole. A breakdown by type of accommodation reveals that in 2009, seasonal fluctuations were less prominent for [hotels and similar establishments](#) than for other tourist accommodation such as campsites (see Table 4 and Figure 3). For ease of presentation, the monthly data is grouped per quarter in Table 4. In all countries except Malta, the peak for the hotels (37% in the third quarter, on average for the EU) was lower than the peak for other types of tourist accommodation (56% in the third quarter, on average for the EU). In only three countries, hotels and similar establishments had to rely on the third quarter for more than half of their overnight stays: Bulgaria (54%), Greece (55%) and Croatia (57%). Establishments active in other segments of the accommodation sector had a much higher peak in the period July to September.

The double peak pattern for Austria is also reflected in the data in Table 4, showing that the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the first quarter (32% of the annual total) outnumbered the traditional peak quarter, the third quarter (31%). The monthly distribution broken down by type of accommodation (see Figure 3) indicates that the summer peak could be partly related to higher seasonality for other tourist accommodation. This subsector includes tourist campsites, which depend more much on the weather

(and are often closed in winter). However, the seasonal bias for hotels and similar establishments was most probably smoothed by overnight business travel.

Residents versus non-residents

Nights spent away by residents in tourist accommodation were more concentrated in July and August than travel by non-residents

Domestic travellers appeared to be the main contributors to the peak in nights spent in tourist accommodation in July and August (see Figure 4). In the other months of the year, the figures for residents and non-residents were comparable.

Schemes to encourage domestic holiday makers to travel in the low season could reduce the seasonal bias in the tourist accommodation sector. However, although the domestic market may be easier to reach (from a marketing and tourism policy point of view), the importance of school holidays and production downtime in certain sectors of the economy cannot be ignored as key factors in planning holidays.

In Figure 4, the number of nights spent away by residents peaked clearly in July and August, and dipped in September. Over a three-month period, the seasonal effects were slightly smoothed by grouping peak months and more 'normal' months.

At aggregate level (EU-27), the distribution of nights spent away by residents and non-resident broadly followed the same pattern (Table 5). In the countries identified earlier as having a strong seasonal bias in the accommodation sector, there were differences between the numbers of resident and foreign guests. In Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece and Croatia, the share of nights spent by residents (out of the total number of nights away during the year) recorded in the third quarter was comparable to the European average, while more than half of all nights spent away by non-residents were recorded in the third quarter. In Italy and France, both the share of nights spent by residents and non-residents was much higher in the third quarter compared to the rest of Europe. In Cyprus, 55% of all nights spent by residents was recorded during the third quarter (but note that the domestic market accounted for only 10% of the Cypriot accommodation sector in 2009).

Relationship with employment

The strong seasonal variation in activity of the accommodation sector was only partially reflected in the quarterly employment figures

We have seen major seasonal fluctuations in the [occupancy](#) (i.e. nights spent away) of accommodation establishments. This final chapter takes a look at the effects of seasonality on employment in the accommodation sector.

Using data from the European [Labour force survey](#), Figure 5 indicates that there was a much stronger seasonal bias in the accommodation sector than in the entire HORECA (hotel, restaurant and catering) sector. In the economy as a whole, seasonal fluctuation was very limited, but this aggregate figure of course hides strong seasonal variations in certain branches of the economy.

Nevertheless, seasonality in employment was much less pronounced than economic output (in terms of nights spent away). In the peak season (third quarter), occupancy in accommodation establishments was 72% higher than the annual average while employment was only 11% higher in this quarter compared to the annual average. Although occupancy was 40% lower in the first quarter than the annual average, employment was only 8% below the annual average. Since the data refers to the number of persons employed, it was not possible to analyse the effect of different working time patterns according to the season.

Data sources and availability

Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism organises the [European Statistical System](#) of tourism statistics. This system consists of two main components: statistics on capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation and statistics on tourism demand. The former are collected in most Member States via surveys filled in by accommodation establishments, while the latter are mostly collected by means of traveller surveys at the border or via traditional household surveys.

Statistics on the occupancy of tourist accommodation refer to the number of arrivals (at accommodation establishments) and the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents, broken down by type of establishment or by region. Both annual and monthly series are available. Statistics on the use of beds ([occupancy rates](#)) are also compiled.

Statistics on the demand for tourism look at participation, i.e. the number of residents that make at least one trip of at least four overnight stays during the reference period (quarter, year). They also look at the number of tourism trips made (and the number of nights spent on those trips), broken down by tourism-related variables such as country of destination, month of departure, length of stay, type of organisation of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation or expenditure, and by socio-demographic variables, such as age or gender. Annual and quarterly series are available.

Context

In June 2010, the European Commission released a Communication entitled "[Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination - a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#)". One of the challenges and opportunities facing the European tourism industry is the seasonal distribution of demand for tourism. Better use of existing tourist infrastructure and staff in the low season could help businesses improve their productivity and benefit from a more stable and motivated workforce. Extending the tourism season or spreading tourism activities more evenly throughout the year can significantly boost the [sustainability](#) and [competitiveness](#) of European tourist destinations.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Europeans take 46% of their holidays in the third quarter of the year](#)
- [July and August account for one third of all annual nights spent in accommodation establishments in the EU](#)
- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#)

Hotels and similar establishments (tin00039)

Other collective accommodation establishments (tin00040)

Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (tin00041)

Bed places in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00042)

Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments (tin00047)

Arrivals in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00048)

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (tin00043)

Nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00044)

Tourists (tin00045)

Trips (tin00046)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#)

Capacity of collective tourist accommodation: establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces (tour_cap)

- Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - national - annual data (tour_cap_nat)
- Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 1 - annual data (tour_cap_nuts1)
- Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 2 - annual data (tour_cap_nuts2)
- Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 3 - annual data (tour_cap_nuts3)
- Bed-places (x1000) (tour_cap_bed)

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

- Arrivals of residents and non-residents (tour_occ_a)
- Nights spent by residents and non-residents (tour_occ_n)
- Monthly use of bedplaces (tour_occ_ub)

Tourism demand: domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips) (tour_dem)

- Number of tourists (tour_dem_to)
- Number of tourism trips (tour_dem_tt)
- Number of tourism nights (tour_dem_tn)
- Expenditure on tourism trips (tour_dem_ex)

Employment in the tourism sector (Source: Labour Force Survey 'LFS') (tour_lfs)

- Employed persons by full-time / part-time activity (tour_lfs1)
- Employed persons by age groups (tour_lfs2)
- Employed persons by level of education attained (tour_lfs3)
- Permanency of job (permanent or temporary) (tour_lfs4)
- Average seniority of work with the same employer (tour_lfs5)
- Employed persons and employees by sex and full-time/part-time activity (tour_lfs6)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [Capacity of collective tourist accommodation; establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces](#) (ESMS metadata file - tour_cap_esms)
- [Tourism statistics in the European Statistical System - 2008 data](#)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.

- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):

[Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.

[Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

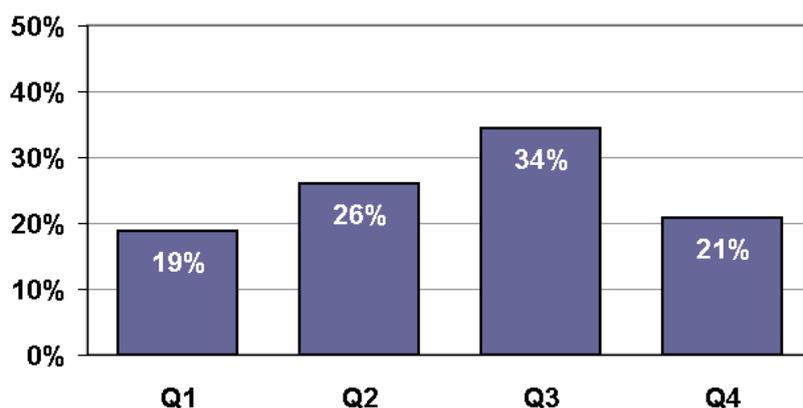
See also

- [Seasonality in tourism demand](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Seasonality in tourism demand

Data from July 2010, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

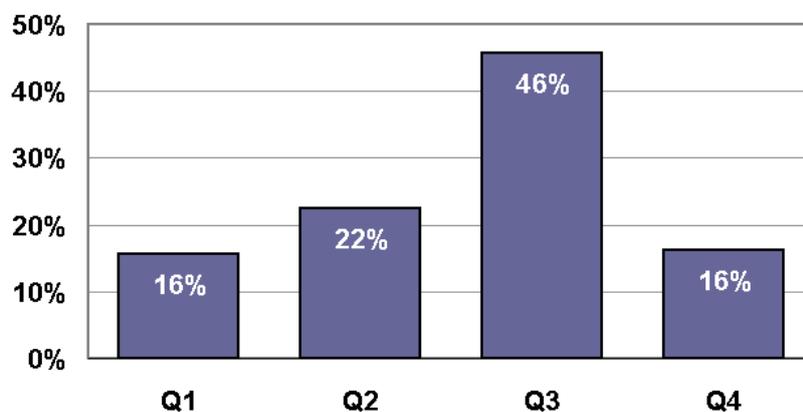
This article focuses on the seasonal pattern of tourism demand in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , participation in tourism by EU residents, the trips they made and the number of [nights spent](#) on those trips. Tourism demand includes all trips made, regardless of whether they were spent in [tourist accommodation](#) (such as [hotels](#) or [camp-sites](#)) or in less formal and often unpaid types of accommodation (such as owned dwellings or accommodation provided for free by friends or relatives).



Note: Not including MT.

Source: Eurostat (*tour_dem_ftmd*)

Figure 1a: Distribution of holiday trips in the four quarters of 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27



Note: Not including MT.

Source: Eurostat (*tour_dem_tnmd*)

Figure 1b: Distribution of nights spent in the four quarters of 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27

	Share of the population having made at least 1 holiday trip of at least 1 overnight stay (in percentage)				Share of the population having made at least 1 holiday trip of at least 4 overnight stays (in percentage)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter
EU-27	26%	35%	48%	29%	13%	19%	35%	13%
BE	16%	24%	39%	15%	10%	17%	34%	9%
BG	12%	12%	23%	13%	4%	6%	18%	5%
CZ	31%	41%	53%	16%	12%	17%	40%	6%
DK	34%	42%	58%	30%	23%	28%	48%	18%
DE	41%	51%	60%	48%	16%	24%	36%	18%
EE	18%	22%	31%	18%	7%	10%	14%	8%
IE	46%	50%	59%	49%	23%	33%	44%	24%
EL	11%	20%	43%	16%	5%	14%	39%	10%
ES	21%	28%	40%	22%	8%	14%	31%	9%
FR	36%	50%	63%	36%	22%	31%	53%	20%
IT	18%	24%	45%	17%	9%	12%	39%	8%
CY	12%	16%	83%	15%	11%	14%	50%	14%
LV	15%	23%	29%	16%	4%	5%	7%	3%
LT	19%	23%	34%	20%	5%	7%	14%	8%
LU	46%	55%	72%	49%	25%	31%	48%	26%
HU	17%	23%	31%	20%	3%	6%	13%	4%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	28%	44%	57%	35%	17%	33%	50%	21%
AT	30%	39%	58%	32%	18%	26%	46%	16%
PL	12%	16%	30%	13%	6%	8%	23%	6%
PT	12%	15%	27%	14%	5%	6%	20%	6%
RO	12%	13%	20%	13%	4%	5%	14%	6%
SI	21%	29%	54%	22%	10%	15%	44%	8%
SK	23%	29%	43%	23%	17%	22%	35%	14%
FI	56%	63%	70%	58%	24%	29%	39%	22%
SE	60%	80%	89%	75%	26%	37%	50%	29%
UK	24%	34%	47%	33%	12%	20%	32%	17%
NO	42%	53%	70%	43%	19%	34%	58%	22%
HR	17%	22%	35%	21%	7%	12%	27%	11%

Notes: EU-27 : Not including MT. IE, EL and FR: 4th quarter based on estimated values. DK and IT: 2007 data. PT: 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnmd, demo_pjangroup)

Table 1: Share of the resident population (aged 15 or over) who went on holiday at least once during the reference quarter of 2009, broken down by duration of trip

	Trips of at least 1 overnight stay					Tourism nights				
	Number of trips in 2009	Distribution per quarter				Number of nights in 2009	Distribution per quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EU-27	1 035 355	19%	26%	34%	21%	5 731 358	16%	22%	46%	16%
BE	11 331	17%	25%	42%	16%	84 791	12%	22%	54%	12%
BG	7 861	19%	20%	43%	17%	35 301	15%	19%	51%	15%
CZ	26 379	18%	26%	39%	17%	119 587	14%	22%	51%	13%
DK	10 368	21%	26%	34%	20%	62 536	19%	22%	43%	16%
DE	224 496	21%	25%	29%	25%	1 197 016	17%	25%	38%	21%
EE	1 392	22%	24%	37%	18%	6 569	16%	25%	42%	17%
IE	10 703	21%	25%	31%	23%	57 194	18%	26%	37%	19%
EL	13 504	16%	22%	45%	17%	100 765	7%	16%	67%	11%
ES	122 167	20%	26%	32%	22%	586 773	16%	19%	48%	17%
FR	201 439	18%	28%	35%	20%	1 148 234	15%	22%	49%	14%
IT	80 183	18%	23%	43%	17%	515 385	14%	14%	63%	9%
CY	1 782	9%	12%	70%	10%	11 938	16%	17%	53%	14%
LV	4 152	17%	29%	37%	17%	14 452	17%	29%	37%	17%
LT	3 219	19%	24%	36%	21%	12 888	16%	22%	38%	23%
LU	1 370	21%	24%	34%	21%	9 203	18%	20%	44%	18%
HU	18 521	19%	26%	34%	21%	72 327	17%	25%	41%	18%
MT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NL	29 669	15%	30%	35%	20%	226 210	12%	28%	45%	15%
AT	17 196	17%	25%	39%	19%	96 667	16%	23%	47%	15%
PL	31 634	17%	23%	42%	17%	183 488	13%	21%	51%	15%
PT	10 265	21%	25%	35%	19%	52 327	15%	18%	52%	15%
RO	12 164	22%	23%	34%	21%	56 029	16%	21%	44%	19%
SI	4 332	16%	23%	45%	16%	19 383	14%	17%	59%	11%
SK	6 062	20%	23%	38%	19%	41 061	17%	26%	42%	15%
FI	30 201	20%	28%	31%	21%	101 984	20%	27%	35%	18%
SE	36 474	18%	26%	32%	24%	153 579	18%	26%	36%	20%
UK	118 493	16%	28%	35%	21%	765 672	17%	26%	39%	18%
NO	16 830	21%	26%	35%	18%	84 530	16%	24%	44%	15%
HR	6 912	17%	23%	37%	22%	35 119	13%	19%	49%	19%

Notes: EU-27: Not including MT. IE, EL and FR: 4th quarter based on estimated values. DK and IT: 2007 data. PT: 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmtd, tour_dem_tnmtd)

Table 2: Number of trips and nights spent away by EU residents in 2009, broken down by quarter

	Trips of at least 1 overnight stay				
	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EU-27	5.5	4.6	4.8	7.4	4.3
BE	7.5	5.4	6.7	9.5	5.6
BG	4.5	3.4	4.1	5.4	4.0
CZ	4.5	3.4	3.8	6.0	3.5
DK	6.0	5.4	5.3	7.5	5.1
DE	5.3	4.4	5.2	6.8	4.4
EE	4.7	3.5	5.1	5.4	4.4
IE	5.3	4.5	5.7	6.5	4.3
EL	7.5	3.1	5.2	11.2	4.6
ES	4.8	3.8	3.5	7.3	3.7
FR	5.7	4.8	4.6	8.0	4.1
IT	6.4	4.9	4.0	9.4	3.6
CY	6.7	12.3	9.9	5.1	9.6
LV	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
LT	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.5
LU	6.7	5.7	5.7	8.7	5.7
HU	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.7	3.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	7.6	5.8	7.2	9.9	5.7
AT	5.6	5.1	5.2	6.7	4.5
PL	5.8	4.4	5.4	7.0	4.9
PT	5.1	3.6	3.7	7.6	3.9
RO	4.6	3.5	4.1	6.0	4.2
SI	4.5	3.7	3.3	5.8	3.1
SK	6.8	5.7	7.7	7.4	5.4
FI	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.8
SE	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.5
UK	6.5	6.9	6.0	7.2	5.6
NO	5.0	3.9	4.6	6.4	4.3
HR	5.1	3.8	4.0	6.7	4.4

Notes: EU-27: Not including MT. IE, EL and FR: 4th quarter based on estimated values. DK and IT: 2007 data. PT: 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmd, tour_dem_tnmd)

Table 3: Average length of holiday trips, per quarter, 2009

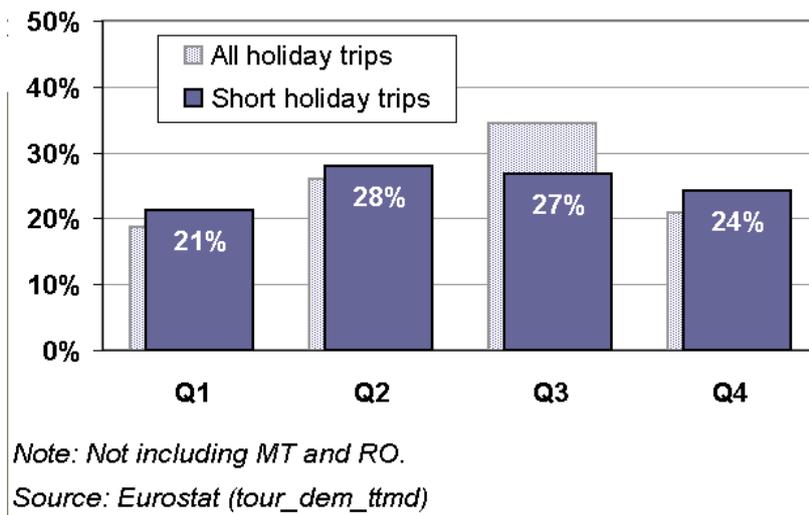


Figure 2a: Distribution of short holiday trips in the four quarters of 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27

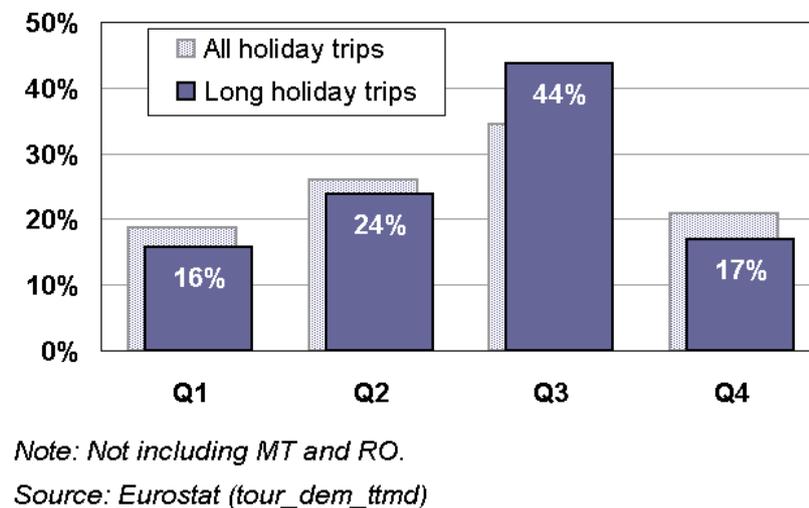


Figure 2b: Distribution of long holiday trips in the four quarters of 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27

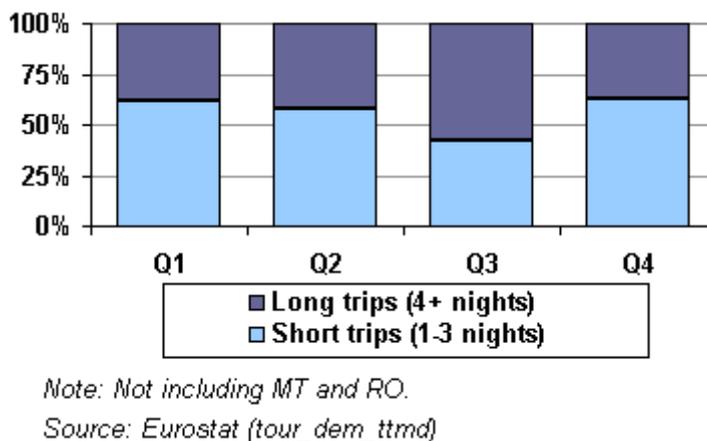


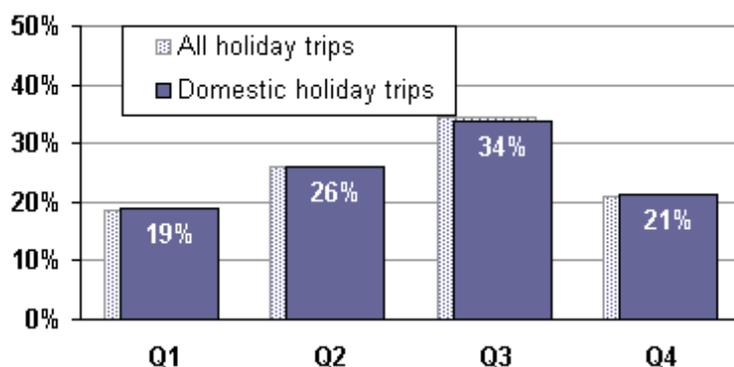
Figure 2c: Share of short and long holiday trips, by quarter, 2009, EU-27

	Short trips of 1 to 3 overnight stays					Long trips of 4 and more overnight stays				
	Number of short trips (in '000)	Distribution per quarter				Number of long trips (in '000)	Distribution per quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EU-27	556 076	21%	28%	27%	24%	467 116	16%	24%	44%	17%
BE	4 213	23%	27%	28%	22%	7 119	14%	24%	50%	12%
BG	4 868	25%	21%	33%	21%	2 993	10%	20%	58%	12%
CZ	15 926	21%	31%	28%	20%	10 453	15%	18%	55%	12%
DK	4 377	23%	28%	25%	24%	5 991	19%	24%	41%	16%
DE	118 589	24%	26%	23%	28%	105 907	17%	25%	37%	21%
EE	907	24%	22%	37%	16%	485	17%	26%	36%	21%
IE	5 634	25%	23%	25%	27%	5 069	18%	26%	37%	19%
EL	5 838	28%	26%	24%	22%	7 666	6%	20%	60%	14%
ES	82 600	22%	28%	26%	24%	39 567	16%	23%	44%	18%
FR	105 986	19%	31%	27%	23%	95 453	17%	24%	43%	16%
IT	39 846	22%	29%	26%	23%	40 336	13%	16%	59%	11%
CY	885	4%	6%	85%	5%	897	14%	17%	54%	15%
LV	3 320	17%	29%	37%	17%	832	18%	30%	35%	17%
LT	2 158	23%	26%	33%	19%	1 061	13%	20%	43%	24%
LU	549	23%	25%	27%	24%	820	19%	23%	39%	19%
HU	12 461	22%	27%	28%	23%	6 060	14%	24%	46%	16%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	10 691	20%	32%	23%	25%	18 978	13%	29%	42%	17%
AT	7 912	18%	25%	32%	24%	9 284	16%	24%	45%	15%
PL	15 613	21%	26%	32%	20%	16 021	14%	19%	53%	15%
PT	6 423	26%	30%	23%	21%	3 842	12%	18%	54%	16%
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	2 634	20%	26%	35%	20%	1 698	11%	18%	62%	9%
SK	1 715	24%	22%	26%	28%	4 347	19%	24%	43%	15%
FI	23 016	20%	28%	29%	22%	7 185	21%	25%	36%	17%
SE	24 081	18%	26%	29%	27%	12 393	17%	26%	37%	20%
UK	55 835	18%	28%	30%	24%	62 657	15%	28%	39%	18%
NO	9 980	26%	26%	29%	20%	6 850	13%	27%	45%	15%
HR	3 577	21%	26%	28%	25%	3 335	13%	20%	47%	19%

Notes: EU-27: Not including MT and RO. IE, EL and FR: 4th quarter based on estimated values. DK and IT: 2007 data. PT: 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmtd)

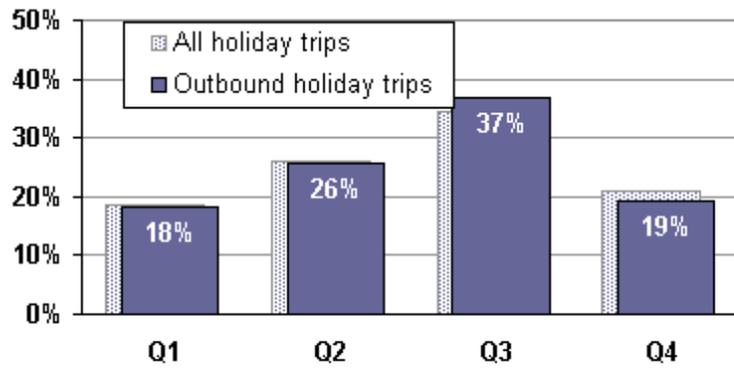
Table 4: Holiday trips made by the resident population in 2009, broken down by length of stay and distribution per quarter



Note: Not including MT and RO.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmtd)

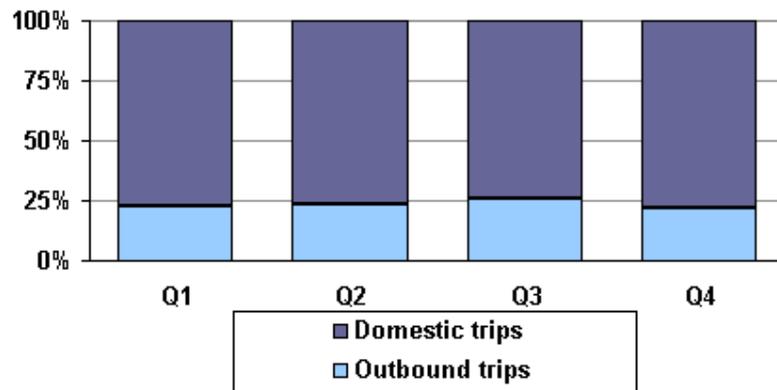
Figure 3a: Distribution of domestic holiday trips in the four quarters of 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27



Note: Not including MT and RO.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmtd)

Figure 3b: Distribution of holiday trips abroad in the four quarters of 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27



Note: Not including MT and RO.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmtd)

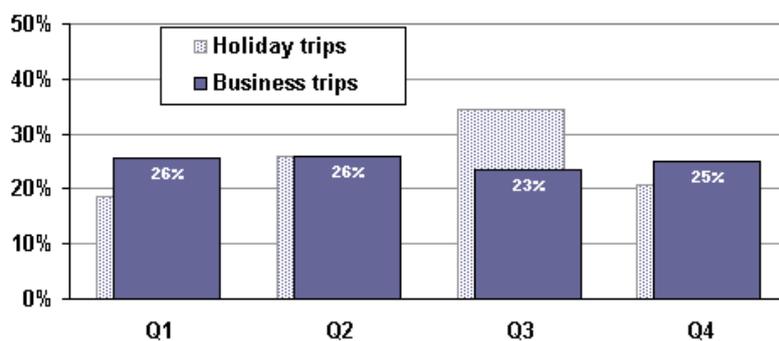
Figure 3c: Share of domestic and outbound holiday trips, by quarter, 2009, EU-27

	Domestic trips					Outbound trips				
	Number of domestic trips (in '000)	Distribution per quarter				Number of outbound trips (in '000)	Distribution per quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EU-27	790 352	19%	26%	34%	21%	244 961	18%	26%	37%	19%
BE	3 076	20%	26%	37%	17%	8 255	16%	25%	44%	15%
BG	7 101	19%	19%	44%	18%	760	20%	30%	34%	16%
CZ	20 514	20%	27%	35%	18%	5 865	14%	23%	53%	11%
DK	4 944	20%	27%	34%	19%	5 424	22%	24%	34%	20%
DE	152 172	21%	25%	27%	27%	72 323	20%	25%	36%	20%
EE	788	23%	22%	40%	15%	604	20%	25%	33%	22%
IE	5 481	21%	24%	31%	25%	5 232	22%	26%	31%	22%
EL	12 421	16%	23%	46%	16%	1 033	15%	20%	31%	34%
ES	113 783	20%	27%	31%	22%	8 384	19%	21%	39%	21%
FR	180 573	18%	27%	35%	20%	20 863	16%	30%	35%	20%
IT	66 023	17%	23%	43%	17%	14 160	19%	20%	44%	17%
CY	997	1%	4%	94%	2%	785	19%	22%	39%	20%
LV	3 343	17%	30%	37%	15%	810	19%	25%	33%	23%
LT	2 164	21%	23%	36%	21%	1 055	17%	26%	36%	21%
LU	8	24%	14%	26%	36%	1 362	21%	24%	34%	21%
HU	14 618	19%	27%	34%	21%	3 903	21%	24%	36%	19%
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	14 164	14%	32%	33%	20%	15 504	16%	28%	36%	20%
AT	9 018	22%	21%	36%	21%	8 178	12%	28%	43%	16%
PL	27 061	18%	22%	43%	18%	4 573	15%	27%	42%	16%
PT	9 244	21%	25%	35%	19%	1 021	18%	22%	37%	24%
RO	11 361	22%	24%	33%	21%	802	15%	17%	50%	18%
SI	2 230	21%	24%	36%	19%	2 102	12%	21%	55%	12%
SK	3 426	25%	22%	32%	21%	2 636	14%	24%	46%	16%
FI	25 242	20%	28%	31%	21%	4 959	21%	27%	27%	24%
SE	27 873	17%	26%	33%	24%	8 602	19%	27%	30%	24%
UK	72 726	15%	29%	35%	22%	45 767	19%	27%	35%	19%
NO	11 310	22%	27%	34%	17%	5 510	18%	26%	37%	19%
HR	4 860	16%	24%	42%	19%	2 052	21%	23%	27%	30%

Notes: EU-27: Not including MT and RO. IE, EL and FR: 4th quarter based on estimated values. DK and IT: 2007 data. PT: 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_tmd](#))

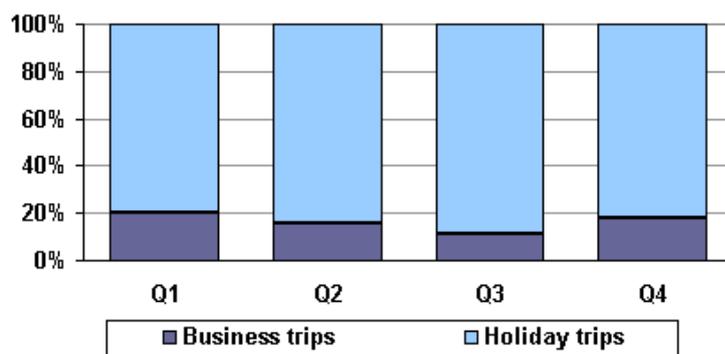
Table 5: Holiday trips made by the resident population in 2009, broken down by destination and distribution per quarter



Note: Not including NL and MT.

Source: Eurostat ([tour_dem_tmd](#))

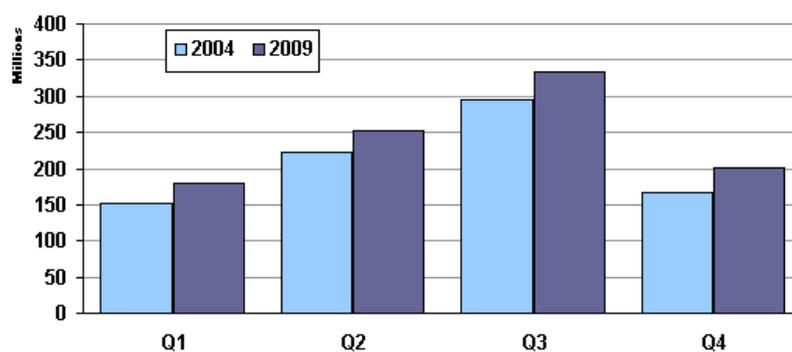
Figure 4a: Distribution of business trips in 2009 [sum=100%], EU-27



Note: Not including NL and MT.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmf)

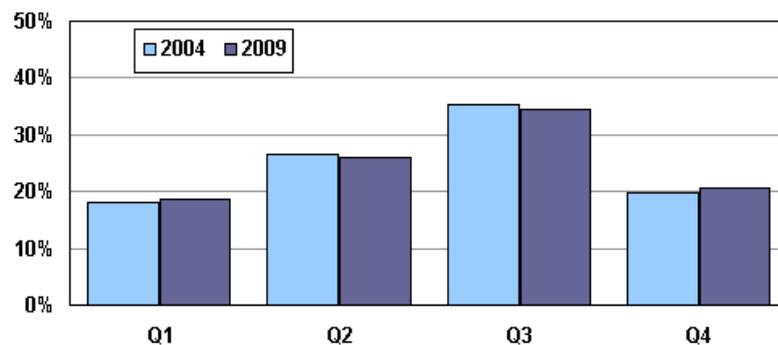
Figure 4b: Share of holiday and business trips, by quarter, 2009, EU-27



Note: EU-27 estimate not including BG, DK, LV, MT, PT and SE.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmf)

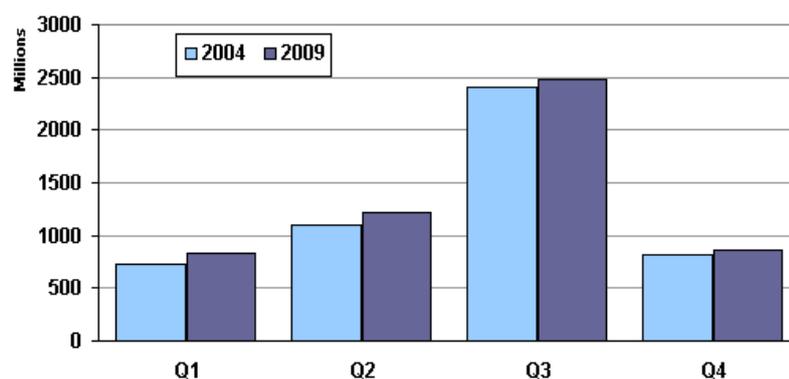
Figure 5a: Number of holiday trips per quarter, 2004 and 2009, EU-27



Note: EU-27 estimate not including BG, DK, LV, MT, PT and SE.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttmf)

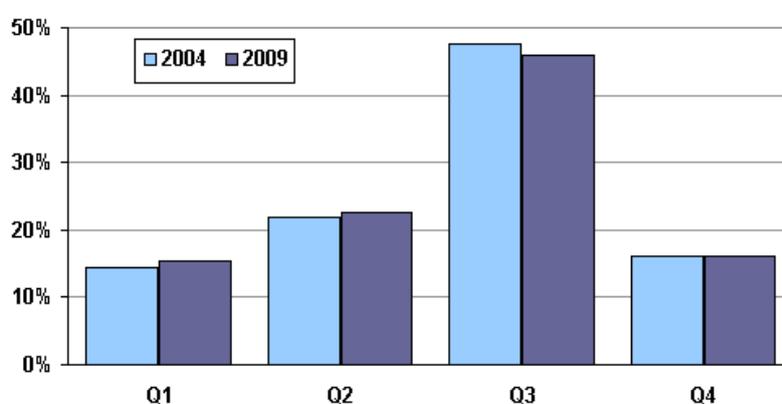
Figure 5b: Distribution of holiday trips per quarter, 2004 and 2009 [sum of four quarters in each year = 100%], EU-27



Note: EU-27 estimate not including BG, DK, LV, MT, PT and SE.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnmd)

Figure 6a: Number of nights spent away per quarter, 2004 and 2009, EU-27



Note: EU-27 estimate not including BG, DK, LV, MT, PT and SE.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnmd)

Figure 6b: Distribution of nights spent away per quarter, 2004 and 2009 [sum of four quarters in each year = 100%], EU-27

This analysis from the point of view of the *demand* side complements another article on [seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector](#) in which the seasonal bias in the *supply* by the tourist accommodation sector is discussed.

Main statistical findings

Overall seasonal pattern

Europeans take 46% of their holidays in the third quarter of the year

In 2009, tourism demand was concentrated in the third quarter, with more than one in three holiday trips made in July, August or September. When taking into account the duration of the trips, the seasonal pattern was even more pronounced, with EU residents spending 46% of all nights away on holiday in the third quarter of 2009. Short holiday trips, domestic holidays and business trips tended to smoothen the seasonality of tourism demand. The increasing popularity of short trips slightly reduced the seasonal bias in the period 2004-2009.

Proportion of population on holiday

Almost half of the EU population went on holiday in the 3rd quarter of 2009

During the third quarter of 2009, nearly half (48%) of all EU residents went on holiday at least once with at least one overnight stay (see Table 1). During the other three quarters of the year, far fewer EU residents went on holiday, ranging from around one in four to one in three persons. In all countries, the period July-September was the most popular time to go on holiday. The biggest infra-annual variation was observed in Cyprus, where 83% of the population went on holiday in the third quarter of 2009 and only 16% or less travelled at other times of the year.

When looking at holidays of at least 4 nights, the share of the population that travelled during the third quarter (35%) was almost double that during the second quarter (19%). During the first and fourth quarter of 2009, only 13% of the population went on holiday for at least 4 nights.

Length of holidays

More than one in three holidays took place during the third quarter. In terms of nights spent away, 46% were in the third quarter of 2009, with an even stronger bias for long trips

While the previous section focused on participation in tourism, i.e. the share of the population that went on holiday at least once during the reference quarter, this section takes a closer look at the time people spend on holiday and the number of nights they spent away.

The number of trips made by EU residents in the first and the last quarter of 2009 were both around 20% of the total number of annual trips (see Figure 1a and the left part of Table 2). With some differences, this conclusion holds for all Member States. Only in Cyprus did the first and last quarter account for less than 10% of trips. In the second quarter — largely overlapping with the spring and in many countries with Easter — a slightly higher number of trips was recorded compared to the first and last quarter. On average across the EU, 26% of holidays were taken in this quarter. Unsurprisingly, the third quarter was the most popular period for going on holiday. More than one in three (34%) holiday trips in 2009 was made in July, August or September. When looking at the highest average absolute difference between the four quarterly figures and the average over the quarters, the strongest seasonal pattern in tourism demand was observed in Cyprus, where 70% of all holiday trips were made in the third quarter. This quarter was also particularly popular for Greek and Slovenian tourists (both 45%) and for Italian and Bulgarian tourists (both 43%). The least pronounced seasonal pattern was recorded for German tourists, who showed the most equal spread over the four quarters of the year: 21%, 25%, 29% and 25%. Residents of Ireland, Sweden, Finland and Spain also tended to spread their holiday trips over the year more evenly.

An analysis of the seasonal pattern of the number of nights spent on holiday — in other words the length of trips — shows a similar but more pronounced distribution (see Figure 1b and the right part of Table 2). While 34% of all trips were made in the third quarter, the number of nights spent on holiday in the third quarter accounted for 46% of the total in 2009. This means a longer average duration of trips (see Table 3). The average trip made in the first, second and fourth quarter lasted 4 to 5 days (nights), in the third quarter this rose to slightly over a week (7.4 overnight stays for holidays taken by EU residents).

Only one Member State recorded more than half of its holiday trips during the third quarter (Cyprus, 70%), but residents of eight Member States spent more than half of their holiday nights away during the third quarter. The highest seasonal peak in terms of the third quarter's share in nights spent on holiday was observed in Greece (67%), Italy (63%) and Slovenia (59%). Again, the seasonal pattern was less pronounced in the quarterly number of nights spent away by German, Swedish and Finnish tourists. Unsurprisingly, the latter two countries also recorded the highest number of holiday trips per person (7 trips per year in Finland, 5 trips per year in Sweden). In other words, and as one could expect, more trips per person resulted in a more even spread of the trips throughout the year.

When looking at the breakdown by duration of trips (see Figures 2 and Table 4), short trips of 1 to 3 overnight stays were distributed more evenly over the year compared to longer trips of at least 4 overnight stays. Contrary to the general conclusions above, the second quarter was the most popular for taking short trips (28% of all short holiday trips on average for the EU, compared to 27% for the third quarter).

In 9 Member States, short holiday trips in "spring" outnumbered short trips in the main summer season. French, Dutch and Portuguese tourists made more than 30% of their short holiday trips in the second quarter. Again, Cyprus showed the strongest seasonal bias with 85% of short trips taken in July, August and September. However, for long holiday trips, 44% of the annual number of long trips made by EU residents was taken in the third quarter, by far the preferred season for making long trips. In all countries, the third quarter was the top season for going on holiday. In 8 EU Member States, at least half of long holiday trips were taken in the third quarter, rising to 60% or more in Greece and Slovenia.

Domestic versus abroad

Only in the third quarter, the share of trips abroad exceeded 25% of the total

In 2009, EU residents made over 790 000 holiday trips in their own Member States (domestic holiday trips) and nearly 245 000 holiday trips abroad (see Table 5). The spread of domestic and trips abroad over the four quarters of the year is relatively comparable, with a slightly stronger seasonal pattern for trips abroad (see Figures 3a and 3b). The number of domestic holidays taken during the peak quarter (the third quarter) exceeded the number taken in the trough quarter (the first quarter) by 78% and the number of holiday trips abroad more than doubled in the peak quarter compared to the trough quarter.

On average over the year, holidays abroad accounted for 23.7% of all holiday trips. At quarterly level, the share exceeded 25% only in the third quarter (see Figure 3c).

People tended to take longer holidays during the third quarter (see also Table 3), due most likely to periods of annual leave or school holidays. Given the fixed costs of transportation, it is unsurprising that the season during which trips were the longest is also the most popular season for going on trips abroad.

Holiday patterns in Europe differed widely in 2009. In a number of countries, the number of trips during the peak season was more than twice the number of trips in the trough quarter, both for domestic and foreign trips. This was the case in Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland. In other countries, such as Ireland, Finland, Sweden and (to a lesser extent) Germany, the seasonal bias was relatively small for both types of destination.

In a group of countries, the seasonal pattern for domestic trips was low compared to other countries but there were strong seasonal fluctuations for trips abroad made by residents. This was especially so in Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, but also in the Czech Republic and Austria, the difference between the third and the first quarter was twice as high for trips abroad than for domestic trips. The opposite happened in Estonia and Croatia, where the pattern of holidays abroad was relatively evenly spread across the year but fluctuated more for domestic holiday trips.

The data do not show a link between the importance of tourism abroad and seasonality of this type of holiday. For nearly all countries where trips abroad accounted for 10% or less of the total number of holiday trips made in 2009 (Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, France, Portugal and Romania) the seasonal pattern of trips abroad did not differ much from the EU average. The only exception was Romania, where half of all holiday trips abroad were made during the third quarter (the second highest figure in the EU, after Slovenia).

Business trips

Business trips showed a less pronounced seasonal pattern and tended to partly compensate for the peak and trough periods

Although reliable statistics on business trips broken down by quarter are not available for all Member States, Figures 4a and 4b give an illustration at aggregate level of the 27 Member States of the European Union. Business trips were spread more evenly over the year than holiday trips, with a seasonal variation ranging from just over 43 million business trips in the third quarter, or 23% of the annual total, to just under 48 million business trips in the second quarter, or 26% of the annual total (EU-27 data, excluding the Netherlands and Malta).

On average over the year, business trips represented around 15% of all trips made by EU residents. As shown in Figure 3b, this figure ranged from around 20% in the first and last quarter of the year to 11% in the main holiday period, the third quarter.

Evolution over time

In the period 2004-2009, the seasonality of demand for tourism by EU residents fell slightly

Based on data available on 21 Member States for 2004 and 2009, this section takes a look at the trend in recent years of the seasonal bias in tourism demand for non-professional purpose. Although the period spans only six reference years, some patterns do emerge.

In all four quarters, both the number of holiday trips and the number of nights spent away increased in 2009 compared to the same quarter in 2004 (see Figures 5a and 6a).

However, two important trends are noticeable.

Firstly, the number of trips increased at a faster pace than the number of nights away, leading to a shorter average length of trip. This phenomenon is apparent all year round.

Secondly, the increases were significantly higher during the traditional low season compared to the peak season. In the first and fourth quarter, the number of trips increased by 19% and 21% between 2004 and 2009, while in the second and third quarter the increase was 14% and 13%. A broadly similar pattern was observed in the increase in nights spent away during the same quarter in this period, with an increase of 14%, 10%, 3% and 7% in the first, second, third and fourth quarter.

Between 2004 and 2009, Europeans slightly changed their tourism behaviour and tended to take additional holidays during the traditional low season rather than in the peak season. Given the reduction in the average length of trips, these additional trips tended to be shorter. The statistics on participation in tourism (not shown in the Figures) also indicated an increase between 2004 and 2009 in the number of persons who went on holiday at least once in the first or the fourth quarter, compared to the second or third quarter.

The relatively stronger demand for tourism during the low season (first and fourth quarter) led to a reduction in seasonal variation, as shown in the quarterly distribution of holiday trips and nights in Figures 5b and 6b. The share of the first quarter in the total number of holiday trips increased by 0.5 percentage points between 2004 and 2009 while the share of the third quarter dropped by 0.8 percentage points. The number of nights spent away increased by 0.9 percentage points in the first quarter and fell by 1.7 percentage points in the third quarter.

Data sources and availability

[Directive 95/57/EC](#) on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism organises the [European Statistical System](#) of tourism statistics. This system consists of two main components: statistics on capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation and statistics on tourism demand. The former are collected in most Member States via surveys filled in by accommodation establishments, while the latter are mostly collected by means of traveller surveys at the border or via traditional [household](#) surveys.

Statistics on the [occupancy](#) of tourist accommodation refer to the number of arrivals (at accommodation establishments) and the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents, broken down by type of establishment or by region. Both annual and monthly series are available. Statistics on the use of beds ([occupancy rates](#)) are also compiled.

Statistics on the demand for tourism look at participation, i.e. the number of residents that make at least one trip of at least four overnight stays during the reference period (quarter, year). They also look at the number of tourism trips made (and the number of nights spent on those trips), broken down by tourism-related variables such as country of destination, month of departure, length of stay, type of organisation of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation or expenditure, and by socio-demographic variables, such as age or

gender. Annual and quarterly series are available. This article is based on the data on tourism demand.

Context

In June 2010, the [European Commission](#) released a Communication entitled "[Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination - a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#)". One of the challenges and opportunities facing the European tourism industry is the seasonal distribution of demand for tourism. Better use of existing tourist infrastructure and staff in the low season could help businesses improve their productivity and benefit from a more stable and motivated workforce. Extending the tourism season or spreading tourism activities more evenly throughout the year can significantly boost the [sustainability](#) and [competitiveness](#) of European tourist destinations.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Europeans take 46% of their holidays in the third quarter of the year](#)
- [July and August account for one third of all annual nights spent in accommodation establishments in the EU](#)
- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#)

Hotels and similar establishments (tin00039)

Other collective accommodation establishments (tin00040)

Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (tin00041)

Bed places in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00042)

Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments (tin00047)

Arrivals in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00048)

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (tin00043)

Nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (tin00044)

Tourists (tin00045)

Trips (tin00046)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#)

Tourism demand: domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips) (tour_dem)

Number of tourists (tour_dem_to)

Number of tourism trips (tour_dem_tt)

Number of tourism nights (tour_dem_tn)

Expenditure on tourism trips (tour_dem_ex)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Tourism demand: domestic and outbound tourism \(excluding day-trips\)](#) (ESMS metadata file - tour_dem_esms)
- [Tourism statistics in the European Statistical System - 2008 data](#)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:

[Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.

- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):

[Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

[Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.

[Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

See also

- [Seasonality in the tourist accommodation sector](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

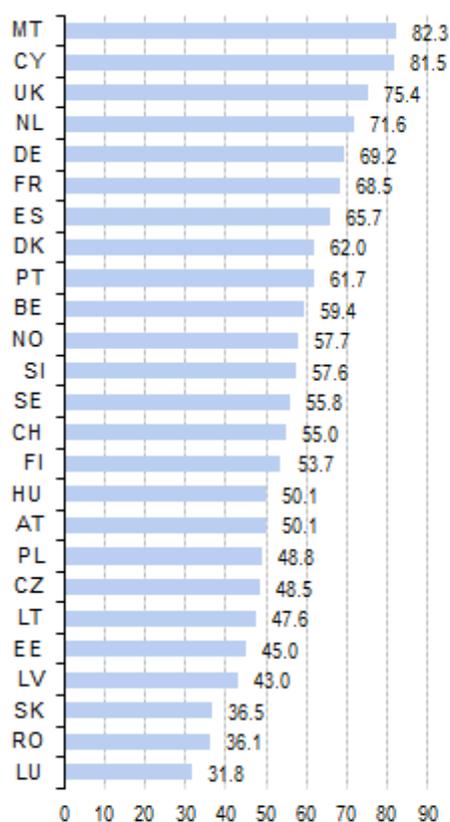
Occupancy rates in hotels and similar establishments

Data from January 2013. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article focuses on the short-term evolutions in the occupancy of bedrooms and bed places of hotels and similar accommodation establishments in the European Union (EU) .

With the adoption of Regulation 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, information on occupancy of hotels and similar establishments has significantly improved. From 2012 onwards, Member States transmit to Eurostat monthly data on net occupancy rate of bedrooms . This is a new variable complementing already existing information on net occupancy rate of bed places .

This article is the first publication of September 2012 data on occupancy rates of bedrooms and bed places.



Note: No data available for BG, IE, EL, and IT.

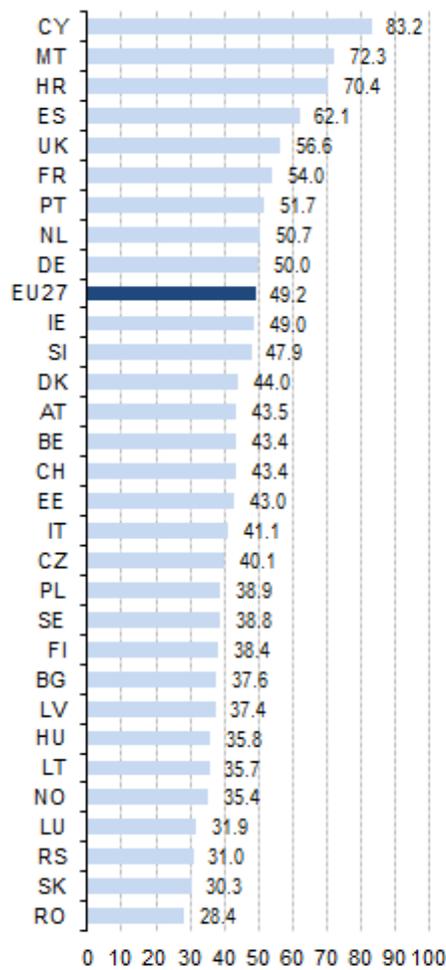
Source : Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nor_br)

Figure 1: Net occupancy rates of bedrooms in hotels and similar establishments (%), September 2012 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nor_br)

%	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
BE	40.2	45.1	50.8	55.4	56.7	57.4	54.9	54.9	59.4
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	31.8	34.1	38.9	44.3	47.7	46.6	48.7	52.5	48.5
DK	37.0	40.0	49.0	49.0	58.0	64.0	63.0	63.0	62.0
DE	42.8	49.0	54.0	54.7	60.6	62.2	61.5	62.0	69.2
EE	38.0	38.0	44.0	49.0	55.0	61.0	72.0	64.0	45.0
IE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ES	42.6	47.7	50.0	54.0	53.5	60.9	66.5	70.4	65.7
FR	49.9	51.9	57.3	58.5	61.2	69.0	67.9	66.6	68.5
IT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	31.5	42.8	45.5	48.6	64.6	77.4	80.0	83.9	81.5
LV	29.5	26.2	28.3	34.4	41.8	48.1	58.1	56.6	43.0
LT	34.1	31.9	36.9	39.7	49.5	54.4	62.7	60.4	47.6
LU	29.4	33.5	33.9	40.3	42.6	57.4	41.1	45.1	31.8
HU	30.2	31.2	37.3	43.2	43.8	45.0	52.6	57.9	50.1
MT	37.1	46.5	51.8	65.3	67.2	75.7	81.1	83.8	82.3
NL	52.5	53.8	61.7	70.3	69.5	68.3	65.1	66.9	71.6
AT	62.0	72.1	57.4	38.1	36.0	45.2	59.1	68.1	50.1
PL	32.5	35.0	38.0	39.0	45.6	44.3	47.4	48.6	48.8
PT	29.6	37.1	45.0	45.0	55.2	53.1	57.3	64.2	61.7
RO	28.2	26.5	30.1	31.2	35.4	35.3	43.3	53.1	36.1
SI	39.9	38.9	42.7	45.8	48.4	53.7	56.4	63.0	57.6
SK	26.5	31.9	29.4	26.8	31.6	33.7	36.1	39.3	36.5
FI	46.5	50.8	54.7	46.4	49.5	55.2	57.7	56.3	53.7
SE	39.3	45.0	48.6	43.8	54.4	51.8	58.1	56.6	55.8
UK	46.9	54.3	59.2	62.7	67.6	72.0	71.1	73.0	75.4
NO	44.4	50.0	52.2	43.6	49.7	62.9	58.4	61.3	57.7
CH	46.3	51.4	50.5	43.2	50.4	54.5	57.3	57.0	55.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nor_br)

Table 1: Net occupancy rates of bedrooms in hotels and similar establishments, September 2012 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nor_br)



Note: No data available for IE and EL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nor_bp)

Figure 2: Net occupancy rates of bed places in hotels and similar establishments (%), September 2012 - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nor_bp)

% %	September			January to September		
	2012	2011	Difference (percentage points)	2012	2011	Difference (percentage points)
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	49.2	50.2	-1.0	44.9	45.5	-0.6
BE	43.4	42.9	0.5	39.4	39.0	0.4
BG ⁽²⁾	37.6	:	:	41.6	:	:
CZ	40.1	40.1	0.0	37.0	36.9	0.2
DK	44.0	44.0	0.0	41.6	41.4	0.2
DE	50.0	47.9	2.1	40.9	39.4	1.5
EE	43.0	43.0	0.0	46.2	46.1	0.2
IE	:	49.0	:	:	45.3	:
EL	:	66.6	:	:	58.4	:
ES	62.1	61.7	0.4	56.4	56.2	0.2
FR	54.0	54.5	-0.5	50.0	50.7	-0.6
IT	41.1	46.1	-5.0	40.1	43.3	-3.2
CY	83.2	78.4	4.8	68.8	66.4	2.3
LV	37.4	30.2	7.2	37.0	30.3	6.7
LT	35.7	37.1	-1.4	36.7	34.7	1.9
LU	31.9	20.5	11.4	21.5	21.2	0.3
HU	35.8	43.7	-7.9	32.9	32.9	0.1
MT	72.3	71.6	0.7	59.9	59.1	0.8
NL	50.7	50.4	0.3	46.9	46.4	0.5
AT	43.5	42.7	0.8	47.2	46.6	0.6
PL	38.9	39.1	-0.2	34.4	34.2	0.3
PT	51.7	53.1	-1.4	42.1	43.7	-1.6
RO	28.4	29.5	-1.1	27.5	27.9	-0.3
SI	47.9	47.8	0.1	45.4	45.2	0.3
SK	30.3	31.0	-0.7	28.1	28.8	-0.7
FI	38.4	39.1	-0.7	41.2	41.1	0.2
SE	38.8	39.8	-1.0	38.0	39.4	-1.4
UK	56.6	55.0	1.6	49.5	50.1	-0.6
IS	:	31.8	:	:	41.2	:
LI	:	27.5	:	:	30.6	:
NO	35.4	35.6	-0.2	37.1	37.3	-0.3
CH	43.4	44.2	-0.8	42.3	44.0	-1.7
ME	:	47.5	:	:	53.8	:
HR	70.4	66.3	4.1	61.2	60.7	0.5
RS	31.0	:	:	27.9	:	:

⁽¹⁾ EU-27 estimate made for the purpose of this publication.

⁽²⁾ BG 2011: Only quarterly data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nor_bp, tour_occ_nim)

Table 2: Net occupancy rates of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, January to September 2012 compared with the previous year - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nor_bp) (tour_occ_nim)

Main statistical findings

Occupancy rates of bedrooms

Data on occupancy rates of bedrooms is available since January 2012 when the new regulation entered into force. Consequently, the comparison with the previous year is not yet possible.

In September 2012, occupancy rates of bedrooms in hotels and similar establishments of EU Member States where data is available ranged from 31.8% in Luxembourg to 82.3% in Malta. More than 80% of the available bedrooms in Malta and Cyprus have been in use during this month (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

Occupancy rates of bed places

Data on occupancy rates of bed places for the most recent [reference month](#) available are compared with the same month of the previous year. In addition - and to smoothen fluctuations - data from January to the most recent available month of the current year are compared with the same period one year earlier.

Compared with September 2011, net occupancy rates of bed places in the European Union decreased by 1.0 percentage point in September 2012 (see Table 2). These rates ranged from 28.4% in Romania to 83.2% in Cyprus (see Figure 2).

Looking at the nine months' period from January to September 2012, net occupancy rates of bed places in the EU recorded a decrease (-0.6 percentage points) compared with the same period of the previous year (see Table 2). With 68.8%, 59.9% and 56.4% respectively, Cyprus, Malta and Spain were the three Member States with the highest occupancy rates during this period.

Data sources and availability

Data on arrivals for the same reference period are available in Eurobase . For more recent data on nights spent, see [Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments](#) .

Symbols ":" data unavailable or unreliable

Context

The EU is a major tourist destination, with six Member States among the world's top ten destinations for holidaymakers. Tourism is an important activity in the EU which has the potential to contribute towards employment and economic growth, as well as to development in rural, peripheral or less-developed areas. These characteristics drive the demand for reliable and harmonised statistics within this field, as well as within the wider context of regional policy and sustainable development policy areas.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#) , see:

Hotels and similar establishments (tin00039)

Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (tin00041)

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (tin00043)

Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments (tin00047)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#) , see:

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (tour_occ)

Nights spent by residents and non-residents (tour_occ_n)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments - national - monthly data (tour_occ_nim)

Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - 1990-2011 - world geographical breakdown - monthly data (tour_occ_ninrmw)

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments - national - annual data (tour_occ_ninat)
Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments by NUTS 2 regions - annual data (tour_occ_nin2)
Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - world geographical breakdown - annual data (tour_occ_ninraw)
Nights spent (x1000) (tour_occ_ni)

Arrivals of residents and non-residents (tour_occ_a)

Arrivals in tourist accommodation establishments - national - monthly data (tour_occ_arm)
Arrivals of non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - 1990-2011 - world geographical breakdown - monthly data (tour_occ_arrrmw)
Arrivals in tourist accommodation establishments - national - annual data (tour_occ_arnat)
Arrivals in tourist accommodation establishments by NUTS 2 regions - annual data (tour_occ_arn2)
Arrivals of non-residents in tourist accommodation establishments - world geographical breakdown - annual data (tour_occ_arnraw)
Arrivals (x1000) (tour_occ_ar)

Occupancy rates for hotels and similar establishments (tour_occ_or)

Net occupancy rate of bed places in hotels and similar establishments - monthly data (tour_occ_nor_bp)
Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar establishments - from 2012 onwards - monthly data (tour_occ_nor_br)
Gross occupancy rate of bed places in hotels and similar establishments - 1990-2011 - monthly data (tour_occ_gor_bp)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism](#) (ESMS metadata file - tour_occ_esms)
- [Tourism statistics in the European Statistical System - 2008 data](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)

Other information

- With 2012 as reference year:
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1051/2011](#) of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.
- Previous legal acts (concerning reference periods before 2012):
- [Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
 - [Commission Decision 1999/35/CE](#) of 9 December 1998 on the procedures for implementing Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
 - [Commission Decision 2004/883/CE](#) of 10 December 2004 adjusting the Annex to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism as regards country lists.
 - [Directive 2006/110/EC](#) of 20 November 2006 adapting Directives 95/57/EC and 2001/109/EC in the field of statistics, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

See also

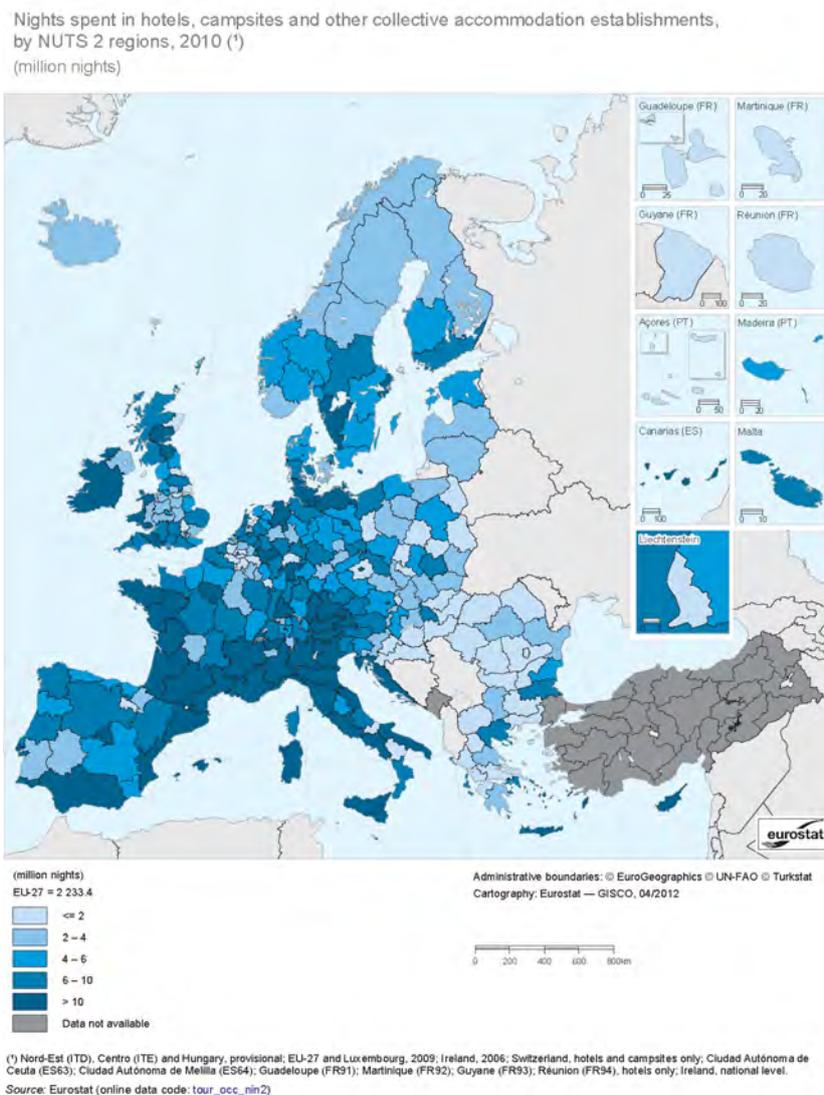
- [Tourism statistics - nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments](#)
- [All articles on tourism statistics](#)

Tourism statistics at regional level

Data from February 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents regional patterns of [tourism](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) for 2010; its main focus is tourism [occupancy](#) within [tourist accommodation establishments](#) , while it also presents figures on the capacity of tourist accommodation across EU regions. The number of [overnight stays](#) , which reflects both the length of stay and the number of visitors, is considered a key indicator for accommodation statistics.

[Coastal regions](#) are very important for tourism in many EU Member States. An article dedicated to [coastal regions](#) , provides a specific focus on tourism and on transport.



Map 1: Nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(million nights) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)

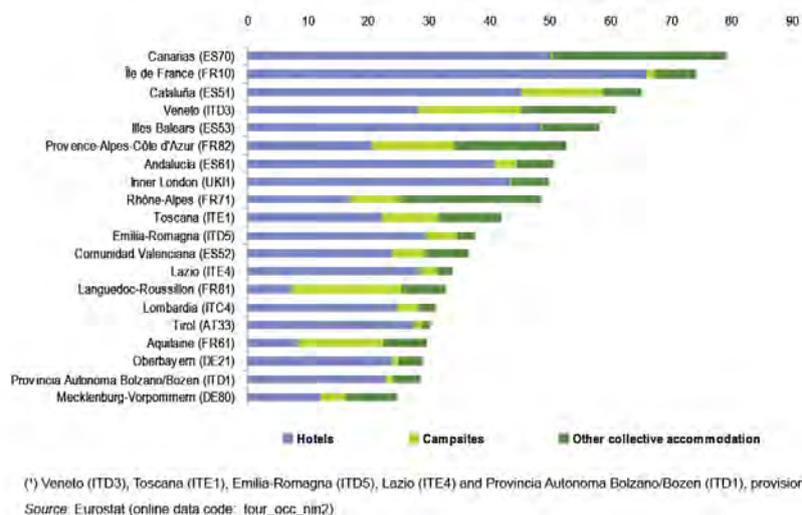
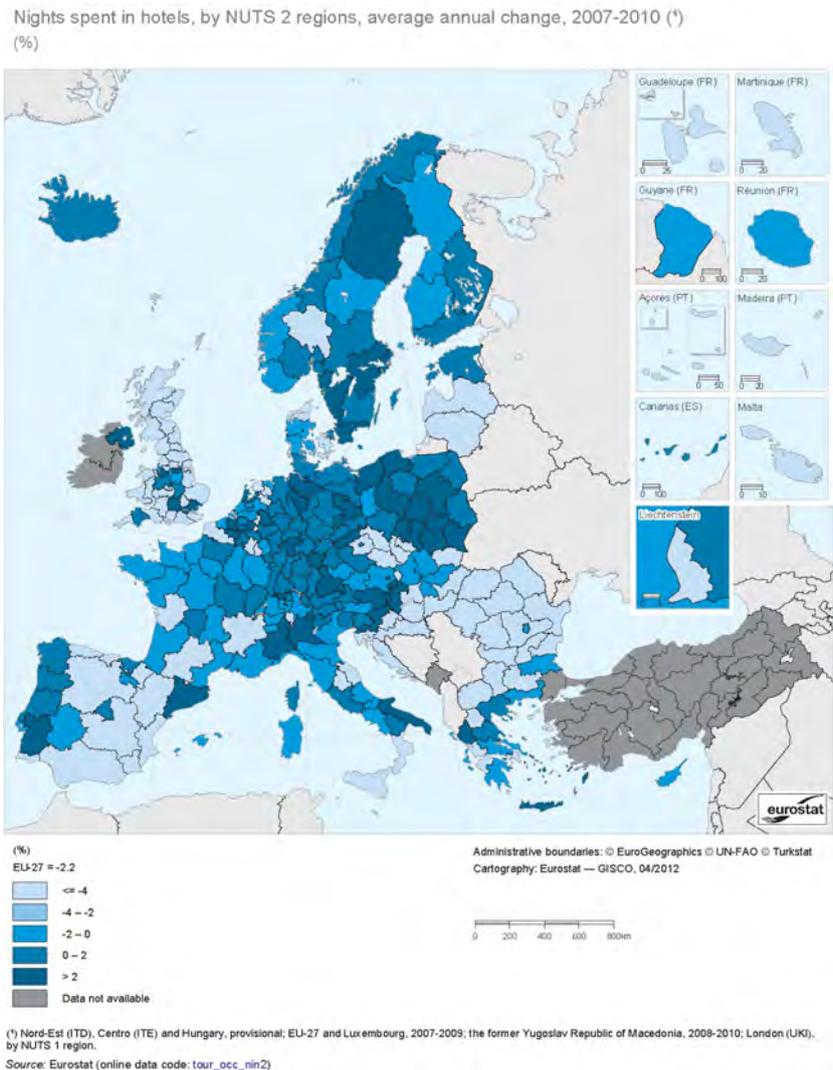
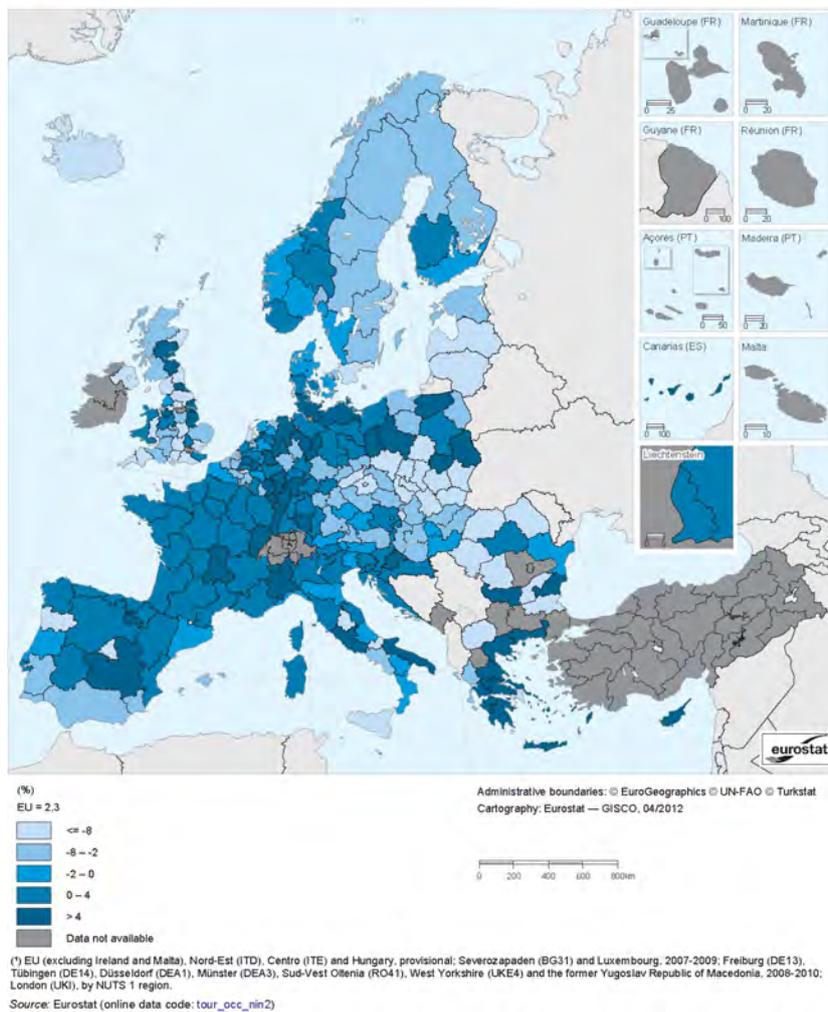


Figure 1: Top 20 EU-27 tourist regions, number of nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(million nights) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)



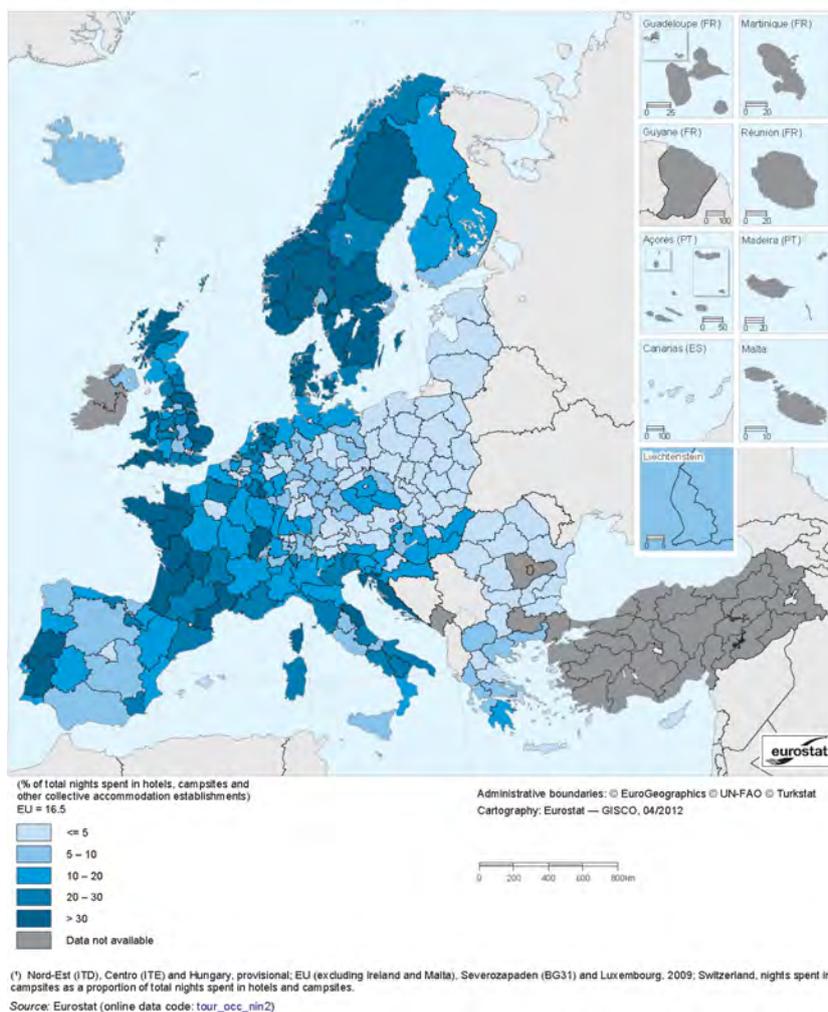
Map 2: Nights spent in hotels, by NUTS 2 regions, average annual change, 2007-2010 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)

Nights spent in campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, average annual change, 2007-2010 (*)
(%)



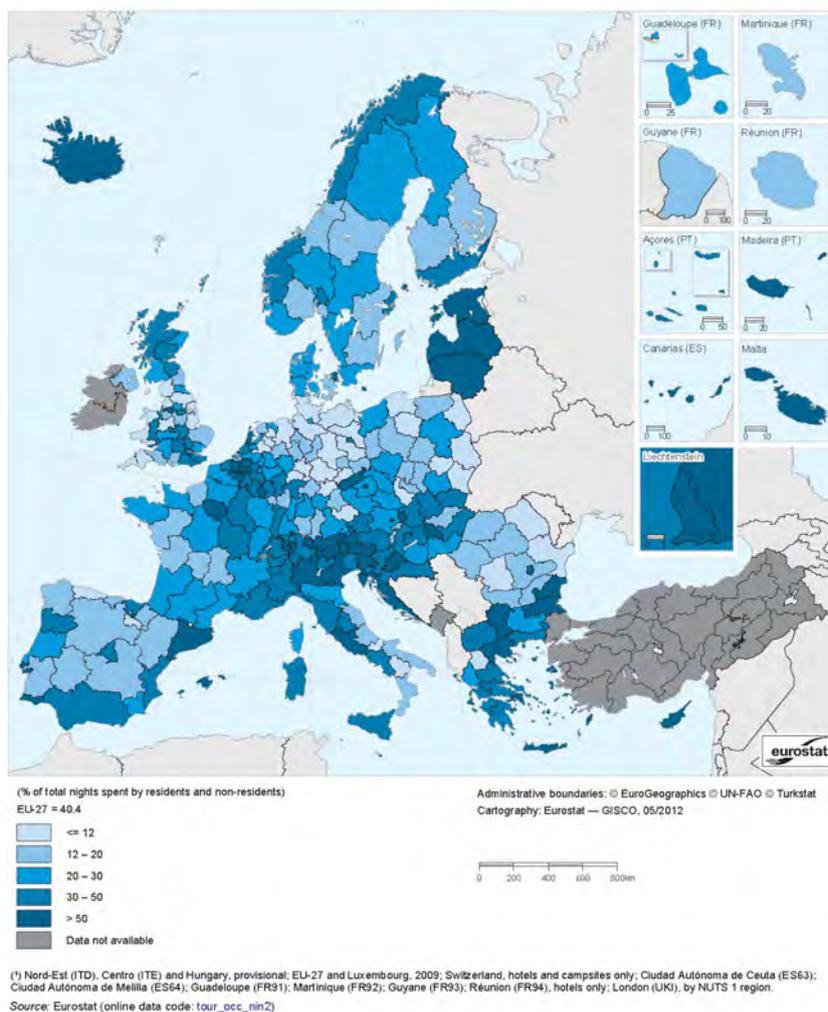
Map 3: Nights spent in campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, average annual change, 2007-2010 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)

Share of nights spent in campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of total nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments)

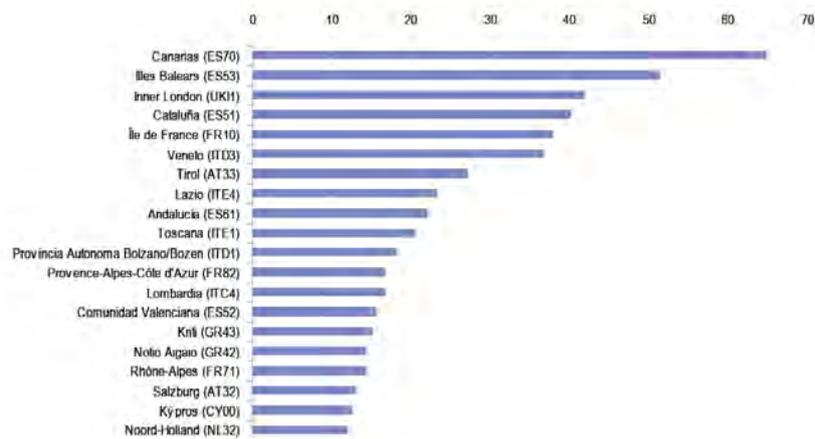


Map 4: Share of nights spent in campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of total nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)

Share of non-resident nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of total nights spent by residents and non-residents)



Map 5: Share of non-resident nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of total nights spent by residents and non-residents) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)



(*) Nord-Est (ITD), Centro (ITE) and Hungary, provisional; Luxembourg, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2)

Figure 2: Top 20 EU-27 tourist regions, number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(million nights) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)

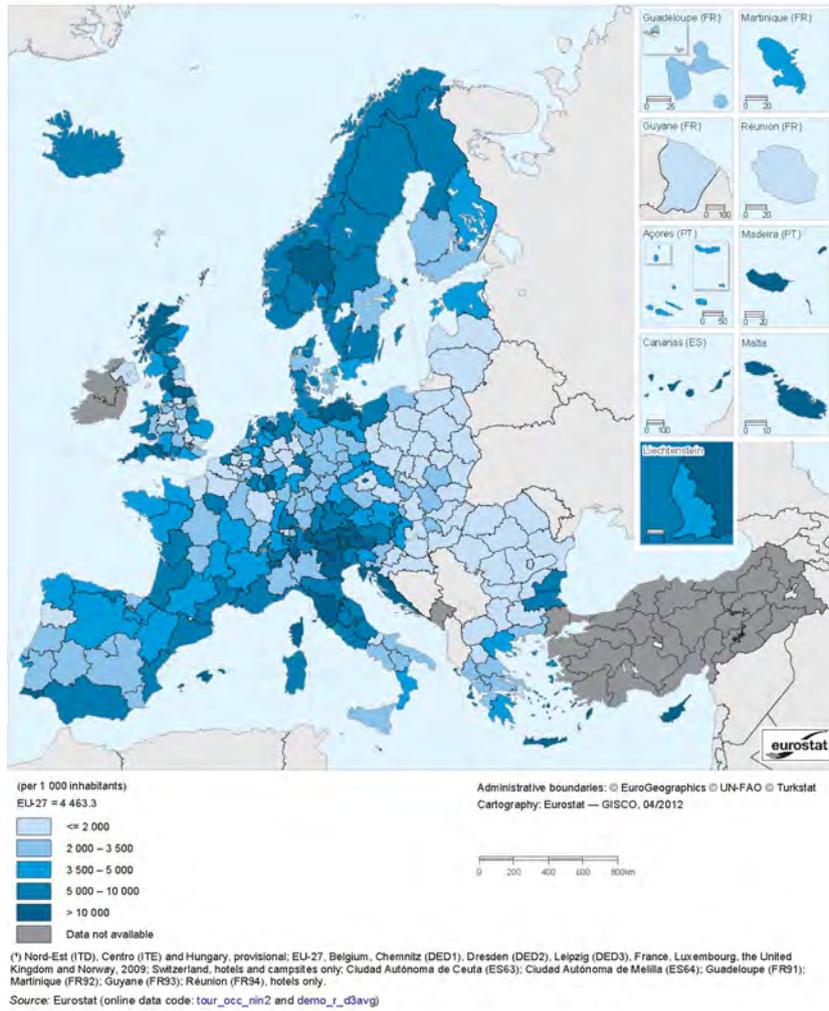
	Residents			Non-residents		
	Total nights spent in country (million nights)	Most popular region	Share of most popular region in national total (%)	Total nights spent in country (million nights)	Most popular region	Share of most popular region in national total (%)
Belgium	14.1	Province/Provincia West-Vlaanderen (BE25)	31.4	15.2	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest (BE10)	27.8
Bulgaria	5.6	Yugoiztochen (BG34)	27.7	10.5	Yugoiztochen (BG34)	46.0
Czech Republic	18.5	Savarov ýchod (CZ05)	26.3	18.4	Praha (CZ01)	59.6
Denmark	18.2	Syddanmark (DK03)	31.7	9.0	Hovedstaden (DK01)	43.5
Germany	265.8	Mecklenburg Vorpommern (DE80)	9.0	59.7	Berlin (DE30)	14.2
Estonia	1.5	-	-	3.2	-	-
Ireland	12.7	Southern and Eastern (IE02)	68.6	-	-	-
Greece	17.8	Kentrik Makedonia (GR12)	18.3	49.0	Kniž (GR43)	30.9
Spain	151.5	Andalucía (ES61)	18.9	213.3	Canarias (ES) (ES70)	30.3
France	270.8	Île de France (FR10)	13.3	120.4	Île de France (FR10)	31.5
Italy	210.3	Emilia Romagna (ITD6)	13.6	165.2	Veneto (ITD3)	22.2
Cyprus	1.4	-	-	12.4	-	-
Latvia	0.9	-	-	1.9	-	-
Lithuania	1.2	-	-	1.6	-	-
Luxembourg	0.2	-	-	2.1	-	-
Hungary	9.7	Nyugat Dunántúl (HU22)	24.4	9.4	Közép Magyarországn (HU10)	55.9
Malta	0.4	-	-	7.3	-	-
Netherlands	58.1	Gelderland (NL22)	14.8	26.8	Noord-Holland (NL32)	45.0
Austria	31.2	Steiermark (AT22)	19.3	68.8	Tirol (AT33)	40.5
Poland	45.7	Zachodniopomorskie (PL42)	16.3	10.1	Malopolskie (PL21)	21.2
Portugal	19.6	Algarve (PT15)	24.9	25.4	Algarve (PT15)	40.1
Romania	13.3	Sud-Est (RO22)	26.2	2.8	Bucureşti - Ilfov (RO32)	38.6
Slovenia	3.7	Vzhodna Slovenija (SI01)	58.5	4.7	Zahodna Slovenija (SI02)	66.3
Slovakia	6.5	Stredné Slovensko (SK03)	37.0	3.7	Stredné Slovensko (SK03)	27.5
Finland	14.2	Etelä Suomi (FI18)	35.7	5.0	Etelä Suomi (FI18)	55.7
Sweden	35.7	Västsvenska (SE23)	21.2	11.2	Stockholm (SE11)	29.8
United Kingdom	149.7	West Wales & The Valleys (UKL1)	6.5	84.6	London (UKI)	49.6
Iceland	0.8	-	-	2.1	-	-
Liechtenstein	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	-
Norway	20.6	Vestlandet (NO03)	20.2	7.9	Vestlandet (NO05)	24.9
Croatia	3.8	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)	75.8	33.2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)	98.4
FYR of Macedonia	0.7	-	-	0.5	-	-

(*) Nord-Est (ITD), Centro (ITE) and Hungary, provisional; Ireland, estimates; Ireland and Luxembourg, 2009; London (UKI), by NUTS 1 region

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2)

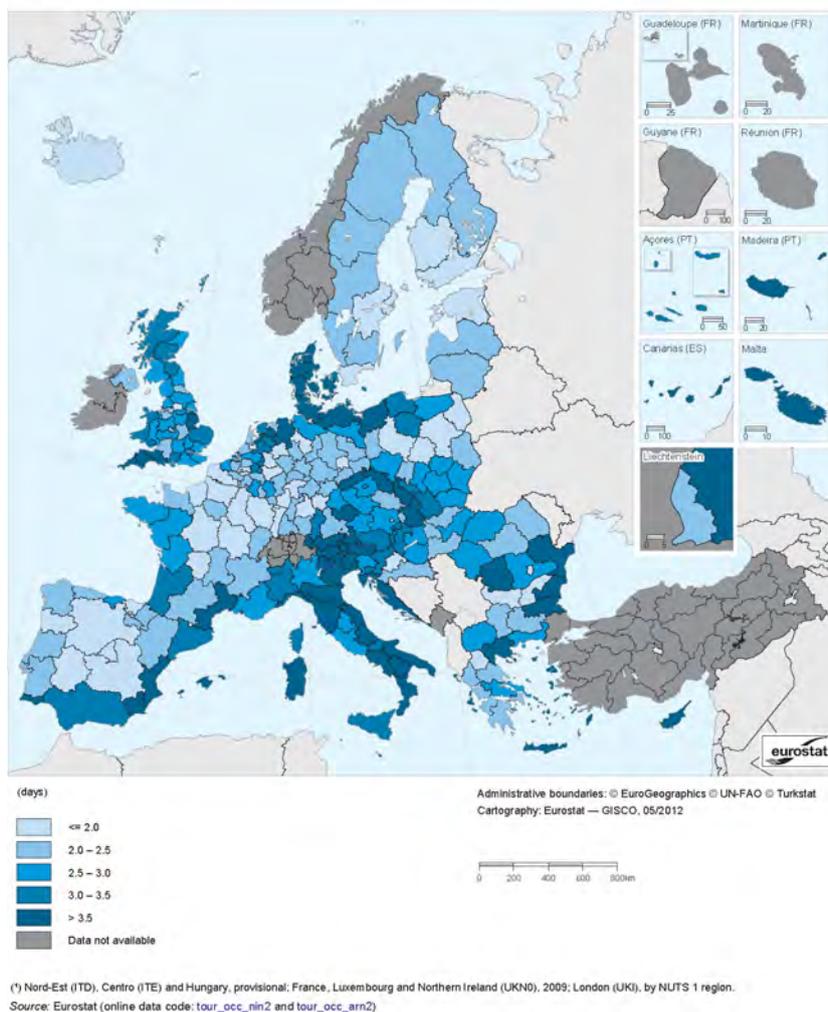
Table 1: Most popular tourist regions, number of nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2)

Tourism intensity, nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective tourist accommodation, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
(per 1 000 inhabitants)



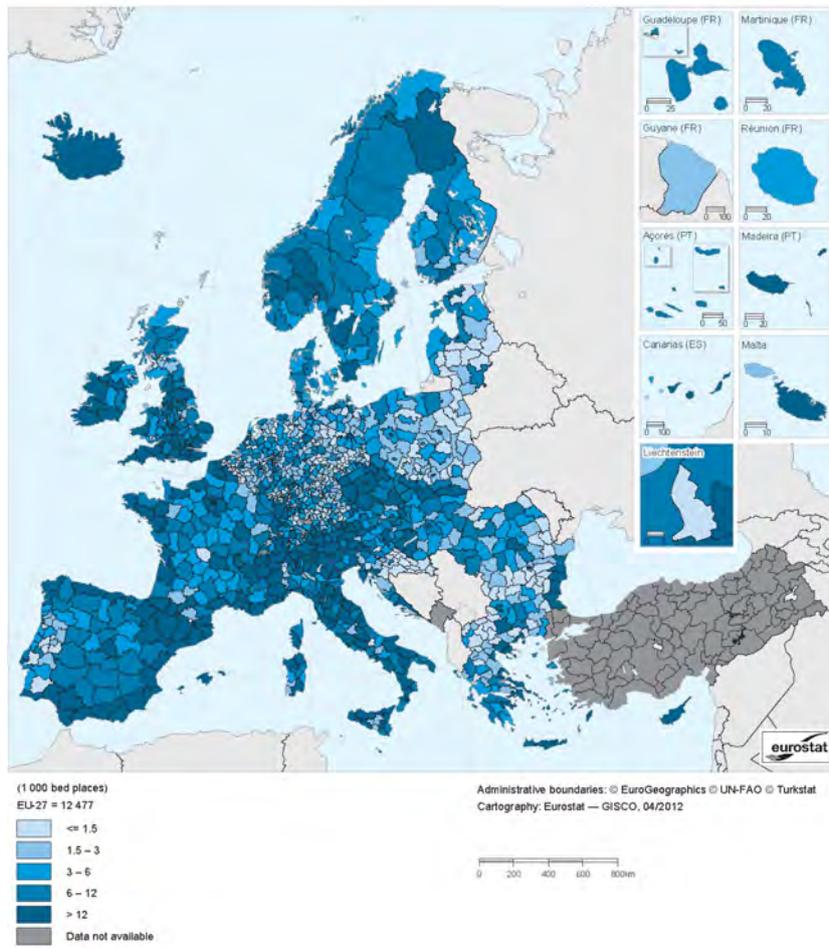
Map 6: Tourism intensity, nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective tourist accommodation, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(per 1 000 inhabitants) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2) and (demo_r_d3avg)

Average length of stay in hotels, campsites and other collective tourist accommodation, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
(days)



Map 7: Average length of stay in hotels, campsites and other collective tourist accommodation, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(days) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nin2) and (tour_occ_arn2)

Number of bedplaces in hotels, by NUTS 3 regions, 2010
(1 000 bed places)



Map 8: Number of bedplaces in hotels, by NUTS 3 regions, 2010(1 000 bed places) - Source: Eurostat (tour_cap_nuts3)

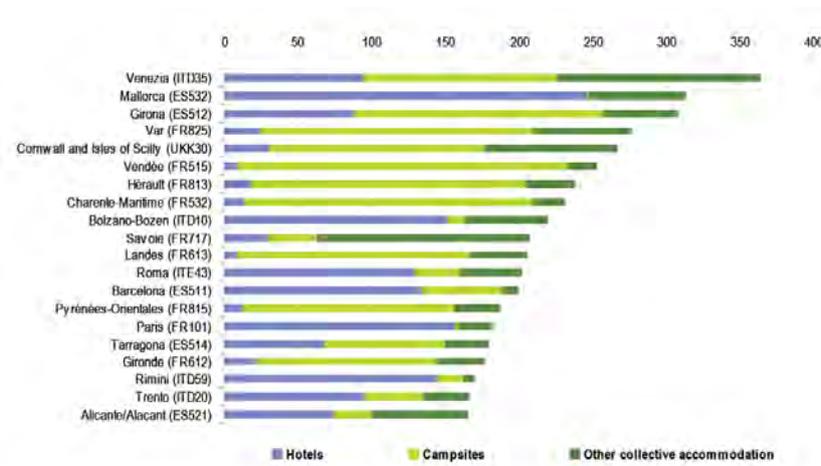


Figure 3: EU-27 top 20 regions by accommodation capacity, number of bed places, by NUTS 3 regions, 2010 (1)(1 000 bed places) - Source: Eurostat (tour_cap_nuts3)

Main statistical findings

According to the [United Nations World Tourism Organisation](#), Europe is the most frequently visited region in the world. In 2009, 5 of the top 10 countries for visitors in the world were EU Member States. The wealth of European cultures, the variety of its landscapes and the exceptional quality of its tourist infrastructure are likely to be among many of the reasons why tourists choose to take their holidays in Europe.

Number of overnight stays

There were 2233 million nights spent in [hotels](#), [campsites and other collective accommodation establishments](#) (the latter includes tourist dwellings) across the EU-27 in 2009, of which 1331 million were by domestic tourists in their own country of residence.

Map 1 gives an overview of the number of overnight stays by residents and non-residents (combined) in 2010. Tourism in the EU is often concentrated in coastal regions, although the Alpine regions and some cities also experience high demand. A total of 54 regions (and Ireland for which no regional analysis is available) in the EU-27 recorded more than 10 million nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments, among which 20 regions recorded more than 24 million nights. This top 20 list included six regions in Italy, five each in Spain and France, two in Germany and one each in Austria and the United Kingdom; note that Ireland as a whole recorded 33.7 million overnight stays.

The top 20 tourist regions (excluding Ireland) are shown in Figure 1, with an analysis between the different types of accommodation. These 20 regions together accounted for 38.3% of all overnight stays in the 270 regions of the EU-27 for which data are available. The Spanish island region of the Canarias and the French capital city region of Île-de-France had by far the highest numbers of overnight stays, 79.1 million and 74.0 million respectively. They were followed by the Spanish region of Cataluña which includes Barcelona, the Costa Brava and Costa Dorada (65.1 million); the Italian region of Veneto which includes Venice (60.8 million); and another Spanish region, the Illes Balears, which includes the main island destinations of Mallorca, Menorca, Eivissa (Ibiza) and Formentera (58.2 million). Almost one in seven tourism nights spent in the EU was spent in one of these five regions. Inner London in the United Kingdom (eighth place), Tirol in Austria (16th place) and the German regions of Oberbayern (18th place) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (20th place), were the only regions in the top 20 that were not in one of the three leading tourism Member States. Jadranska Hrvatska (Croatia) recorded 34.9 million overnight stays in 2010, which was between the levels recorded by the regions ranked 12th and 13th in the EU.

In 14 of the top 20 regions in the EU, more than half of the nights were spent in hotels and similar establishments. The regions with the largest number of overnight stays in hotels in 2010 were the capital city regions of the Île de France and Inner London, alongside the Spanish regions of the Canarias, Illes Balears, Cataluña and Andalucía, all with more than 40 million overnight stays; the top 20 region with the highest proportion of nights spent in hotels was Tirol in Austria (91.2%). Among the six remaining top 20 regions (four southern French regions, Veneto in Italy and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in Germany) a majority of the nights spent by tourists were in campsites and other types of collective accommodation. Overall, the regions with the highest number of overnight stays on campsites were the French regions of Languedoc-Roussillon, Aquitaine, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and the Pays de la Loire (the latter was not one of the top 20 regions), as well as Veneto in Italy and Cataluña in Spain, all with more than 10 million overnight stays on campsites; note that Jadranska Hrvatska (Croatia) also recorded more than 10 million overnight stays on campsites. The top two tourist regions for other collective accommodation establishments were the Canarias (Spain) and Rhône-Alpes (France), both with more than 20 million overnight stays.

Recent trends in tourism

Maps 2 and 3 show the annual average rate of change in the number of nights spent in hotels and on campsites during the period 2007–10. In the EU-27, this measure of tourism showed an average fall of 2.2% per year for hotels and a rise of 2.3% per year for campsites. It is likely that the different developments observed for hotels and campsites can be linked to the financial and economic crisis, and the substitution of nights spent in hotels by nights spent in campsites may have been in order to lower the cost of a holiday.

Concerning hotels, this measure of tourism fell in 145 (of the 268 regions with data available), with average reductions of 4% or more per annum in 47 regions and losses of 10% or more in nine regions. Several of the regions with large falls were in France, Romania and the United Kingdom with the largest reduction (-16.5% per annum) in the French region of Guadeloupe. Among the regions in the [EFTA](#) countries, the largest fall was -4.9% per annum in the Norwegian region of Hedmark og Oppland. All four regions in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia recorded a reduction in their respective number of nights spent in hotels, but the Croatian region of Središnja i Istocna (Panonska) Hrvatska was the only one to record an average decline in excess of 5% per annum.

By contrast, 54 regions in the EU recorded an annual average increase in excess of 2%, among which 16 recorded average growth above 5% per annum, but only the Dutch region of Flevoland recorded growth in excess of 10%. Six of the regions with average growth above 5% were in Poland and three each in Belgium and Germany, two in the United Kingdom, and one each in Italy and the Netherlands.

Camping

A more varied development could be seen for campsites (see Map 3), with a much wider range in the rates of change between 2007 and 2010. The number of nights spent on campsites fell by an average of 8% or more per annum in 47 of the 248 regions for which data are available; among these there were reductions of 20% or more per annum in 17 regions, with the largest decline recorded for the Bulgarian region of Yugoiztochen (-52.3% per annum). The regions where the number of nights spent in campsites fell by 20% or more per year were spread across eight Member States, but included several capital city regions, notably those in the Czech Republic, Spain and Slovakia. By contrast, 47 regions recorded an annual average increase in excess of 4%, among which 20 regions posted growth averaging more than 10% per annum. The fastest average growth was also recorded in Bulgaria, 129.8% in the region of Severozapaden; this high growth rate was recorded from a very low number of nights spent on campsites. Four of the regions with average growth above 10% were in Poland, three each in Germany, Greece and the United Kingdom, two in Bulgaria and one each in Belgium, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands.

In the regions of western Europe (mainly coastal), particularly in Scandinavian countries, campsites were more frequently used as tourist accommodation than in central and eastern Europe. Taking an average across the 257 regions of the EU-27 for which data are available, around one in six of all overnight stays were spent on campsites, with the remaining five out of six in hotels and other collective accommodation establishments. Map 4 shows significant disparities in the regional share of camping: regions with campsites accounting for more than 30% of the total nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments were concentrated in the United Kingdom (10 regions), France (nine regions), Sweden (five out of eight Swedish regions), Denmark (four out of five Danish regions), the Netherlands and Portugal (two regions each) and Italy and Luxembourg (one region each). Furthermore, five of the seven Norwegian regions reported that more than 30% of the tourist nights spent in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments were on campsites, as was the case in one of the Croatian regions.

No regions in Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania or Slovakia had a share of nights spent on campsites above 5%. With the exception of Luxembourg (analysis based on the whole country at [NUTS](#) level 2) where the share of nights spent on campsites reached 32.8% in 2009, the likelihood of spending the night on a campsite was generally low in capital city regions. Only in the capital city regions of the Netherlands, Slovenia, Denmark and Portugal, all of which are coastal regions, did this share exceed 10% (but was under 14%); in 16 of the Member States the share of nights spent on campsites was under 5% in the capital city regions.

Share of inbound tourism

For the EU-27 as a whole, non-residents accounted for 40.4% of all overnight stays in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments in 2009. Across the regions of the EU in 2010, the share of inbound tourism (visits from abroad) differed very widely, ranging from a low of 3.1% of the total nights spent in the Romanian region of Sud-Vest Oltenia to a high of 95.3% of all nights spent in Malta. Foreign overnight visitors also accounted for more than 90% of overnight stays in Luxembourg, the Greek region of Kriti, the Czech capital city region of Praha, and Cyprus; this level was also exceeded in Liechtenstein and the Croatian region of Jadranska Hrvatska.

Map 5 shows overnight stays by foreign visitors as a percentage of total overnight stays. In total there were 48 EU regions where more than half of the overnight stays in 2010 were made by non-residents. This was often the case in capital city regions — the only exceptions being Germany, Spain, Finland, Sweden and Poland; no data are available for Ireland. Southern Europe's island and coastal regions recorded particularly high shares of overnight stays by foreign visitors, especially Malta, Cyprus, the Greek island regions, the Spanish Illes Balears and Canarias, the Spanish region of Cataluña, the Portuguese Região Autónoma da Madeira, the Portuguese region of the Algarve, the Bulgarian Black Sea coast and the Italian region of Veneto. Alpine regions in Austria and Italy also recorded a majority of their overnight stays being made by foreign visitors, as did many regions in Belgium, Greater Manchester in the United Kingdom, the Finnish island region of Åland, and Severozápad in the Czech Republic (which includes the spa city of Karlovy Vary).

Top 20 tourist regions in the EU-27 visited by foreign tourists

Figure 2 shows the top 20 EU regions recording the highest number of overnight stays by foreign (inbound) tourists in 2010. These top 20 regions accounted for more than half of all overnight stays by non-residents across the EU-27. The top six regions visited by foreign tourists (Canarias, Illes Balears, Inner London, Cataluña, Île-de-France and Veneto) collectively recorded more overnight stays than the next 14 regions put together. The list of the top 20 tourist regions visited by foreign tourists includes regions in eight different Member States: Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Austria, Greece, Cyprus and the Netherlands: five of the regions were Spanish and five were Italian. The Croatian region of Jadranska Hrvatska had 32.1 million overnight stays from non-residents, which placed it between the sixth and seventh most popular regions within the EU (by this measure).

Most popular regions

Across the whole of the EU-27 in 2009, the most popular region for residents to visit was the capital city region of France (Île de France) with almost 30 million nights spent by domestic tourists — this increased to 36 million nights in 2010. The most popular destinations for non-residents were the Spanish island regions of the Canarias and Illes Balears, where almost 61 million nights and just over 48 million nights, respectively, were spent by foreign tourists in 2009; this increased to 65 million and 51 million in 2010.

Table 1 shows by country, separately for residents and non-residents which region had the most number of overnight stays in hotels, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments in 2010. Tourists often visit regions with a coastline and this is, by definition, the case for the nine Member States where all NUTS level 2 regions have a coastline; equally this was not the case for the five Member States that are landlocked.

Of the remaining 13 Member States (that were neither landlocked nor completely coastal) the most visited region was generally different for residents and for non-residents, the only exceptions being the Black Sea coastal region of Yugoiztochen (Bulgaria), the Île de France (which includes Paris, France) and Etelä-Suomi (which includes Helsinki, Finland). Among residents, the most popular region had a coastline in 10 of these 13 Member States, the exceptions being in France, the Netherlands and Slovenia. Among non-residents, the situation was more balanced, with the most visited region having a coastline in seven of the 13 Member States; in five of the most popular regions for non-residents that did not have a coastline the most popular region was the capital city region, the only exception being Poland where the region of Malopolskie (including the city of Kraków) was the most popular for non-residents.

Among the nine Member States where all NUTS level 2 regions have a coastline, there were only four countries with more than one region. Of these, non-residents were most likely to visit the capital city regions in Denmark and Sweden, while in Portugal they were more likely to visit the Algarve; for Ireland information is not available for non-residents.

Among the four landlocked Member States with more than one region (therefore excluding Luxembourg) the most popular regions were a mixture of capital city regions (for non-residents visiting the Czech Republic or Hungary) and regions with mountains, lakes and historic towns and cities.

Tourism intensity

Map 6 provides a measure of **tourism intensity** (also called carrying capacity): it measures the number of overnight stays in relation to the resident population. This serves as an indicator of the relative importance of tourism for a region. It provides a more nuanced guide to the economic significance of tourism for a region than the absolute number of overnight stays. Furthermore, in the context of the sustainability of tourism, it can also be seen as an indicator of possible tourism pressure. The average tourism intensity in the EU-27 was 4463 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants in 2009.

The huge importance of tourism to many of the EU's coastal regions and, even more so, to its islands and most of the Alpine region, is clear from Map 6. A total of 30 EU regions recorded a tourism intensity of more than 10000 overnight stays (in hotels, campsites or other collective tourist accommodation) per 1000 inhabitants (data are generally available for 2010): six were in the United Kingdom (data are for 2009), five in Italy, four in Austria, three in Greece, two each in Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal, and one each in Cyprus, Finland, France (2009) and Malta. From a geographical perspective, seven of these regions were Alpine and 20 of them had a coastline; the three regions that were neither Alpine nor had a coastline were the German region of Trier, the Dutch region of Drenthe and Inner London in the United Kingdom.

The Italian Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen had the highest tourism intensity, with 56519 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants in 2010, followed by the Spanish region of Illes Balears and the Greek region of Notio Aigaio, both with more than 50000 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants.

Among the regions within Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway (2009) and Switzerland, the mountainous Norwegian region of Hedmark og Oppland had the highest tourism intensity, with 11505 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants; the only other mountainous region with in excess of 10000 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants was Ticino (Switzerland). The Croatian coastal region of Jadranska Hrvatska recorded 23784 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants, which was a slightly higher intensity than the 13th ranked region within the EU.

By contrast, at the other end of the ranking there were 71 regions with 2000 or fewer overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants, of which 22 had 1000 or fewer overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants. Most of the latter were located in Poland (8 regions), Romania (6 regions), Bulgaria (3 regions) or Belgium (2 regions, 2009). Apart from Jadranska Hrvatska, the remaining two Croatian regions as well as the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also recorded a level of intensity below 1000 overnight stays per 1000 inhabitants.

Average length of stay

Map 7 shows the **average length of stay** in hotels, campsites and other collective tourist accommodation in 2010. The total number of nights spent in a region is influenced by the number of visitors and their average length of stay. The importance of each of these two factors depends on the nature of the region. For example, urban regions frequently have very large numbers of visitors, but they tend to stay for only a few days. A large proportion of visitors to these regions are often there for professional reasons, but tourists staying for private reasons also tend to opt for relatively short stays. By contrast, the average length of stays was substantially longer in typical holiday regions visited chiefly for recreational purposes. Note that the data presented refers to the average duration of stay at a particular establishment and as such does not necessarily reflect the duration of stay in a particular region, as it is possible that tourists move from one establishment to another, staying at different hotels or campsites within the same region when they are touring around a specific area.

There were 56 NUTS level 2 regions within the EU that reported an average length of stay in hotels, campsites and other collective tourist accommodation of more than 3.5 nights in 2010. The highest figures were recorded in Spanish and Greek holiday destinations: with the top five regions including the Canarias (7.5 nights), Kriti (6.7 nights), the Illes Balears (6.6 nights) and Notio Aigaio and Ionia Nisia (both 6.3 nights).

The highest average numbers of nights spent in campsites were observed mainly in coastal regions, while for hotels the longest average stays were mainly in island regions. Overall, visitors tended to stay longer in campsites than in hotels: for the EU-27 as a whole the average length of stay in campsites was 4.9 nights in 2010 (excluding Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta) compared with 2.5 nights for hotels (excluding Ireland and Luxembourg).

Accommodation capacity

In the EU-27 there were more than 200000 hotels and in excess of 27000 tourist campsites in 2010; together these provided 12.5 million bed places in hotels and around 9.4 million places on tourist campsites; a further 5.6 million bed places (2009 data) were available in other collective accommodation establishments, including tourism dwellings.

Eight NUTS level 3 regions within the EU offer more than 100000 bed places in hotels: three in Spain (Mallorca, Barcelona and Madrid), three in Italy (Bolzano/Bozen, Rimini and Roma), one in France (Paris) and one in Greece (Dodekanisos). Map 8 gives an overview of the number of bed places in hotels in 2010. Regions with a high number of bed places in hotels are, unsurprisingly, often the same regions that recorded a high number of overnight stays. They were mainly concentrated around coastal, mountainous and lake regions as well as in regions with capital and other major cities.

Nine out of the top 20 EU regions (NUTS level 3) ranked according to their accommodation capacity in 2010 were in France, while five each were in Spain and Italy and one in the United Kingdom. Figure 3 shows these top 20 regions with an analysis by type of accommodation. With the exceptions of Paris, and to a lesser extent Savoie, the French regions in this list offered mainly accommodation on campsites, while the Italian regions had a higher share of their capacity located in hotels (with the exception of Venezia). The Spanish regions were more diverse with hotels dominating accommodation capacity on Mallorca, campsites providing more than half of the accommodation capacity in Girona (Costa Brava), and other collective accommodation (for example, tourist dwellings available for rent) reaching close to 40% in Alicante/Alacant.

Data sources and availability

Harmonised statistical data on tourism have been collected since 1996 in the EU Member States on the basis of Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism. The programme covers both the supply side, for example through data on available accommodation capacity (establishments, rooms and bed places) and its occupancy (number of visitor arrivals and overnight stays), and the demand side, such as the travel behaviour of the population. Regional results are available only for the supply side.

The statistical definition of tourism is broader than the common, everyday definition. It encompasses not only private trips but also business trips. This is primarily because it views tourism from an economic perspective. Private visitors and business visitors have broadly similar consumption patterns. They both make significant demands on transport, accommodation and restaurant services. To providers of these services, it is of secondary interest whether their customers are private tourists or on business. Tourism promotion departments are keen to combine both aspects by emphasising the attractiveness of conference locations as tourist destinations in their own right and feature these services in marketing activities.

Note that previous articles on regional tourism statistics focused on hotels and campsites; recent improvements in data availability have made it possible to extend the coverage in this article so as to include other collective accommodation establishments too.

Context

Tourism diversity

The ongoing enlargement process within the EU has enriched tourism potential by the increased cultural diversity. Tourism is particularly significant in remote regions which are far from the economic centres of their country, where tourism-related services are often a prominent factor in securing employment and are one of the main sources of income for the local population. This applies especially to Europe's island states and regions, to many coastal regions (see also the article on coastal regions), particularly in southern Europe, and to the whole of the Alpine region.

Tourism is an important activity with social, cultural and environmental implications, involving large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises. Its contribution to growth and employment varies widely from one region of the EU to another.

Tourism cuts across many activities: services to tourists include hotels and other accommodation, gastronomy (for example, restaurants or cafés), transport operators, and a wide range of cultural and recreational facilities (for example, theatres, museums, leisure parks or swimming pools). In many regions geared to tourism, retail and other services sectors also benefit considerably from the additional demand generated by tourists.

Inbound tourism is of particular interest to analyses of tourism in a given region. The statistically important factor here is the usual place of residence of the visitors, not their nationality. Foreign visitors, particularly from far-away countries, usually spend more per day than domestic visitors during their trips and thus generate greater demand in the host economy. This expenditure also contributes to the balance of payments of the country visited, and so impacts on the trade deficit or surplus.

Tourism policy

The role that tourism plays in generating growth and jobs and its impact on other policy areas ranging from regional policy, diversification of rural economies, maritime policy, sustainability and competitiveness to social policy and inclusion (tourism for all) are widely acknowledged. Tourism is reflected in national and EU policies: the [Lisbon Treaty](#) acknowledged the importance of tourism, outlining a specific competence for the EU in this field. The communication ' [Europe, the world's No. 1 tourist destination — a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#) ' (COM(2010) 352) was adopted in June 2010. Through this, the [European Commission](#) encouraged a coordinated approach for initiatives linked to tourism and defined a new framework for action to increase the competitiveness of tourism and its capacity for sustainable growth. It proposed a number of European or multinational initiatives — including a consolidation of the socioeconomic knowledge base for tourism. Globalisation of tourism opens up new opportunities, with tourists from new markets able to afford high-value vacations: the European Commission works together with the Member States and other tourism stakeholders on projects such as the [European tourist destinations portal](#) and [European destinations of excellence \(EDEN\)](#) in order to improve the visibility and sustainability of tourism. Another initiative concerns promoting tourism at times of the year that are traditionally regarded as the low season. This pilot initiative, called the [50000 tourists initiative](#) , aims to make use of spare capacity in transport networks and tourist infrastructure.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Winter season tourism trends 2010-2011](#) - Statistics in focus 55/2011
- [Domestic tourism](#) – Statistics in focus 49/2011
- [Summer season tourism trends in 2010](#) - Statistics in focus 19/2011
- [Slow recovery of the tourist accommodation sector in 2011](#) - Statistics in focus 6/2011
- [Regional Yearbook 2011](#) - Chapter 11
- [Panorama on tourism](#)
- [Tourism statistics - Pocketbook](#) - 2008 edition

Main tables

- [Regional statistics \(t_reg\)](#) , see:

Regional tourism statistics (t_reg_tour)

Number of bed-places in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00030)

Number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00031)

Nights spent by total (residents and non-residents) in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00032)

Nights spent by total (residents and non-residents) in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00033)

Nights spent by non-residents in collective tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00034)

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00035)

Database

- [Regional statistics \(reg\)](#) , see:

Regional tourism statistics (reg_tour)

Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism (reg_tour_occ)

Arrivals - NUTS 2 - annual data (tour_occ_arn2)

Nights spent - NUTS 2 - annual data (tour_occ_nin2)

Capacity of collective tourist accommodation: establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces (reg_tour_cap)

Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 3 - annual data (tour_cap_nuts3)

Dedicated section

- [Regional statistics](#)
- [Tourism](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Methodology for tourism statistics and tourism satellite accounts \(TSA\)](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Tourism: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Council Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism

External links

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) (Communication from the European Commission, October 2007)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)
- [World Tourism Organization](#)

See also

- [Tourism introduced](#)
- [Tourism statistics](#)
- [Tourism trends](#)

Tourism trends

Data from September 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

	Number of trips (1 000)			Breakdown of all trips by destination and duration (%)			
	All trips	Short trips (1-3 nights)	Long trips (4+ nights)	Short domestic trips (1-3 nights)	Long domestic trips (4+ nights)	Short outbound trips (1-3 nights)	Long outbound trips (4+ nights)
EU-27 (1)	1 054 843	580 138	474 706	49.8	26.5	5.2	18.5
Belgium	11 280	4 299	6 980	16.2	9.4	21.9	52.5
Bulgaria	5 573	3 115	2 458	52.8	34.9	3.1	9.2
Czech Republic	33 985	22 510	11 475	63.2	21.3	3.0	12.5
Denmark	28 931	21 278	7 652	67.9	10.6	5.7	15.9
Germany	214 999	107 976	107 023	44.5	21.7	5.8	28.1
Estonia	2 236	1 548	688	54.7	8.6	14.6	22.2
Ireland (2)	10 638	5 559	5 079	39.7	11.3	12.6	36.4
Greece (3)	12 103	5 608	6 494	45.1	48.1	1.3	7.6
Spain	121 484	80 590	40 895	64.0	28.1	2.3	5.6
France	203 609	105 493	98 116	49.5	39.6	2.3	8.6
Italy (3)	71 264	33 673	37 591	42.8	38.1	4.5	14.7
Cyprus	1 705	784	921	40.9	11.1	5.1	42.9
Latvia	4 187	3 277	909	70.3	7.4	8.0	14.4
Lithuania	3 423	2 209	1 214	52.0	11.3	12.5	24.1
Luxembourg	1 340	529	811	<1	<1	39.3	60.5
Hungary	19 272	13 513	5 759	62.1	18.1	8.0	11.8
Malta	422	240	182	45.5	5.2	11.3	38.0
Netherlands	30 269	11 299	18 970	26.7	21.5	10.7	41.1
Austria	16 393	7 542	8 851	31.2	19.1	14.8	34.9
Poland	30 828	16 287	14 541	50.2	35.8	2.6	11.3
Portugal	11 096	7 543	3 553	65.4	25.5	2.6	6.6
Romania	12 490	7 325	5 165	57.8	35.3	<1	6.1
Slovenia	4 249	2 460	1 789	34.3	10.2	23.6	31.9
Slovakia	6 855	2 999	3 856	34.0	26.2	9.7	30.0
Finland	37 090	28 760	8 330	68.9	15.2	8.6	7.3
Sweden	42 198	27 247	14 951	55.9	19.4	8.7	16.1
United Kingdom	116 925	56 475	60 451	42.7	19.4	5.6	32.3
Norway	17 318	9 846	7 473	43.6	17.6	13.2	25.5
Switzerland (3)	15 554	6 431	9 123	25.4	14.6	16.0	44.1
Croatia	7 039	3 858	3 181	39.9	31.5	14.9	13.7

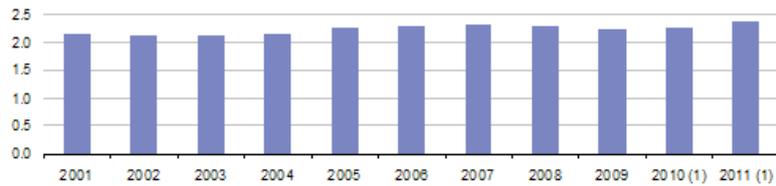
(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication, compiled using the sum/average of the latest available data for the EU Member States.
(2) 2009.
(3) 2010.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_dem_ttg)

Table 1: Holiday trips of residents (aged 15 years or more), 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttg)

	Hotels & similar establishments (units)		Other collective accommodation establishments (units)		Bed places in hotels & similar establishments (1 000)		Nights spent in hotels & similar establishments (1 000) (1)		Share of the population (aged 15+) taking part in tourism trips of at least 4 nights (%)	
	2006	2011 (2)	2006	2011 (3)	2006	2011 (4)	2006	2011 (5)	2006	2011 (6)
EU-27 (7)	201 168	202 380	221 382	270 603	11 541	12 585	1 524 989	1 637 326	54.9	51.9
Belgium	1 955	2 091	1 429	1 415	124	131	15 371	17 966	45.1	48.2
Bulgaria	1 348	1 862	496	459	212	242	16 118	17 454	..	6.5
Czech Republic	4 314	4 612	3 302	3 045	236	262	25 889	27 860	51.6	58.4
Denmark	473	519	603	600	71	87	10 647	11 872	62.5	30.2
Germany	36 201	35 579	18 596	17 585	1 631	1 749	208 176	240 782	80.7	67.3
Estonia	341	374	610	784	26	31	3 761	4 595	22.7	58.8
Ireland	4 296	3 451	4 805	4 466	148	152	26 812	..	..	..
Greece	9 111	9 648	333	18 244	693	784	56 708	69 855	43.8	35.9
Spain	18 304	19 262	17 895	25 135	1 615	1 838	267 028	286 598	44.6	40.4
France	18 361	17 219	10 647	11 297	1 258	1 252	197 420	202 320	68.1	63.6
Italy	33 768	33 890	100 945	119 793	2 087	2 251	248 255	261 518	49.1	47.4
Cyprus	753	683	141	141	89	83	14 341	14 088	86.5	86.3
Latvia	321	496	72	145	20	27	2 600	2 826	18.3	26.0
Lithuania	338	379	177	159	22	26	2 385	2 837	26.3	37.6
Luxembourg	277	263	242	290	14	16	1 361	903	49.7	69.9
Hungary	2 032	1 927	1 024	965	153	159	15 808	16 189	35.0	48.2
Malta	173	149	6	7	40	38	7 288	7 529	..	35.9
Netherlands	3 099	3 194	4 055	3 773	192	214	31 759	34 549	68.0	70.5
Austria	14 051	13 134	6 406	6 875	573	594	77 391	82 327	62.2	59.6
Poland	2 301	3 285	4 393	3 754	178	253	21 820	29 182	32.7	33.2
Portugal	2 028	2 019	296	327	264	289	37 566	39 440	27.3	22.4
Romania	4 125	4 612	585	391	226	249	18 098	17 367	17.5	27.7
Slovenia	358	648	349	349	31	45	6 147	6 185	60.2	58.9
Slovakia	922	1 297	1 121	1 242	58	75	7 054	7 020	..	48.1
Finland	923	830	458	479	118	122	15 014	16 367	57.3	59.1
Sweden	1 888	1 998	2 120	2 145	201	225	24 210	27 990	75.0	78.7
United Kingdom	39 107	38 939	40 276	46 738	1 256	1 411	166 961	169 451	60.7	58.2
Iceland	308	343	287	485	17	21	1 728	2 280	..	..
Liechtenstein	46	40	111	108	1	1	118	117	..	..
Norway	1 119	1 115	1 163	1 136	151	178	17 755	19 203	75.0	76.1
Switzerland	5 693	5 396	..	..	272	274	34 848	35 486	..	72.7
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 969	..	..
Croatia	762	857	881	1 332	163	155	20 693	20 467	..	31.0
FYR of Macedonia	..	186	..	218	..	14	..	903	..	..

(1) Nights spent by residents and non-residents.
(2) Ireland and Iceland, 2010.
(3) Ireland, Malta and Iceland, 2010.
(4) Ireland, 2010.
(5) Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom, monthly data was used to calculate the annual figure.
(6) Greece, Italy, Poland and Switzerland, 2010.
(7) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication (in *italics*), compiled using the sum/average of the latest available data for the EU Member States.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tin00039, tin00040, tin00041, tin00043, tour_occ_nim, tin00045 and pjanbroad)

Table 2: Tourism indicators, 2006 and 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tin00039), (tin00040), (tin00041), (tin00043), (tour_occ_nim), (tin00045) and (pjanbroad)



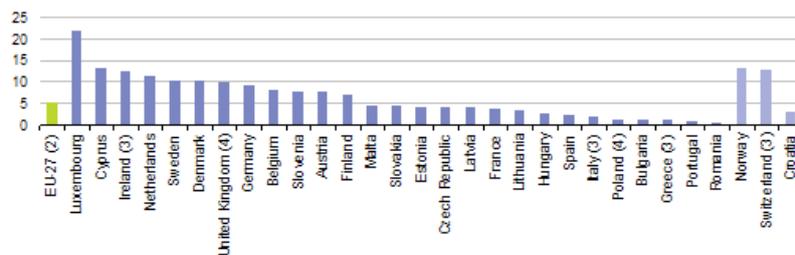
(1) Estimates calculated for the purpose of this publication, not including French data for other collective accommodation n.e.s.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat and tour_occ_nim)

Figure 1: Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, EU-27, 2001-2011(1 000 million nights spent by residents and non-residents) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) and (tour_occ_nim)

	Nights abroad	Share (%)
EU-27 (1)	2 263 239	100.0
Top 10 (2)	1 973 263	87.3
1 Germany	655 598	29.0
2 United Kingdom (3)	502 865	22.2
3 France	204 139	9.0
4 Netherlands	158 425	7.0
5 Italy (4)	102 576	4.6
6 Spain	89 955	4.0
7 Sweden	81 350	3.6
8 Belgium	75 984	3.4
9 Austria	55 396	2.4
10 Denmark	46 974	2.1

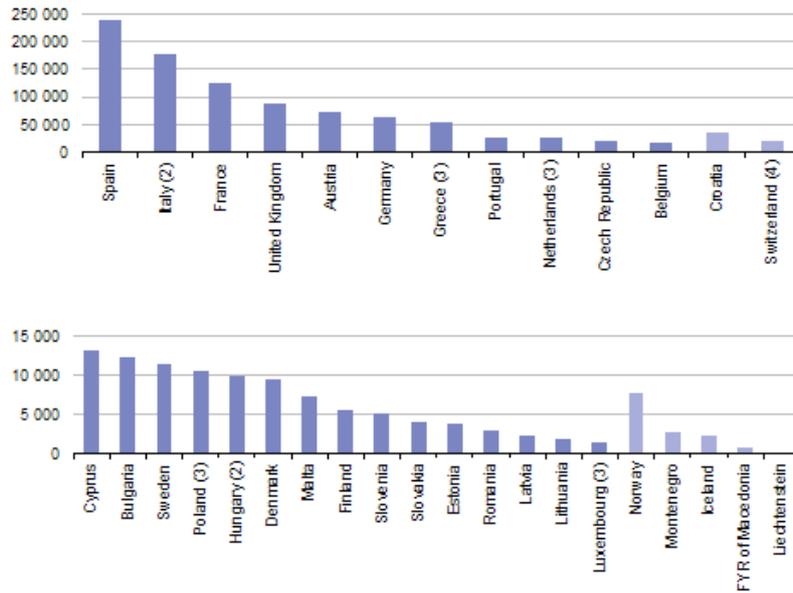
(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication, based on annual and quarterly data.
(2) Sum of the available information.
(3) Estimate based on quarterly data.
(4) 2010.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_dem_tnw and tour_dem_tnq)

Table 3: Top 10 Member States of origin for outbound holidays, 2011(1 000 nights spent abroad by residents of the country) - Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnw) and (tour_dem_tnq)



(1) The Czech Republic, France, Malta, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom, provisional.
(2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication, using the latest available data for the EU Member States.
(3) 2010.
(4) Estimate based on quarterly data.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_dem_tnw, tour_dem_tnq and pjanbroad)

Figure 2: Country of origin for outbound holidays, 2011 (1)(average nights spent abroad per inhabitant) - Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnw), (tour_dem_tnq) and pjanbroad



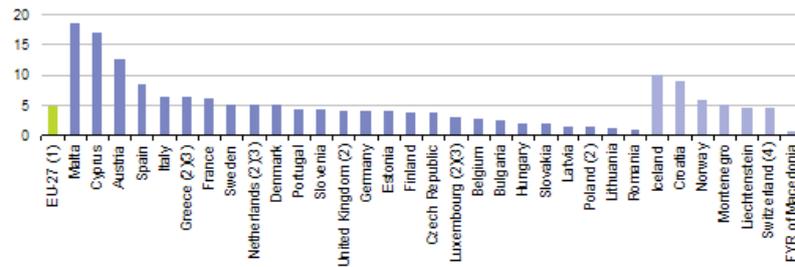
(1) Note the differences in the scales employed between the two parts of the figure; Ireland, not available
 (2) Provisional.
 (3) Estimate based on monthly data.
 (4) Includes only nights spent in hotels and similar establishments.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat and tour_occ_nim)

Figure 3: Tourism destinations - nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, 2011 (1)(1 000 nights spent in the country by non-residents) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) and (tour_occ_nim)

	Nights in country	Share (%)
EU-27 (2)	1 030 114	100.0
Top 10	894 633	86.8
1 Spain	239 371	23.2
2 Italy	178 005	17.3
3 France	122 963	11.9
4 United Kingdom	87 994	8.5
5 Austria	73 647	7.1
6 Germany	63 081	6.1
7 Greece (3)	54 444	5.3
8 Portugal	27 860	2.7
9 Netherlands (3)	27 843	2.7
10 Czech Republic	19 425	1.9

(1) Ireland, not available.
 (2) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication, based on annual and monthly data.
 (3) Estimate based on monthly data.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat and tour_occ_nim)

Table 4: Top 10 tourism destinations - nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, 2011 (1)(1 000 nights spent in the country by non-residents) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat) and (tour_occ_nim)



(1) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication, based on annual and monthly data; Ireland, not available.
(2) Estimate based on monthly data.
(3) Provisional.
(4) Includes only nights spent in hotels and similar establishments.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_nim and tps00001)

Figure 4: Tourism intensity, 2011(nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective tourist accommodation per inhabitant) - Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat), (tour_occ_nim) and (tps00001)

	Receipts				Expenditure			
	(EUR million)			Relative to GDP, 2011 (%)	(EUR million)			Relative to GDP, 2011 (%)
	2001	2006	2011		2001	2006	2011	
EU-27 (1)	.	71 770	85 016	0.7	87 933	89 578	0.7	
Belgium	.	8 199	8 127	2.2	12 372	16 055	4.3	
Bulgaria	1 088	2 064	2 852	7.4	512	1 174	2.5	
Czech Republic	3 468	4 690	5 484	3.5	1 550	2 194	2.1	
Denmark	4 482	4 434	4 442	1.9	5 435	5 968	3.0	
Germany	20 164	26 124	27 903	1.1	57 985	58 895	2.3	
Estonia	569	811	897	5.6	214	464	3.5	
Ireland	3 144	4 258	3 336	2.1	3 494	5 446	3.5	
Greece	10 246	11 357	10 505	5.0	4 663	2 383	1.1	
Spain	34 222	40 715	43 026	4.0	7 296	13 266	1.2	
France	33 679	36 912	38 682	1.9	20 055	25 965	1.5	
Italy	28 959	30 335	30 878	2.0	16 539	18 366	1.3	
Cyprus	2 240	1 882	1 809	10.2	478	768	4.9	
Latvia	134	384	551	2.7	250	563	2.7	
Lithuania	428	824	966	3.1	244	722	1.9	
Luxembourg	2 138	2 891	3 258	7.6	1 637	2 493	6.4	
Hungary	4 204	3 393	4 028	4.0	1 624	1 503	1.8	
Malta	628	607	909	14.0	202	253	3.6	
Netherlands	7 505	9 037	10 378	1.7	13 417	13 560	2.4	
Austria	11 046	13 255	14 267	4.7	7 366	7 641	2.5	
Poland	5 190	5 752	7 647	2.1	3 904	5 751	1.6	
Portugal	6 125	6 672	8 146	4.8	2 363	2 658	1.7	
Romania	404	1 032	1 019	0.7	501	1 032	1.0	
Slovenia	1 102	1 555	1 945	5.4	600	772	2.3	
Slovakia	1 051	1 208	1 803	2.6	658	842	2.3	
Finland	1 609	1 891	2 768	1.5	2 070	2 723	1.8	
Sweden	4 771	7 251	9 967	2.6	7 736	9 167	2.9	
United Kingdom	21 082	27 581	25 792	1.5	42 414	50 300	2.1	
Iceland	259	381	504	5.0	415	857	5.2	
Norway (2)	2 157	2 866	2 909	1.1	4 787	9 197	3.3	
Switzerland (3)	.	8 611	11 307	2.7	7 347	8 422	2.0	
Croatia	.	6 264	6 590	14.7	.	584	632	1.4
Turkey (3)	9 033	13 422	15 695	2.9	1 941	2 185	0.7	
Japan (3)	3 697	6 750	9 967	0.2	29 598	21 424	0.5	
United States (3)	102 638	88 625	101 717	0.9	71 113	62 486	0.6	

(1) Extra EU-27 flows.
(2) 2009 instead of 2011.
(3) 2010 instead of 2011.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_its_deth, bop_its_det and nama_gdp_c)

Table 5: Travel receipts and expenditure in balance of payments, 2001-2011 - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_deth), (bop_its_det) and (nama_gdp_c)

This article provides information on recent statistics in relation to [tourism](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . Tourism plays an important role in the EU because of its economic and employment potential, as well as its social and environmental implications. Tourism statistics are not only used to monitor the EU's tourism policies but also its regional and [sustainable development](#) policies.

The role played by tourism, for both businesses and citizens, has grown considerably in recent decades. According to estimates from the [European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry](#) , tourism accounts for more than 5% of the EU-27's [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) . The tourist accommodation sector employs 2.4 million people in the EU-27, and total [employment](#) within the whole of the EU-27's tourism industry is estimated to be between 12 million and 14 million people (according to preliminary estimates from [tourism satellite accounts](#)) .

Main statistical findings

Tourism volume – demand and supply

Residents (aged 15 and above) from within the EU-27 made 1055 million holiday trips in 2011. **Short trips** (of one to three nights) accounted for slightly more than half (55.0%) of the total trips made (see Table 1), while approximately three quarters (76.3%) of all trips made were to domestic destinations, with the remainder abroad.

In some EU Member States, over half the total number of holidays trips were to destinations abroad; this was the case for Luxembourg, Belgium, Slovenia and the Netherlands. However, less than 10% of holiday trips taken by residents of Romania, Spain, Greece and Portugal were abroad. These figures appear to be influenced by both the size of the Member State and its geographical location (smaller and more northerly countries tended to report a higher propensity for their residents to take holidays abroad).

It is estimated that some 51.9% of the EU-27's population took part in tourism in 2011, in other words made at least one **trip of at least four overnight stays** during the year. Again, large differences can be observed between the EU Member States, as this participation rate ranged from 6.4% in Bulgaria to 90.3% in Cyprus (see Table 2).

From the supply perspective, it is estimated that just over 202000 **hotels and similar establishments** were active within the EU-27 in 2011; there were nearly 271000 **other collective tourist accommodation establishments** (such as campsites and holiday dwellings). Hotels and similar establishments provided almost 12.6 million **bed places**, of which nearly half (46.4%) were concentrated in three of the EU Member States namely, Italy (2.3 million bed places), Spain (1.8 million bed places) and Germany (1.7 million bed places). In 2011, resident and non-resident (foreign) tourists spent over 1600 million nights in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-27.

Over recent decades, the number of **tourism nights** spent in collective tourist accommodation has generally shown an upward trend (see Figure 1). The start of the period for analysis in Figure 1 is characterised by a relatively low number, in part due to a decline in travel after the 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. There were also short-term downturns in the number of tourism nights spent in collective tourist accommodation in 2008 and 2009 as a result of the financial and economic crisis: the number of tourism nights in the EU-27 fell by 0.6% in 2008 and by a further 2.8% in 2009. In 2010, however, the number of tourism nights spent in collective tourist accommodation increased by 0.8%. This positive development continued, with growth accelerating to 5.0% in 2011, resulting in 2364 million nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (see Figure 1).

Top holidaymakers travelling abroad

EU-27 residents spent 2263 million nights abroad on holiday (personal travel only) in 2011 (see Table 3). German residents spent 656 million nights during holiday trips outside of Germany in 2011, while residents of the United Kingdom spent 502.9 million nights abroad; residents from these two Member States accounted for more than half (51.2%) of the total number of nights spent abroad by EU-27 residents on holiday.

When taking into account a country's size in terms of its population, Luxembourg was the Member State whose residents spent the most nights abroad per inhabitant (an average of 22.0 nights per annum on holiday in 2011), followed by Cyprus (13.3), Ireland (12.5, data for 2010) and the Netherlands (11.5). At the other end of the spectrum, residents of Romania, Portugal, Greece (data for 2010), Bulgaria, Poland and Italy (2010) spent, on average, less than two nights abroad on holiday in 2011 (see Figure 2).

Top destinations

In 2011, Spain was the most common tourism destination in the EU for non-residents (people coming from abroad), with 239.4 million nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, or almost a quarter (23.2%) of the EU-27 total. Across the EU, the top three most popular destinations for non-residents were Spain, Italy (178.0 million nights) and France (123.0 million nights), which together accounted for 52.5% of the total nights spent by non-residents in the EU-27. The least common destinations were Luxembourg, Lithuania and Latvia; the effect of the size of these Member States should be considered when interpreting these values (see Figure 3 and Table 4).

The number of nights spent (by residents and non-residents) can be put into perspective by making a comparison with the size of each country in population terms, providing an indicator of [tourism intensity](#). In 2011, using this measure, the Mediterranean island destinations of Malta and Cyprus, as well as the alpine and city trip destination of Austria were the most popular tourist destinations in the EU-27 (see Figure 4).

Economic aspects of international travel

The economic importance of international tourism can be measured by looking at the ratio of international travel receipts relative to GDP; these data are from balance of payments statistics and include business travel, as well as travel for pleasure. In 2011, the ratio of travel receipts to GDP was highest in Malta (14.0%) and Cyprus (10.2%), confirming the importance of tourism to these island nations (see Table 5); an even higher ratio was observed in Croatia (14.7%). In absolute terms, the highest international travel receipts in 2011 were recorded in Spain (EUR43026 million) and France (EUR38682 million), followed by Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Germany recorded the highest level of expenditure on international travel, totalling EUR60596 million in 2011, followed by the United Kingdom (EUR36275 million) and France (EUR29922 million). When analysing this expenditure relative to the size of each country in population terms, Luxembourg's residents spent, on average, EUR5289 per inhabitant on travel abroad in 2011, far ahead of the second ranked country, Belgium (EUR1466 per inhabitant), which was followed by Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Cyprus.

Data sources and availability

Tourism, in a statistical context, refers to the activity of visitors taking a trip to a destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year. It can be for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal reasons other than to be employed by a resident person, [household](#) or [enterprise](#) in the place visited. Tourism statistics are currently limited to at least an overnight stay; as of 2014, outbound same-day visits will also be covered by official European statistics.

A system of tourism statistics was established in [Council Directive 95/57/EC](#) of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism. This legal basis requires EU Member States to provide a regular set of comparable tourism statistics. Amendments in 2004 and 2006 concerned the [enlargement of the EU](#) and recent changes in the world market for tourism. In July 2011 the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council of the European Union](#) adopted a new [Regulation 692/2011](#) concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC; this came into force for the 2012 reference year.

Tourism statistics in the EU consist of two main components: on the one hand, statistics relating to capacity and occupancy in collective tourist accommodation; on the other, statistics relating to tourism demand. In most Member States, the former are collected via surveys filled in by accommodation establishments, while the latter are mainly collected via traveller surveys at border crossings or through household surveys.

Statistics on the capacity of collective tourist accommodation include the number of establishments, the number of bedrooms and the number of bed places. These statistics are available by establishment type or by region and are compiled annually.

Statistics on the occupancy of collective tourist accommodation refer to the number of arrivals (at accommodation establishments) and the number of [nights spent](#) by residents and non-residents, separated into establishment type or region; annual and monthly statistical series are available. In addition, statistics on the use of bed places ([occupancy rates](#)) are compiled.

Statistics on tourism demand refer to tourist participation, in other words, the number of people who made at least one trip of at least four overnight stays during the reference period. There are statistics in relation to the number of tourism trips made (and the number of nights spent on those trips), separated by:

- destination country;

- departure month;
- length of stay;
- type of organisation for the trip;
- transport mode;
- accommodation type;
- expenditure.

The data may also be analysed by socio-demographic explanatory variables, such as age and sex; these statistics are collected on a quarterly and an annual basis.

Data from a range of other official sources may be used to study tourism. These statistics include:

- data on employment in the tourism accommodation sector from the [Labour force survey \(LFS\)](#) , analysed by working time (full/part-time), working status, age, level of education, sex, permanency and seniority of work with the same employer (annual and quarterly data);
- data on personal travel receipts and expenditure from the [balance of payments](#) ;
- [transport statistics](#) (for example, air passenger transport);
- [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#) may be used to provide additional information on tourism flows and on the economic performance of certain tourism-related sectors.

Context

The EU is a major tourist destination, with six Member States among the world's top ten destinations for holidaymakers. Tourism has the potential to contribute towards employment and economic growth, as well as to development in rural, peripheral or less-developed areas. These characteristics drive the demand for reliable and harmonised statistics within this field, as well as within the wider context of regional policy and sustainable development policy areas.

Tourism can play a significant role in the development of European regions. Infrastructure created for tourism purposes contributes to local development, while jobs that are created or maintained can help counteract industrial or rural decline. Sustainable tourism involves the preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage, ranging from the arts to local gastronomy or the preservation of [biodiversity](#) .

In 2006, the [European Commission](#) adopted a Communication titled '[A renewed EU tourism policy: towards a stronger partnership for European tourism](#) ' (COM(2006) 134 final). It addressed a range of challenges that will shape tourism in the coming years, including Europe's ageing population, growing external competition, consumer demand for more specialised tourism, and the need to develop more sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism practices. It argued that more competitive tourism supply and sustainable destinations would help raise tourist satisfaction and secure Europe's position as the world's leading tourist destination. It was followed in October 2007 by another Communication, titled '[Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism](#) ' (COM(2007) 621 final), which proposed actions in relation to the sustainable management of destinations, the integration of sustainability concerns by businesses, and the awareness of sustainability issues among tourists.

The [Lisbon Treaty](#) acknowledged the importance of tourism – outlining a specific competence for the EU in this field and allowing for decisions to be taken by a qualified majority. An article within the Treaty specifies that the EU 'shall complement the action of the Member States in the tourism sector, in particular by promoting the competitiveness of Union undertakings in that sector'. '[Europe, the world's No. 1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe](#) ' (COM(2010) 352 final) was adopted by the European Commission in June 2010. This Communication seeks to encourage a coordinated approach for initiatives linked to tourism and defined a new framework for actions to increase the competitiveness of tourism and its capacity for sustainable growth. It proposed a number of European or multinational initiatives – including a consolidation of the socio-economic knowledge base for tourism – aimed at achieving these objectives.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Recent Eurostat publications on tourism](#)

Main tables

- [Tourism \(t_tour\)](#)

Database

- [Tourism \(tour\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [Tourism statistics](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [Capacity of collective tourist accommodation; establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces \(ESMS metadata file - tour_cap_esms\)](#)
- [Tourism demand: domestic and outbound tourism \(excluding day-trips\) \(ESMS metadata file - tour_dem_esms\)](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Tourism trends: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism \(Communication from the European Commission, October 2007\)](#)
- [Methodology for tourism statistics and Tourism Satellite Accounts \(TSA\)](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Supporting European tourism](#)

See also

- [Tourism and sustainable development](#)
- [Tourism employment](#)
- [Tourism statistics at regional level](#)

Global transactions

Foreign direct investment statistics

Data from June 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article gives an overview of foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics for the European Union (EU) in relation to year-end stocks, annual flows and income. The analysis mainly covers the period 2008 to 2010, but provisional data on FDI flows for 2011 are also included; note that the latter are based on provisional quarterly figures that have been annualised for the purpose of this analysis.

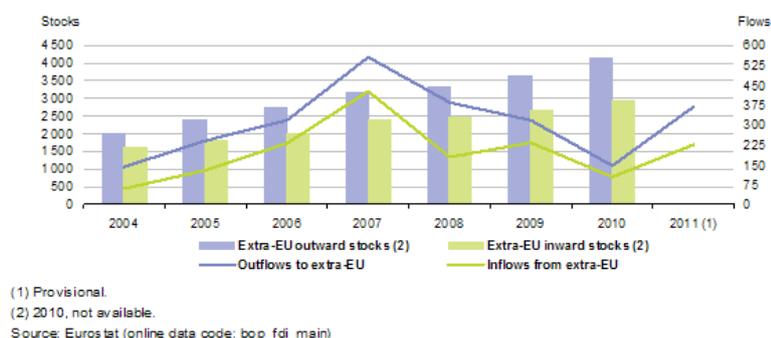


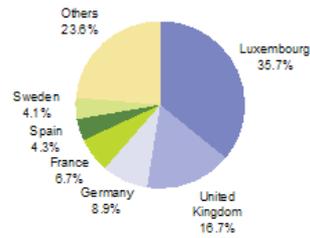
Figure 1: FDI flows and stocks, EU-27, 2004-2011 (EUR 1 000 million) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_main)

Main statistical findings

	Outward FDI flows				Share in 2010 (%)	Inward FDI flows				Share in 2010 (%)
	2008	2009	2010	2011		2008	2009	2010	2011	
Extra EU-27	383.5	316.5	145.6	369.9	100.0	177.7	233.6	103.9	225.3	100.0
Europe (non-EU, including EFTA), of which	100.3	91.0	37.8	.	26.0	46.9	64.9	29.0	.	27.9
Switzerland	32.5	43.1	0.9	31.8	0.6	12.6	27.0	8.9	34.3	8.6
Russia	28.0	8.4	7.9	-2.3	5.4	3.0	11.1	7.7	1.4	7.4
Croatia	2.4	2.5	-1.3	.	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-1.8	.	-1.7
Turkey	6.2	4.3	5.8	.	4.0	-0.3	1.5	0.8	.	0.8
Ukraine	5.0	2.7	4.5	.	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	.	0.3
Africa, of which	23.3	16.7	21.3	.	14.6	7.2	1.7	3.5	.	3.4
Egypt	10.8	-3.4	3.2	.	2.2	0.8	0.1	-0.2	.	-0.2
South Africa	3.2	8.6	7.1	.	4.9	2.4	0.5	1.1	.	1.1
North America, of which	132.9	85.9	19.9	.	13.7	54.1	105.3	68.8	.	66.2
Canada	6.4	3.7	-1.0	12.4	-0.7	19.1	12.9	23.9	6.8	23.0
United States	126.4	82.2	20.9	110.7	14.4	35.0	92.4	44.9	114.8	43.2
Central America, of which	6.6	72.7	-8.9	.	-6.1	-17.9	29.0	-39.9	.	-38.4
Mexico	7.0	4.6	10.1	.	6.9	0.9	2.9	2.0	.	1.9
South America, of which	20.2	9.2	25.9	.	17.8	12.3	1.0	9.2	.	8.9
Argentina	4.4	0.9	0.0	.	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	.	0.2
Brazil	8.9	10.6	21.5	27.9	14.8	10.3	1.1	7.2	4.7	6.9
Asia, of which	78.5	41.5	29.7	.	20.4	75.8	24.7	30.4	.	29.3
Arabian Gulf countries	19.7	6.6	4.6	.	3.2	51.1	11.7	5.7	.	5.5
China (excl. Hong Kong)	6.5	6.5	7.1	17.5	4.9	-0.4	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.7
Hong Kong	4.9	4.1	6.1	8.0	4.2	3.1	1.3	14.3	6.5	13.8
Japan	2.9	1.0	-2.2	3.6	-1.5	4.1	5.1	-5.1	5.4	-4.9
India	3.4	3.3	4.7	12.0	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.5
Singapore	25.9	4.7	10.6	.	7.3	5.8	2.7	8.7	.	8.4
Oceania, of which	19.4	-0.8	15.8	.	10.9	-0.2	4.6	-1.9	.	-1.8
Australia	18.6	-2.2	14.9	.	10.2	-0.2	4.2	-1.9	.	-1.8
Offshore financial centres	46.6	103.0	5.3	58.9	3.6	19.1	45.1	-7.8	15.8	-7.5

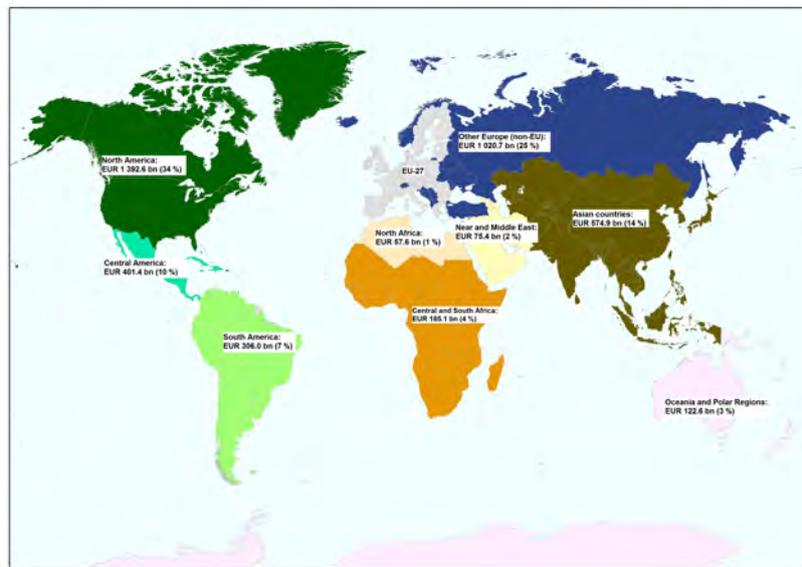
(1) Preliminary figures for 2011 are based on annualised quarterly data; the sum of continents does not always equal the extra-EU total because of non-allocated flows.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main)

Table 1: Foreign direct investment, EU-27, 2008-2011 (1) (EUR 1 000 million) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_main)



(1) 2011, provisional; Netherlands, only available for 2011.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main)

Figure 2: FDI outward flows, 2009 to 2011 average (1)(% of extra EU-27 outward flows) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_main)



Map 1: Outward stocks of FDI, EU-27, end 2010 Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_main)

	Outward				Inward			
	2008	2009	2010	Growth rate 2008-2010 (%)	2008	2009	2010	Growth rate 2008-2010 (%)
Extra EU-27	3 321.3	3 662.1	4 152.0	25.0	2 496.0	2 658.1	2 964.1	18.8
United States	1 079.2	1 130.9	1 195.0	10.7	1 005.4	1 060.1	1 201.4	19.5
Switzerland	463.3	513.5	562.8	21.5	303.5	331.0	365.4	20.4
Canada	141.9	160.4	197.4	39.1	112.7	125.4	143.1	26.9
Brazil	108.5	136.4	187.7	73.0	52.3	56.0	67.6	29.1
Singapore	90.7	99.4	122.3	34.8	41.1	50.4	67.3	63.9
Russia	89.1	96.5	120.0	34.7	30.0	39.0	42.0	40.2
Australia	76.3	78.8	112.9	48.0	21.7	30.0	29.6	36.4
Hong Kong	89.9	89.0	109.0	21.2	26.1	27.6	42.2	61.9
Japan	79.5	82.7	93.6	17.7	122.0	123.6	129.1	5.8
South Africa	54.9	77.6	92.2	67.8	7.0	6.1	7.4	5.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main)

Table 2: Top ten countries as extra EU-27 partners for FDI positions, EU-27, end 2008-2010 (EUR 1 000 million) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_main)

	Outward	Inward
Total	3662.1	2658.1
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	3.0	2.2
Mining and quarrying	233.6	59.2
Manufacturing	821.5	537.5
Food products, beverages and tobacco products	113.8	71.8
Textiles and wood activities	30.4	16.3
Petroleum, chemical, pharmaceutical products	319.8	216.2
Metal and machinery products	224.6	175.9
Vehicles and other transport equipment	58.0	18.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	56.0	17.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	4.4	2.5
Construction	16.7	8.9
Services	2087.1	1672.1
Trade: repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles	133.7	123.4
Transportation and storage	49.1	30.9
Accommodation and food service activities	22.2	13.1
Information and communication	108.7	76.7
Financial and insurance activities	1367.8	1054.8
Real estate activities	40.0	43.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	295.4	243.0
Other services	50.2	86.3
Activities not allocated	409.1	329.0
Other	30.6	29.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_pos_r2)

Table 3: Extra EU-27 FDI stocks by economic activity, EU-27, end 2009(EUR 1 000 million) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_pos_r2)

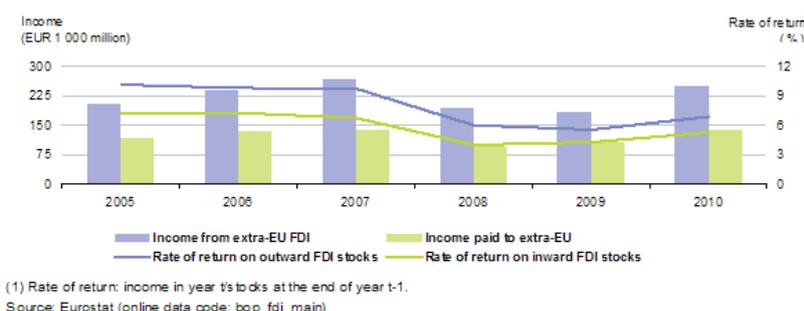


Figure 3: FDI income and rates of return, EU-27, 2005-2010 (1) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_main)

FDI flows experience recovery in 2011 after a downturn in 2008-2010

In 2011, EU-27 FDI flows showed signs of recovery following the recent financial and economic crisis. Outward flows of FDI increased for the first time in four years, rising by 154% when compared with 2010. At the same time, inward flows of FDI also more than doubled compared with the previous year — up 117%. Nevertheless, despite the large increases in EU-27 FDI flows in 2011, these gains only partially compensated the considerable declines that were recorded during the crisis (2008 to 2010). As a result, EU-27 FDI flows with the rest of the world still remained, in 2011, well below their record peaks of 2007 for both inward and outward flows.

In 2011, EU-27 investment vis-à-vis the rest of the world (extra-EU-27 flows) increased, which may reflect the start of a global economic recovery. FDI flows channelled through special purpose entities (SPE)¹⁶⁵ played a significant role (as in previous years) when analysing the results for 2011.

In 2009, EU-27 FDI outflows dropped by 17%, mainly due to a decrease of 'other capital'. This pattern continued and strengthened in 2010, as outflows fell by a further 54%, as a result of a sharp drop in equity capital invested outside the EU-27.

Following a slight recovery in 2009, EU-27 inward flows declined sharply in 2010, falling by 56% compared with the year before, mirroring the losses that were recorded for outflows (see Figure 1). Equity and other capital both contributed to the negative development in 2010, while reinvested earnings continued to follow a positive trend (a pattern that has been observed since 2008).

¹⁶⁵Special Purpose Entities are mainly financial holding companies, foreign-owned, and principally engaged in cross-border financial transactions, with little or no activity in the Member State of residence.

The rate of return on FDI stocks for both EU-27 outward and inward investment rose in 2010 when compared with the previous year, but remained well below the record levels of 2007 (see Figure 3).

During the period 2008 to 2010, EU-27 FDI flows were largely affected by the global financial and economic crisis. In 2010, both outward and inward flows of FDI halved when compared with the previous year. As in 2009, the decline in EU-27 investment abroad was mainly due to a sharp drop in transactions with the EU-27's main partners — the United States (down 75% to EUR 20.9 billion) and Switzerland (down to EUR 0.9 billion — for the purpose of this article a billion is defined as a thousand million). In 2010, outward flows of FDI to offshore financial centres (OFC) also fell sharply to EUR 5.3 billion, in part due to disinvestment in central America, where some OFCs are located.

The same three partners (the United States, Switzerland and OFCs) also played a prominent role when analysing the development of inward FDI flows into the EU-27 in 2010. Flows from the United States and Switzerland declined by 51% and 67% respectively, while OFCs recorded a disinvestment of EUR 7.8 billion. SPEs played an important role in all of these developments.

On the other hand, there was some evidence of new partners gaining in importance for EU-27 investment. For example, EU-27 FDI outflows to Brazil tripled from 2008 to 2011 and in 2010, Brazil became the main destination for EU-27 outflows of FDI, ahead of the United States (see Table 1).

Provisional figures for 2011 show signs of a recovery in EU-27 outflows to all of the EU's main partners, aside from Russia, where the EU-27 recorded a disinvestment of EUR 2.3 billion. EU-27 FDI with the United States, Switzerland and OFCs grew substantially, to account for 54% of total outflows to the rest of the world in 2011 and for 73% of total inflows.

Outward FDI to Canada dropped into disinvestment in 2010, but recovered in 2011 when investment of EUR 12.4 billion was recorded. In 2010, Canada was the second largest investor in the EU-27 (EUR 23.9 billion), but this figure was down to EUR 6.8 billion in 2011.

EU-27 investment flows with economies in south east Asia were less affected by the financial and economic crisis. There were indications of a recovery in investment levels in 2010, except for Japan, where the EU-27 recorded disinvestment in both directions (inward and outward FDI). Preliminary results for 2011 show that levels of EU-27 FDI rose further, with China (EUR 17.5 billion) and India (EUR 12.0 billion) being the main destinations for outward FDI, and Hong Kong (EUR 6.5 billion) and Japan (EUR 5.4 billion) being the main sources of inward FDI.

In 2010, Australia attracted 10% (EUR 14.9 billion) of the EU-27's total investment abroad, but withdrew (disinvestment) some EUR 1.9 billion of FDI from the EU-27, reversing the pattern of bilateral FDI relations that had been recorded in 2009.

EU-27 outward FDI

FDI flows can vary considerably from one year to another, as they are often influenced by large mergers and acquisitions. Luxembourg reported a large share (36%) of EU-27 FDI outward flows (when averaged over a three-year period from 2009 to 2011), largely as a result of the importance of special purpose entities (some 85% of Luxembourg's total direct investment). SPEs also played an important role in some other EU Member States, especially the Netherlands and Hungary; note that the data for these two countries exclude SPEs.

Luxembourg's outgoing FDI halved in 2010 compared with 2009, though Luxembourg remained the leading EU investor in non-member countries. Bermuda, the United States and Switzerland were the three top destinations for FDI from Luxembourg, showing the importance of the financial sector for this country.

The United Kingdom recorded a sharp drop in its investment in non-member countries. In 2010, there was even disinvestment for a number of its traditional partners like the United States and Canada, though its investment levels increased in south east Asia, Australia and Brazil.

EU-27 FDI stocks with moderate growth in 2010

EU-27 outward and inward FDI stocks (or positions) grew steadily in 2010: outward stocks rose by 13% and inward stocks by 12%, compared with gains of 10% and 6% respectively in 2009.

North America continues to hold the biggest share of outward stocks of FDI among non-member countries

At the end of 2010, North America had the biggest share (34%) of outward FDI stocks from the EU-27. The United States accounted for some 28% (EUR 1195.0 billion) of the total, although there was some evidence of a slowdown in the pace of growth of outward FDI stocks from the EU-27 (up 5.7% during the year to the end of 2010). The main holders of outward stocks of FDI in the United States were the United Kingdom (18% of the EU-27 total), France (14%) and Germany (14%).

Switzerland was the second most important destination for outward stocks of EU-27 FDI in 2010, accounting for 14% of the total; the main area of activity was the financial and insurance activities sector. Canada was the third largest destination for outward stocks of EU-27 FDI, with a 4.8% share of the total.

EU-27 stocks of FDI in Brazil grew by 73% during the period from 2008 to 2010, underlining the growing activity of EU-27 investors in this country.

In Asia, the most important destinations for outward stocks of EU-27 FDI were Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, together accounting for half of the EU-27's positions in Asia in 2010. The relative importance of China as a destination for EU-27 FDI has grown steadily over recent years, and outward FDI stocks reached EUR 75.1 billion by the end of 2010, which was higher than in South Korea, India and Indonesia (the next largest partners).

In Africa, the main destinations for outward stocks of EU-27 FDI were South Africa (EUR 92.2 billion), Nigeria (EUR 34.5 billion) and Egypt (EUR 24.4 billion). EU-27 stocks in South Africa grew by 19% to the end of 2010, and South Africa remained among the top ten partners for outward stocks of EU-27 FDI (see Table 2).

The United States was the main holder of inward FDI stocks in the EU-27

At the end of 2010, the United States accounted for 41% (EUR 1201.4 billion) of the EU-27's inward stocks of FDI from the rest of the world. The United States thus consolidated its position as the major holder of FDI stocks in the EU-27, having invested mostly in financial and insurance activities and manufacturing (one third of the latter being in metal and machinery manufacturing).

Switzerland was the second largest holder of inward FDI stocks in the EU-27 with EUR 365.4 billion in 2010 — this was 10% more than in 2009.

Other countries with significant shares of inward FDI stocks in the EU-27 included Canada, Japan, Brazil, Singapore, Hong Kong and Russia. Canada and Japan held 14% and 4% more FDI stocks respectively in 2010 compared with the previous year. In 2010, the highest annual growth among these partners was achieved by Hong Kong (51%), followed by Singapore (34%) and Brazil (21%).

Continued activity dominance for the services sector

The sectoral structure of EU-27 FDI stocks (analysed according to the [NACE Rev. 2](#) classification) remained more or less unchanged in 2009. The EU-27 had a positive FDI balance vis-à-vis the rest of the world for all major sectors.

Services made by far the largest contribution to both outward (57%) and inward (63%) stocks of extra-EU-27 FDI by the end of 2009, and this sector's respective shares were slightly greater than at the end of 2008; this is in keeping with the relative weight of services within the whole economy and also its gradually increasing share of total economic activity. Almost two thirds of EU-27 outward and inward stocks of services FDI were held in financial and insurance activities at the end of 2009, and the relative weight of this economic activity grew

substantially when compared with 2008. Almost all services subsectors contributed to the positive development, except for distributive trades (including repair of motor vehicles) and information and communication, where both outward and inward stocks of EU-27 FDI decreased.

EU-27 FDI stocks in manufacturing declined in 2009 both outward (-4%) and inward (-5%), reducing the importance of these activities to around 20% of total stocks. FDI stocks in construction shrank by almost a quarter during the year to the end of 2009, to record the largest annual fall among the main economic activities shown in Table 3.

EU net income recovers in 2010

Following successive declines in 2008 and 2009, the EU-27's net income from FDI recovered somewhat in 2010, as rates of return¹⁶⁶ on FDI stocks rose to 6.9% for outward FDI and 5.2% for inward FDI.

EU-27 investment income grew by 36%, almost fully cancelling out the reductions that were recorded during the previous two years. The income paid to non-member countries increased to EUR 139.5 billion, exceeding the record level of 2007. The resulting net income from the rest of the world amounted to EUR 111.6 billion — which was 43% more than in 2009. The EU-27's income balance for FDI in 2010 was equal to 0.91% of GDP, compared with 0.61% in 2009.

Data sources and availability

Foreign direct investment statistics in the EU are collected in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment.

The methodological framework used is that of the [OECD benchmark definition of foreign direct investment - third edition](#), which provides a detailed operational definition that is fully consistent with the [IMF's](#) balance of payments manual (fifth edition).

This article is based on FDI data that were available in Eurostat's database at the beginning of June 2012. The series in the database cover the period from 1992-2010, analysed by partner, activity and type of investment (equity capital, loans and reinvested earnings). More aggregated FDI figures that are presented in this article for 2011 are provisional results based on annualised quarterly balance of payments data.

EU-27 aggregates include special purpose entities (SPEs), which are a particular class of enterprises (often empty shells or holding companies) not included in all countries' national statistics. Consequently, EU-27 aggregates are not simply the sum of national figures.

Context

In a world of increasing globalisation, where political, economic and technological barriers are rapidly disappearing, the ability of a country to participate in global activity is an important indicator of its performance and competitiveness. In order to remain competitive, modern-day business relationships extend well beyond the traditional foreign exchange of goods and services, as witnessed by the increasing reliance of enterprises on mergers, partnerships, joint ventures, licensing agreements, and other forms of business cooperation.

FDI may be seen as an alternative economic strategy, adopted by those enterprises that invest to establish a new plant/office, or alternatively, purchase existing assets of a foreign enterprise. These enterprises seek to complement or substitute external trade, by producing (and often selling) goods and services in countries other than where the enterprise was first established.

There are two kinds of FDI: namely, the creation of productive assets by foreigners, or the purchase of existing assets by foreigners (for example, through acquisitions, mergers, takeovers). FDI differs from portfolio

¹⁶⁶The FDI rate of return is measured here as (FDI income of year t) / (stock of FDI at the end of year t-1).

investments because it is made with the purpose of having control, or an effective voice, in the management of the enterprise concerned and a lasting interest in the enterprise. Direct investment not only includes the initial acquisition of equity capital, but also subsequent capital transactions between the foreign investor and domestic and affiliated enterprises.

Conventional trade is less important for services than for goods. While trade in services has been growing, the share of services in total [intra-EU](#) trade has changed little during the last decade. However, FDI is expanding more rapidly for services than for goods, and is increasing at a more rapid pace than conventional trade in services. As a result, the share of services in total FDI flows and positions has increased substantially, as the service sector has become increasingly international.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [OECD benchmark definition of foreign direct investment - third edition](#)

Main tables

- [Balance of payments - international transactions \(t_bop\)](#) , see:

European Union direct investments (t_bop_fdi)

Database

- [Balance of payments - international transactions \(bop\)](#) , see:

European Union direct investments (bop_fdi)

Methodology / Metadata

- [European Union direct investments](#) (ESMS metadata file - bop_fdi_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Foreign direct investment: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Balance of payments and international investment position manual \(BPM6\)](#)

External links

- [OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment](#)
- [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD\) - FDI Statistics](#)

See also

- [Africa-EU - economic indicators, trade and investment](#)
- [Balance of payment statistics](#)
- [Foreign affiliates statistics - FATS](#)
- [Global value chains - international sourcing to China and India](#)
- [Latin America-EU - economic indicators, trade and investment](#)

Notes

International trade in services

Data from August 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

	Credits			Debits			Net	
	2006	2011	2010-11 growth rate (%)	2006	2011	2010-11 growth rate (%)	2006	2011
EU-27	452.4	579.5	7.5	381.4	470.4	3.7	71.0	109.1
Euro area	-	550.1	6.0	-	489.0	3.4	-	61.1
Belgium	47.4	67.0	1.9	42.4	64.0	7.9	5.0	2.9
Bulgaria	4.2	5.4	4.7	3.3	3.1	-0.9	0.9	2.3
Czech Republic	11.3	16.6	5.1	9.5	13.9	8.4	1.7	2.7
Denmark	41.6	47.3	3.6	36.0	41.1	4.9	5.6	6.2
Germany	149.5	190.4	6.2	178.3	212.0	6.5	-28.8	-21.6
Estonia	2.9	3.9	15.0	2.0	2.7	27.1	0.9	1.3
Ireland	57.1	79.1	7.1	63.9	82.3	1.7	-6.8	-3.2
Greece	28.4	28.6	0.5	13.0	14.0	-8.2	15.3	14.6
Spain	84.8	102.0	9.1	62.5	68.0	3.5	22.2	34.0
France	102.5	120.7	9.9	90.2	103.8	3.9	12.3	16.9
Italy	78.7	76.8	2.9	80.0	83.6	0.0	-1.3	-6.9
Cyprus	5.7	6.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.1	3.4	3.7
Latvia	2.1	3.2	14.9	1.6	1.9	11.4	0.5	1.3
Lithuania	2.9	3.8	20.7	2.0	2.7	23.8	0.9	1.1
Luxembourg	40.4	52.5	4.3	23.8	29.5	6.8	16.6	23.0
Hungary	10.9	15.6	6.3	9.5	12.4	5.2	1.4	3.2
Malta	2.1	3.3	5.3	1.4	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.3
Netherlands	77.0	76.9	-13.7	69.2	67.3	-16.1	7.8	9.6
Austria	36.4	44.4	8.0	26.7	30.4	8.5	9.7	14.0
Poland	16.4	26.6	7.5	15.8	22.2	-0.7	0.6	4.3
Portugal	14.7	19.2	9.0	9.6	11.4	5.0	5.0	7.7
Romania	5.5	7.4	11.0	5.5	7.0	-2.6	0.0	0.4
Slovenia	3.6	4.8	4.0	2.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.4
Slovakia	4.3	4.8	8.0	3.8	5.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.4
Finland	13.9	19.1	-9.0	14.8	18.2	-12.9	-0.9	0.9
Sweden	39.5	54.2	8.4	31.4	39.5	8.2	8.1	14.7
United Kingdom	188.2	205.0	8.7	139.7	128.4	2.0	48.5	76.6
Iceland	1.5	2.1	10.8	2.0	1.8	11.8	-0.6	0.2
Norway (2)	26.5	27.7	.	25.4	26.5	.	1.1	1.2
Switzerland (3)	43.7	63.0	.	18.7	26.1	.	25.0	36.8
Croatia	8.4	9.1	6.8	0.8	2.6	-1.4	7.6	6.5
Turkey (3)	20.4	26.0	.	9.5	14.9	.	10.8	11.1
Japan (3)	93.5	106.7	.	108.1	118.8	.	-14.5	-12.2
United States (3)	332.7	412.0	.	269.3	304.7	.	63.4	107.4

(1) EU-27, extra EU-27 flows; euro area, extra EA-17 flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.
(2) Data for 2009 instead of 2011.
(3) Data for 2010 instead of 2011.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det)

Table 1: Trade in services, 2006 and 2011 (1)(EUR1000 million) - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)

	Credits		Debits		Net
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 credits (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 debits (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)
EU-27 (1)	579.5	100.0	470.4	100.0	109.1
Belgium	21.8	3.8	16.8	3.6	5.0
Bulgaria	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.6
Czech Republic	4.2	0.7	4.7	1.0	-0.5
Denmark	25.6	4.4	18.9	4.0	6.7
Germany (2)	86.7	16.1	86.3	19.0	0.4
Estonia	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7
Ireland	32.3	5.6	40.4	8.6	-8.0
Greece	13.7	2.4	5.9	1.2	7.8
Spain	31.7	5.5	22.3	4.7	9.4
France	61.5	10.6	52.1	11.1	9.4
Italy	34.3	5.9	33.7	7.2	0.5
Cyprus	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.8
Latvia	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.9
Lithuania	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.4
Luxembourg	15.4	2.7	10.4	2.2	5.0
Hungary	4.9	0.8	3.5	0.8	1.4
Malta (2)	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	33.5	5.8	28.5	6.1	5.0
Austria	10.8	1.9	7.9	1.7	2.9
Poland	8.0	1.4	4.9	1.0	3.1
Portugal	5.5	0.9	3.4	0.7	2.1
Romania	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.2
Slovenia	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.1
Slovakia	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Finland	12.0	2.1	6.8	1.5	5.2
Sweden	25.4	4.4	15.6	3.3	9.9
United Kingdom (2)	114.2	21.2	61.5	13.6	52.7

(1) Data for the EU institutions are included in the aggregate information presented for the EU-27.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det)

Table 2: Contribution to extra EU-27 trade in services, 2011 - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)

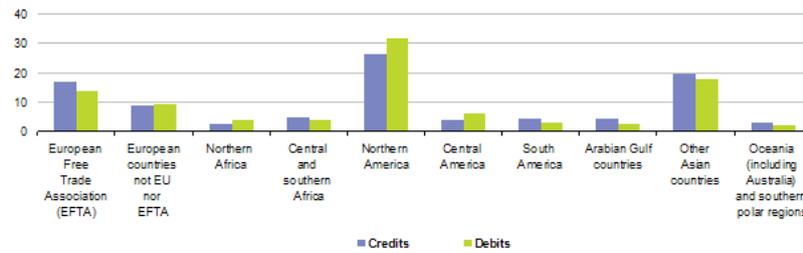
	Credits		Debits		Net
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 credits (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 debits (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)
EU-27 (1)	728.7	100.0	663.3	100.0	65.4
Belgium	45.2	6.2	47.2	7.1	-2.1
Bulgaria	3.6	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.7
Czech Republic	12.4	1.7	9.2	1.4	3.2
Denmark	21.6	3.0	22.2	3.3	-0.5
Germany (2)	92.7	13.5	112.7	17.7	-20.0
Estonia	2.8	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.6
Ireland	46.7	6.4	41.9	6.3	4.8
Greece	15.0	2.1	8.1	1.2	6.8
Spain	70.3	9.6	45.7	6.9	24.6
France	59.3	8.1	51.7	7.8	7.6
Italy	42.5	5.8	49.9	7.5	-7.4
Cyprus	3.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.9
Latvia	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4
Lithuania	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.7
Luxembourg	37.1	5.1	19.1	2.9	18.0
Hungary	10.7	1.5	8.8	1.3	1.9
Malta (2)	2.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2
Netherlands	43.4	6.0	38.8	5.9	4.5
Austria	33.6	4.6	22.5	3.4	11.1
Poland	18.6	2.6	17.4	2.6	1.3
Portugal	13.7	1.9	8.0	1.2	5.7
Romania	5.4	0.7	5.3	0.8	0.1
Slovenia	3.5	0.5	2.1	0.3	1.3
Slovakia	3.6	0.5	4.3	0.7	-0.8
Finland	7.1	1.0	11.3	1.7	-4.2
Sweden	28.8	4.0	24.0	3.6	4.8
United Kingdom (2)	74.5	10.8	64.3	10.1	10.2

(1) Data for the EU institutions are included in the aggregate information presented for the EU-27.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det)

Table 3: Contribution to intra EU-27 trade in services, 2011 - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det)

Figure 1: Trade in services, EU-27, 2010(% share of extra EU-27 transactions) - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Extra-EU	42.0	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.9	44.3
European Free Trade Association	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	.
Switzerland	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
European countries not EU nor EFTA	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	.
Central and eastern Europe	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	.
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	.
Russia	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
Africa	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	.
America	16.4	15.7	15.3	15.2	15.2	.
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
United States	12.4	11.7	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.5
Brazil	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Asia	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.1	.
China (excl. Hong Kong)	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Hong Kong	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
India	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Japan	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Oceania (including Australia) and southern polar regions	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	.
OECD countries	80.9	79.9	78.9	78.8	78.6	.
North American Free Trade Association member countries	13.8	13.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	.
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	.
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories of the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou agreement)	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	.
Association of South-East Asian Nations	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	.
Southern Common Market	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tec00080)

Table 4: EU-27 credits for services, 2006-2011(%) - Source: Eurostat (tec00080)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Extra-EU	39.9	39.9	41.2	40.9	41.6	41.5
European Free Trade Association	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	.
Switzerland	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
European countries not EU nor EFTA	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	.
Central and eastern Europe	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	.
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	.
Russia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	.
America	17.0	16.3	16.5	16.9	16.7	.
Canada	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
United States	13.0	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.2	11.9
Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Asia	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.5	9.1	.
China (excl. Hong Kong)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Hong Kong	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
India	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Japan	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Oceania (including Australia) and southern polar regions	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	.
OECD countries	81.2	81.1	79.6	79.8	79.8	.
North American Free Trade Association member countries	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.3	.
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	.
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories of the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou agreement)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	.
Association of South-East Asian Nations	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	.
Southern Common Market	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	.

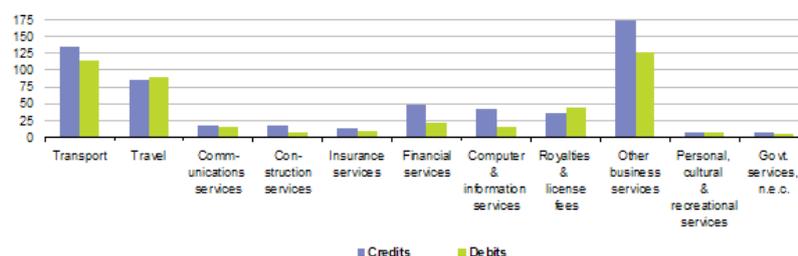
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tec00081)

Table 5: EU-27 debits for services, 2006-2011(%) - Source: Eurostat (tec00081)

Partner	2006			2010			2011		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
Total	452.4	381.4	71.0	539.0	453.6	85.4	579.5	470.4	109.1
United States	133.3	124.7	8.6	128.8	132.6	-3.9	137.4	135.3	2.0
EFTA	71.5	49.8	21.8	89.9	63.3	26.6	.	.	.
Japan	19.3	13.6	5.6	19.6	14.9	4.6	20.4	15.3	5.1
Russia	14.8	10.7	4.1	23.2	14.1	9.1	25.4	13.6	11.8
China	14.5	12.5	2.0	22.4	16.4	6.0	24.6	17.3	7.3
Canada	10.6	8.5	2.1	13.2	9.4	3.9	14.1	9.3	4.7
India	7.5	5.8	1.6	10.9	8.7	2.2	10.9	9.7	1.2
Hong Kong	7.1	6.3	0.9	8.9	7.4	1.4	9.6	8.0	1.6
Brazil	5.6	4.7	0.9	9.8	5.7	4.1	11.0	6.4	4.6
Other countries	168.1	144.7	23.4	212.4	181.0	31.4	326.1	259.4	70.8

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det)

Table 6: Development of trade in services, EU-27, 2006-2011(EUR1000 million) - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det)

Figure 2: Extra-EU trade in services, by main categories, EU-27, 2011 (1)(EUR1000 million) - Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)

This article provides information in relation to international trade in services for the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , the EU Member States, some [EFTA](#) and [candidate countries](#) , as well as Japan and the United States. Its main focus is to provide information on the EU's main trading partners for services, while it also presents an analysis of international trade by type of service.

Services play a major role in all modern economies. An efficient services sector is considered to be crucial for trade and economic growth and for vibrant and resilient economies. Services provide vital support to the economy and industry as a whole, for example, through finance, logistics and communications. Increased trade in services and the widespread availability of services may boost economic growth by improving the performance of other industries, since services can provide key intermediate inputs, especially in an increasingly interlinked, globalised world.

Main statistical findings

The share of services in EU-27 exports (extra-EU) of goods and services was relatively stable during the period from 2001 to 2008, fluctuating between 28% and 29%. This share rose to 30.3% in 2009, before falling back to 28.6% in 2010 and falling still further to 27.4% in 2011 (its lowest share in more than a decade). The services share of EU-27 imports (extra-EU) of goods and services peaked at 26.49% in 2002, after which there were four consecutive contractions. From a relative low of 22.3% in 2006, the share of services in EU-27 imports of goods and services remained relatively unchanged until 2009 when there was a sharp increase to 25.9%. The relative importance of services fell once again after this date, accounting for 21.8% of EU-27 imports of goods and services in 2011 (also the lowest proportion for more than a decade).

The EU-27 reported a surplus in service transactions of EUR 109100 million with the rest of the world in 2011 (provisional), reflecting credits of EUR 579500 million and debits of EUR 470400 million (see Table 1).

The United Kingdom recorded a surplus (extra and intra-EU combined) of EUR 76600 million in service

transactions in 2011, the largest value among the Member States and considerably more than the next highest levels that were recorded by Spain (EUR 34000 million) and Luxembourg (EUR 23000 million). In contrast, Germany recorded a deficit in service transactions of EUR 21600 million in 2011, the largest deficit by far among the Member States. It is important to underline that the majority of the international trade in services made by Member States involved intra-EU transactions, amounting to 55.7% of credits and 58.5% of debits in 2011.

Northern America was the main extra-EU trading region for the EU-27's international trade in services in 2010, accounting for 26.4% of total credits and 31.4% of total debits (see Figure 1). The EU-27's largest net balances for services were recorded with Asian, EFTA and Arabian Gulf countries (surpluses in excess of EUR 11000 million in 2010). The EU-27 also posted a surplus with most other regions, although negative balances for services were recorded with central America (EUR 5200 million), northern Africa (EUR 5000 million) and northern America (EUR 110 million).

Table 6 provides similar information on the development of trade in services for a set of selected trading partners for a range of countries rather than regions. It shows that the main trading partner for the EU-27 in 2011 (provisional data) was the United States, with credits and debits almost balanced. The largest surplus for trade in services was recorded with Russia (EUR 11800 million).

More than two thirds of the EU-27's credits (67.7%) and debits (70.0%) in the international trade of services in 2011 were accounted for by three categories: transport, travel and other business services (see Figure 2). The surplus of EUR 45900 million for other business services was the highest among services, followed by surpluses of EUR 26300 million for computer and information services, EUR 25900 million for financial services and EUR 21800 million for transport. In contrast, the largest deficits were EUR 8500 million for royalties and license fees and EUR 4600 million for travel.

Data sources and availability

The main methodological references used for the production of statistics on international trade in services are the [International Monetary Fund \(IMF\)](#) 's fifth [balance of payments](#) manual (BPM5) and the [United Nations](#) ' [manual on statistics of international trade in services](#) . The sixth edition of the balance of payments manual (BPM6) was finalised in December 2008 with implementation planned for 2014.

The transmission of data on international trade in services to [Eurostat](#) is covered by [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#) .

International trade in services is geographically allocated according to the residence of the trading partner, distinguishing between: intra-EU transactions which correspond to the sum of transactions declared by EU Member States with other EU Member States; extra-EU transactions which correspond to the transactions declared by EU Member States with countries outside the EU. World transactions are equal to the sum of intra-EU transactions and extra-EU transactions.

The breakdown of Eurostat statistics on international trade in services includes three main sub-items: transport, travel, and other services.

- Transport covers all transport services that are provided by residents of one economy for those of another and that involve the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, and related supporting and auxiliary services. All modes of transport are considered including sea, air, space, rail, road, inland waterway, and pipelines, as are other supporting and auxiliary services (such as storage and warehousing).
- Travel covers primarily the goods and services acquired from an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year to that economy. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveller or provided, without a quid pro quo (that is, are provided as a gift), for the traveller to use or give away. The transportation of travellers within the economies that they are visiting, where such transportation is provided by carriers not resident in the particular economy being visited, as well as the international carriage of travellers are excluded; both are covered in passenger services under transport. Also excluded are goods purchased by a traveller for resale in the traveller's own economy or in any other economy. Travel is divided in two subcomponents: business travel and personal travel.

- Other services comprise external transactions not covered under transport or travel, specifically: communications services, construction services, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government services.

Context

The provision of services contributes an increasing share of the economic wealth of the EU, and accounts for more than 50% of GDP in each Member State. Nevertheless, the value of exports and imports of goods is generally two to three times higher than that of services. Part of this imbalance may be due to the nature of some services: for example, professional services that are bound by distinct national legislation. Another difference between goods and services concerns the immediacy of the relationship between supplier and consumer. Many services are non-transportable, in other words, they require the physical proximity of the service provider and consumer. This proximity requirement implies that many services transactions involve factor mobility. Thus, an important feature of services is that they are provided via various modes of supply. Often services are tailored according to the client's needs and tastes and hence tend not to be homogeneous or mass-produced. For international trade in non-transportable services to take place, either the consumer must go to the service provider or the service provider must go to the consumer. As such, services cover a heterogeneous range of products and activities that are difficult to encapsulate within a simple definition. Services are also often difficult to separate from goods with which they may be associated or bundled.

Despite the relatively low level of international trade in services, there are a number of reasons to believe that this level may grow in future years. Technological developments have increased the tradability of some services, for example facilitating web-based services such as those for finance, education, health and government amongst others. Furthermore, liberalisation efforts are likely to facilitate and therefore stimulate international trade in services. Globally, the inclusion of services in the [Uruguay Round](#) of trade negotiations led to the general agreement on trade in services ([GATS](#)) that entered into force in January 1995. The GATS aims at ensuring increased transparency and predictability of relevant rules and regulations, and promoting progressive liberalisation through successive rounds of negotiation.

Within the EU the objective of the [Services Directive 2006/123/EC](#) of 12 December 2006, on services in the internal market, is to eliminate obstacles to trade in services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations, making it easier for service businesses to set up or sell their services elsewhere in the EU. The Directive requires Member States to set up 'Points of Single Contact' to assist business through the provision of information relating to offering services abroad. The Directive is intended to improve [competitiveness](#) , not just of service enterprises but also of EU business as a whole, while providing greater choice and improved quality for consumers.

At the end of May 2012 the European Commission confirmed that all Member States had officially transposed the Services Directive into national law. Following Article 41 of the Directive (which calls for a comprehensive report on the application of the Directive), the European Commission released on 8 June 2012 a Communication titled ' [A partnership for new growth in services 2012-2015](#) ' (COM(2012) 261 final). The Communication formed part of a wider 'services package': a set of proposals designed to stimulate growth and release the full potential of the services market.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [European Union international trade in services – analytical aspects – data 1997-2005](#)
- [Methodological soundness questionnaire – report on responses to the Eurostat-OECD questionnaire on the measurement of trade in services in the balance of payments](#)

Main tables

- [Balance of payments - international transactions \(t_bop\)](#)

International trade in services, geographical breakdown (t_bop_its)

Database

- [Balance of payments - international transactions \(bop\)](#)

[International trade in services, geographical breakdown \(bop_its\)](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [Balance of payments - international transactions](#) [ESMS metadata file - bop_esms]
- [International trade in services, geographical breakdown](#) [ESMS metadata file - bop_its_esms]

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [International trade in services: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Trade](#)
- [International Monetary Fund \(IMF\) - International Trade in Services: Recent Methodological Developments](#)
- [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\) - International Trade in Services](#)
- [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD\) - Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services](#)
- [Newsletter of the Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services](#)

See also

- [Balance of payment statistics](#)
- [Balance of payments and international investment position manual \(BPM6\)](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

International trade in goods

Extra-EU trade in goods

Data from July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

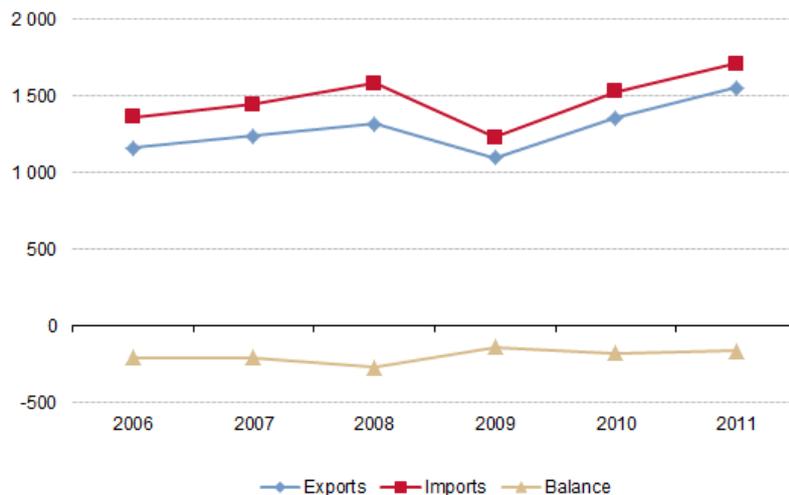


Figure 1: Evolution of extra EU-27 trade, 2006-2011(EUR 1 000 million) - Source: Eurostat (TET00018)

International trade - especially the size and evolution of imports and exports - is an important indicator of the performance of the European Union (EU) economy, showing how it interacts with other countries and its status in the international economy.

This article takes a close look at recent trends in imports and exports, focusing on extra-EU trade, the main trading partners, and the most traded products.

Main statistical findings

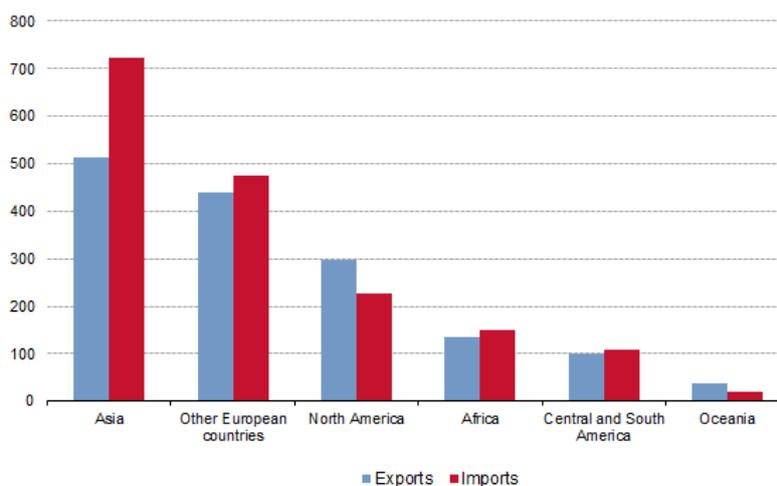


Figure 2: EU trade by geographical zone, 2011(EUR 1 000 million) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

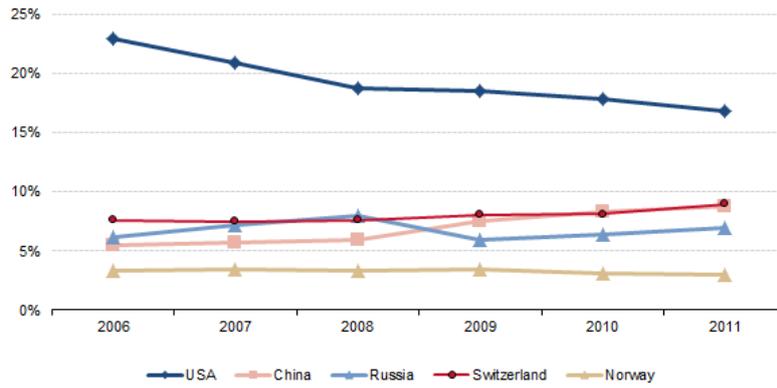


Figure 3: Main trading partners' shares of EU exports, 2006-2011 (EUR 1 000 million) - Source: Eurostat (TET00040)

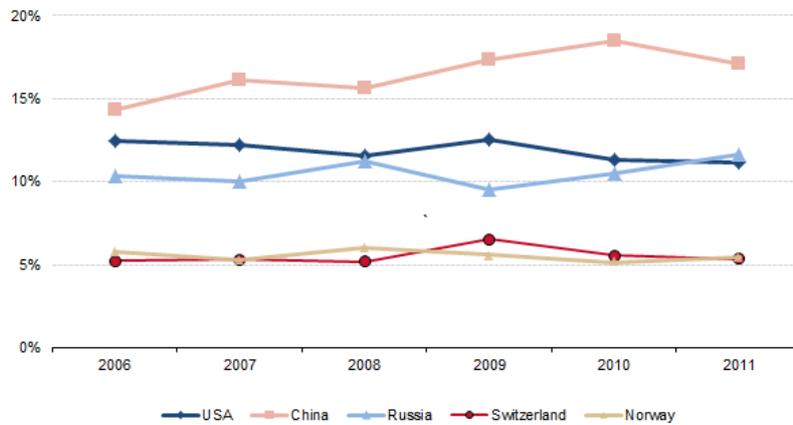


Figure 4: Main trading partners' shares of EU imports, 2006-2011 (EUR 1 000 million) - Source: Eurostat (TET00040)

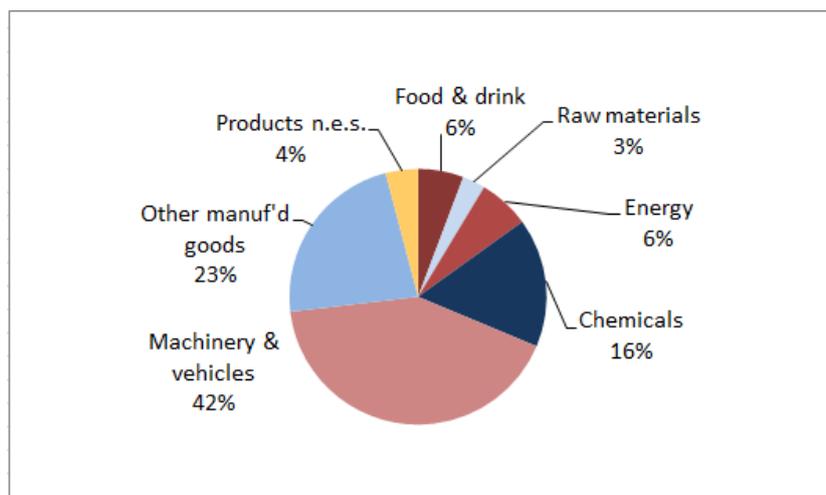


Figure 5: EU exports by products group, 2011 (%) - Source: Eurostat (TET00061)

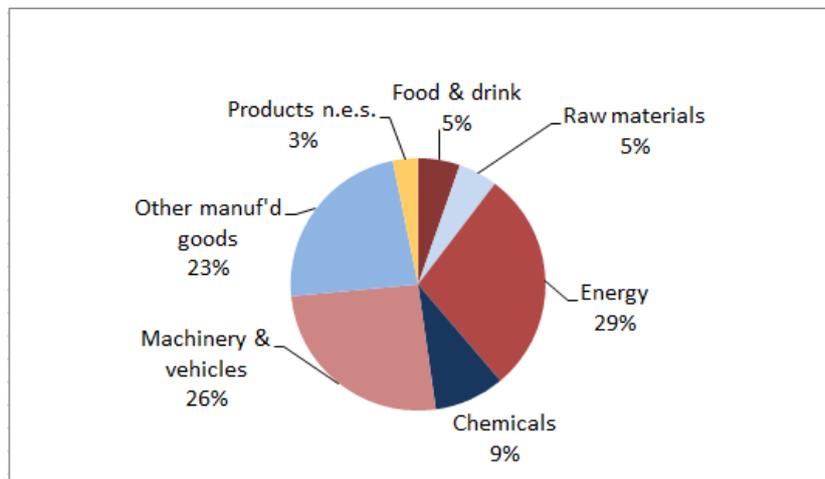


Figure 6: EU imports by products group, 2011(%) - Source: Eurostat (TET00061)

The rapid decline in both imports and exports recorded by the European Union in 2009, following the financial turmoil at the end of 2008, was completely reversed in 2011. Both EU exports and imports reached a record level, summing up to more than EUR 3000 billion. EU trade is characterised by a permanent but generally limited trade deficit. In 2011 the deficit was valued at EUR 160 billion, which was a little less than the deficit registered in the previous year.

In 2011 over 40% of EU imports came from Asian countries while the other European countries accounted for more than a quarter. The main destination for EU exports in 2009 was Asia with about one third of the total, followed by other European countries (28%) and North America (19%). The EU has a considerable deficit in trade with Asian countries, while the largest surplus is recorded in trade with North America.

Main EU partners

The USA has traditionally been the EU's major trading partner but its relative significance has declined in recent years, in particular in exports. Between 2006 and 2011 the US proportion of total EU exports fell from 23% to 17%. Nevertheless, from 2009 the surplus with the USA has been increasing, and in 2011 it reached a record level since 2008. China has become a main player in world trade in recent years. The EU trade with China has more than quadrupled since 2000. China currently ranks first among EU imports suppliers, after overtaking the USA in 2006, and is the third destination for EU exports, just after Switzerland. Since 2000 the EU has recorded the largest bilateral deficit in trade with China. Other large deficits were measured in trade with Russia, Norway and Japan. The EU posts the only large-scale trade surplus in trade with the USA.

EU trade by main product groups

The EU exports mainly manufactured products: their share has annually been over 80% of total EU exports. In 2011 machinery and vehicles made up 42% of the total exports while other manufactured goods accounted for 23% and chemical products for 16%. Primary products account for 15% of total exports; the most exported products within this category are energy products (with a share of 43%) and food and drink (38%).

The structure of imports has slightly changed in recent years. Between 2006 and 2011, the share of primary products increased from 35% to 39% while the respective share of manufactured goods declined. The main reason behind this is the rapid growth of imports of energy products. The majority of the imports (about 60%) are manufactured goods. The breakdown diverges from exports: machinery and vehicles and chemical products account for a smaller share while the share of other manufactured goods is similar to that for exports. The surplus in trade of manufactured goods more than doubled from 2006 to 2011. The deficit in trade of primary products showed a rapid increase during the last two years, mainly driven by the growing deficit in energy products.

Data sources and availability

EU data comes from [Eurostat](#) 's [COMEXT](#) database.

COMEXT is the Eurostat reference database for international trade. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU [Member States](#) but also to statistics of a significant number of third countries. International trade aggregated and detailed statistics disseminated from Eurostat website are compiled from COMEXT data according to a monthly process. Because COMEXT is updated on a daily basis, data published on the website may differ from data stored in COMEXT in case of recent revisions.

EU data are compiled according to community guidelines and may, therefore, differ from national data published by Member States. Statistics on extra-EU trade are calculated as the sum of trade of each of the 27 Member States with countries outside the EU. In other words, the EU is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area, but not within it.

Context

Europe is the world's largest exporter of manufactured goods and services, and is itself the biggest export market for more than one hundred countries. Trade is an important indicator of Europe's prosperity and place in the world, and the bloc has become deeply integrated into global markets both for the products it sources and the exports it sells.

Because the 27 Member States of the European Union share a single market and a single external border, they also have a single trade policy. Both in the [World Trade Organization](#) , where the rules of international trade are agreed and enforced, and with individual trading partners, EU Member States speak and negotiate collectively.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [External and intra-EU trade - Statistical Yearbook - Data 1958-2010](#)
- [Intra- and extra-European Union trade – monthly data – combined nomenclature \(DVD\)](#)
- [External and intra-European Union trade – pocketbook – data 2004-2009](#)
- [External trade by enterprise characteristics](#)

Main tables

- [International trade](#) , see:

International trade data (t_ext)

International trade long-term indicators (t_ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (t_ext_sti)

Database

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International trade data (ext)

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (ext_sti)

International trade detailed data (detail)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

Other information

- [Quality report on international trade statistics, 2010](#)
- [Statistics on the trading of goods – user guide](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Globalisation](#)
- [European Commission - Trade](#)

See also

- [International trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

Extra-EU trade in manufactured goods

Data from July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article focuses on the structure and evolution of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) international trade in [manufactured goods](#) : [imports](#) and [exports](#) at EU level.

The [Standard international trade classification \(SITC\)](#) distinguishes four main categories (sections) of manufactured goods:

- chemicals (SITC 5);
- manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (SITC 6);
- machinery and vehicles (SITC 7);
- miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC 8);

Sections 6 and 8 are often grouped together as 'other manufactured goods'.

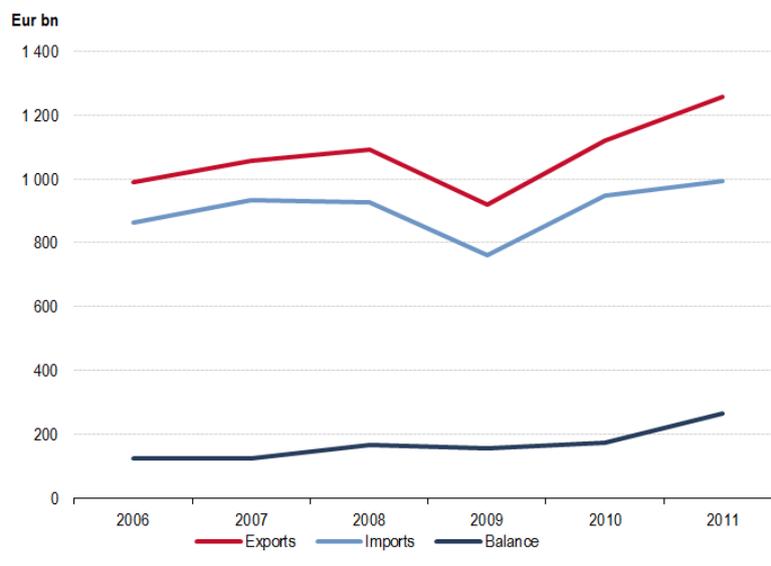


Figure 1: EU trade in manufactured goods, 2006-2011 (EUR 1 000 million)Source: Eurostat (TET00061)

Main statistical findings

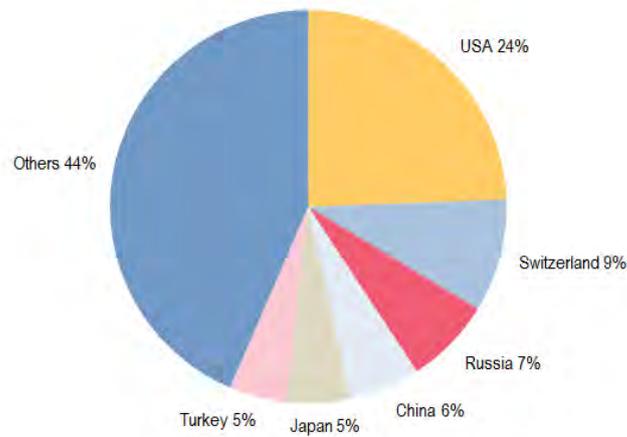


Figure 2: Main trading partners' shares of EU exports of chemical products, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00044)

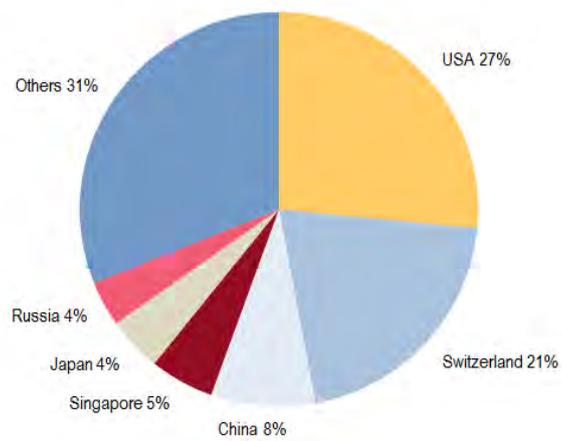


Figure 3: Main trading partners' shares of EU imports of chemical products, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00044)

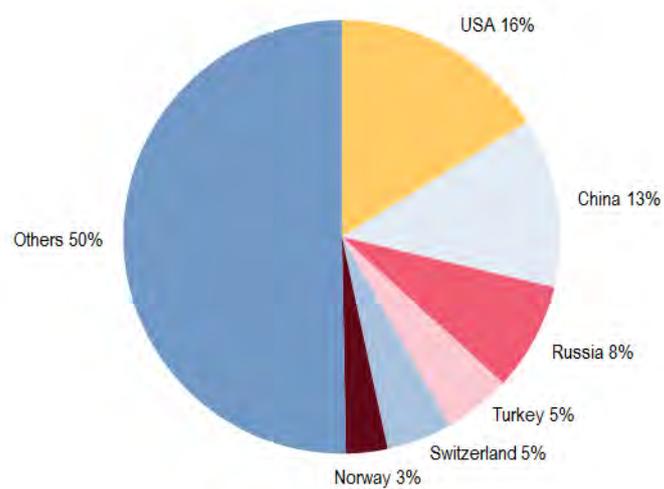


Figure 4: Main trading partners' shares of EU exports of machinery and vehicles, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00045)

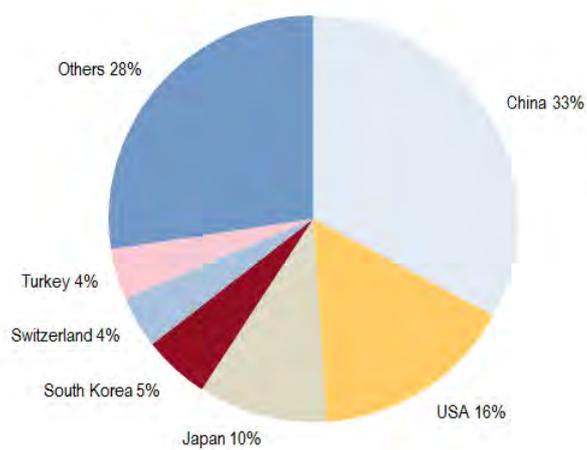


Figure 5: Main trading partners' shares of EU imports of machinery and vehicles, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00045)

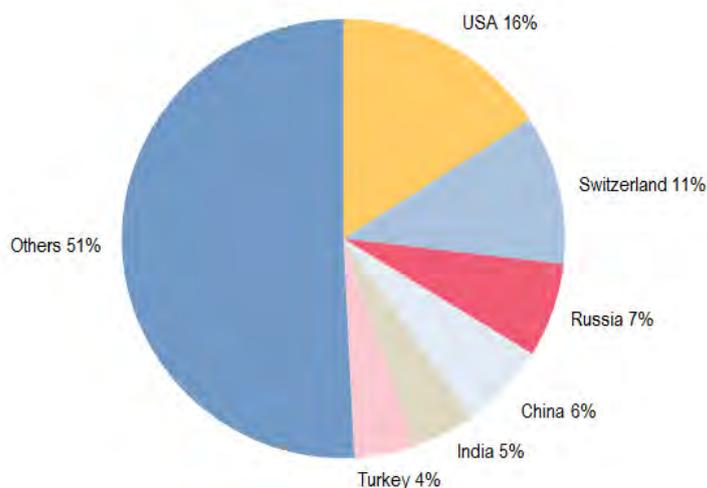


Figure 6: Main trading partners' shares of EU exports of other manufactured goods, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00046)

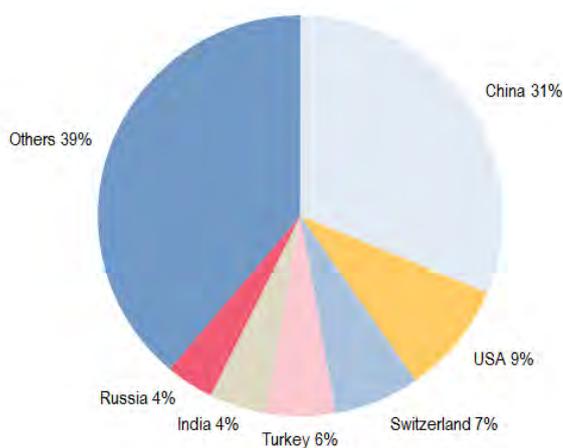


Figure 7: Main trading partners' shares of EU imports of other manufactured goods, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00046)

The EU **exports** consist mainly of manufactured products: their share has annually been more than 80% of total EU exports. In 2011, exports of 'machinery and vehicles' and 'other manufactured goods' together reached EUR 1000 billion, with an increase of about 40% in comparison with the lower level of 2009.

About 60% of EU **imports** are manufactured goods. The breakdown diverges from exports: 'machinery and vehicles' and chemical products account for a smaller share while the share of 'other manufactured goods' is similar to that for exports.

The **surplus** in trade of manufactured goods reached a peak of EUR 264 billion in 2011, more than double of the surplus registered in 2006.

Chemicals

The chemicals sector (SITC Section 5) contains various chemical goods such as organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, plastics and pharmaceutical products.

Trade in chemicals has grown steadily from 2006 to 2011 but its share of the total EU trade has remained quite stable: in 2011 chemicals accounted for 16% of exports and 9% of imports. Besides machinery and vehicles, the chemicals sector is the only product group where the EU posts a trade surplus. The surplus reached almost EUR 100 billion in 2011.

The most important products within the group, both for exports and imports, are pharmaceutical products and organic chemicals.

Majority of imports come from a small number of countries: in 2011 the six biggest suppliers accounted for over two thirds of total EU imports. The USA was the main source, with a proportion of 27%, followed by Switzerland with 21%. The USA (24% in 2011) and Switzerland (9%) were also the main partner countries for exports.

Machinery and vehicles

'Machinery and vehicles' (SITC Section 7) includes power generating and industrial machinery, computers, electric and electronic parts and equipment, road vehicles and parts, ships, airplanes and railway equipment.

'Machinery and vehicles' is the most important individual product group in the external trade of the EU, accounting for 42% of the total EU exports and 26% of imports in 2011. The group records also the largest surplus in EU trade: EUR 208.7 billion in 2011.

The main exported products within the group are road vehicles, industrial machinery and electrical machinery, while the imports are dominated by electrical machinery, telecommunications equipment and IT products.

The USA is the biggest destination country of EU exports, although its proportion diminished from 22% to 16% between 2006 and 2011. Concerning the other main partner countries, exports to China and Russia increased strongly during the same period.

The USA and Japan are still two of the top three source countries for imports although their importance has decreased. In 2006 they covered 33% of EU imports but only 26% in 2011. During the same period China's share increased from 23% to 33%.

Other manufactured goods

'Other manufactured goods' (SITC Sections 6 and 8) is a heterogeneous group consisting of manufactured goods which range from basic semi-manufactured goods such as leather, rubber, wood, paper, textiles, metals, building fixtures and fittings to more labor-intensive products like clothes, shoes and accessories, scientific instruments, clocks, watches and cameras.

The structure of exports and imports, in terms of products, differs to some extent. The EU exports more semi-manufactured goods such as metals and metal products while for imports manufactured goods are more relevant, in particular clothing.

After a fall in 2009, the value of both imports and exports rose constantly in 2010 and 2011. In this products group the EU posts a trade deficit that reached its maximum in 2007 (EUR -72.5 billion), but then remained quite far from that record.

Since overtaking the USA in 2001, China has been the biggest supplier to the EU in this product group, representing a share of 31% in 2011. Other important suppliers include the USA, Switzerland and Turkey. The main destinations for exports are the USA, Switzerland, Russia and China.

Data sources and availability

EU data come from [Eurostat](#)'s [COMEXT](#) database. COMEXT is the Eurostat reference database for international trade. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU Member States but also to statistics of a significant number of third countries. International trade aggregated and detailed statistics disseminated from Eurostat website are compiled from COMEXT data according to a monthly process. Because COMEXT is updated on a daily basis, data published on the website may differ from data stored in COMEXT in case of recent revisions.

EU data are compiled according to EU guidelines and may, therefore, differ from national data published by Member States. Statistics on [extra-EU](#) trade are calculated as the sum of trade of each of the 27 Member States with countries outside the EU. In other words, the EU is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area, but not within it.

Context

The EU is the world's biggest exporter of manufactured goods, and is a global market leader for high-quality products. Thanks to some of its key assets such as chemicals, pharmacy products, motor vehicles and non-electrical machinery, the European Union's [trade balance](#) for manufactured products is improving greatly, partially offsetting the rise in the energy deficit.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Almost complete recovery for EU-27 trade in 2010](#) - Statistics in focus 39/2011
- [EU-27 imports of telecom products increased by 61% over 2000 – 2008](#) - Statistics in focus 103/2009
- [EU-27 trade in chemical products in 2007](#) - Statistics in focus 111/2008
- [EU-27 trade in motor cars in 2007](#) - Statistics in focus 79/2008
- [External and intra-European Union trade - Data 2004-2009](#) - Pocketbook

Main tables

- [International trade](#) , see:

International trade data (t_ext)

International trade long-term indicators (t_ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (t_ext_sti)

Database

- [International trade](#)

International trade data (ext)

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (ext_sti)

International trade detailed data

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

Other information

- [Quality report on international trade statistics - Edition 2010](#)
- [Statistics on the trading of goods – user guide](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry](#)
- [European Commission - Trade](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [Extra-EU trade in primary goods](#)
- [Extra-euro area trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)

Extra-EU trade in primary goods

Data from July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article focuses on the structure and evolution of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) international trade in [primary goods](#) : [imports](#) and [exports](#) at EU level. Primary goods, also called [commodities](#) , are goods sold for production or consumption just as they were found in nature; they include crude oil, coal, iron, and agricultural products like wheat or cotton.

The [Standard international trade classification \(SITC\)](#) distinguishes five main categories (sections) of primary goods:

- food and live animals (SITC 0);
- beverages and tobacco (SITC 1);
- crude materials, excluding fuels (SITC 2);
- mineral fuels (SITC 3);
- animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (SITC 4).

Sections 0 and 1 are often grouped together as 'food and drink', 2 and 4 as 'raw materials'.

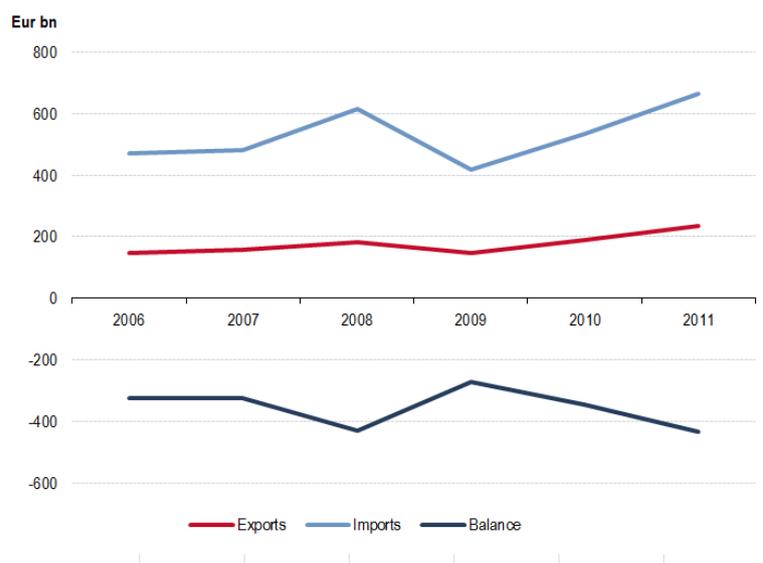


Figure 1: EU trade in primary goods, 2006-2011 (EUR 1 000 million)Source: Eurostat (TET00061)

Main statistical findings

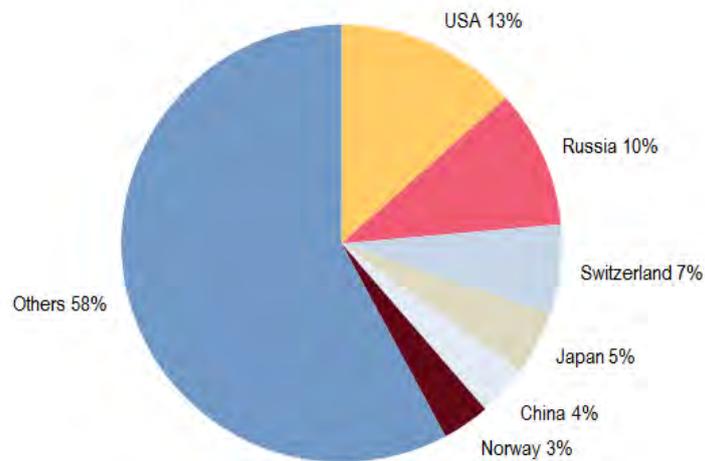


Figure 2: Main trading partners' shares of EU exports of food and drink, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00041)

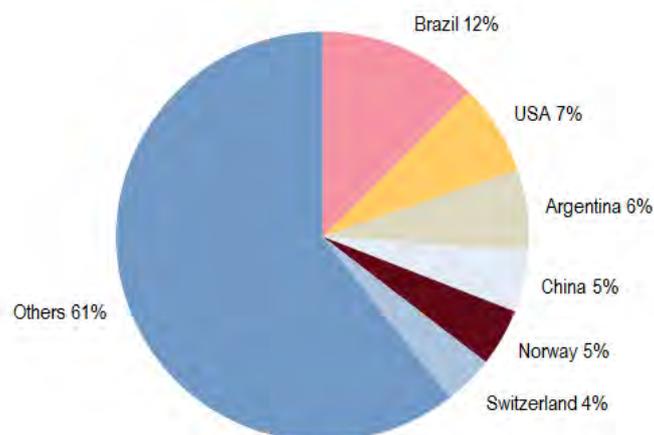


Figure 3: Main trading partners' shares of EU imports of food and drink, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00041)

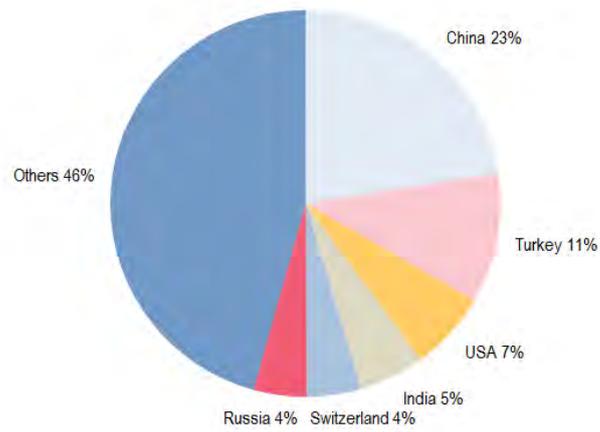


Figure 4: Main trading partners's shares of EU exports of raw materials, 2011 (%)Source: Eurostat (TET00042)

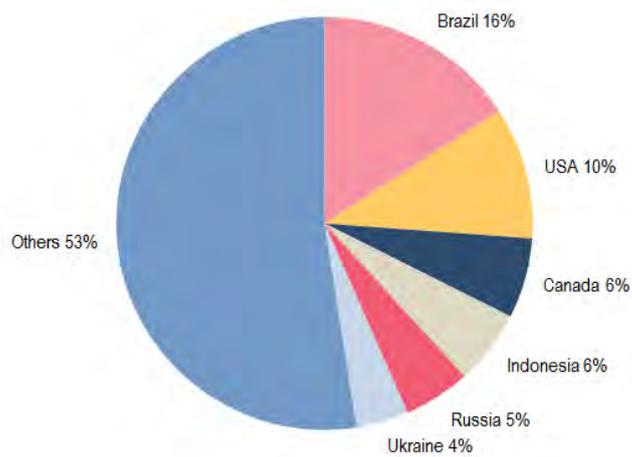


Figure 5: Main trading partners's shares of EU imports of raw materials, 2011 (%)Source: Eurostat (TET00042)

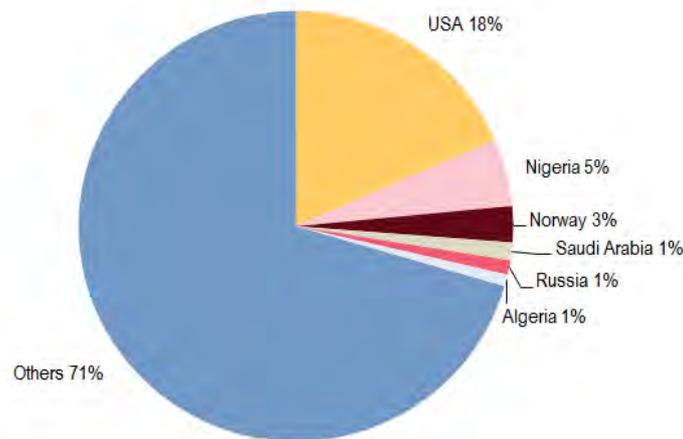


Figure 6: Main trading partners' shares of EU exports of energy products, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00043)

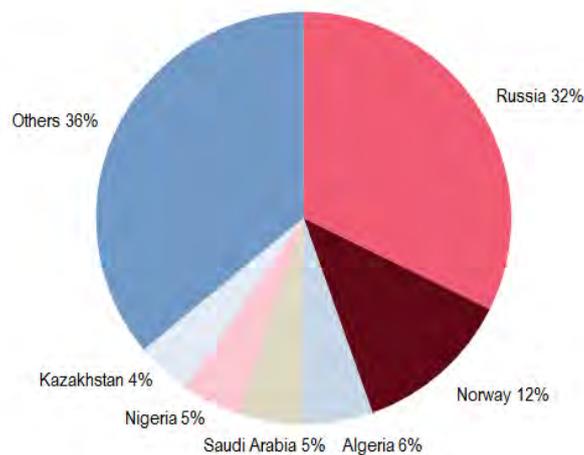


Figure 7: Main trading partners' shares of EU imports of energy products, 2011 (%) Source: Eurostat (TET00043)

In 2011 primary goods accounted for 15% of total EU exports. All groups showed a strong recovering in comparison with 2009, the biggest increase (+76%) was recorded for exports of energy products. In 2011 primary goods represented about two fifth of EU imports, with energy accounting for the biggest share (29%).

Imports of raw materials and energy products increased by over one half between 2008 and 2011. The EU shows a persistent deficit in trade of primary goods, mainly driven by the deficit in energy products, which almost tripled between 2000 and 2011.

Food and drink

Product group 'food and drink' (SITC Sections 0 and 1) includes agricultural products such as food and live animals, beverages and tobacco.

Trade in food and drink remained fairly stable between 1999 and 2004 but rapidly increased from 2005. The EU posted a permanent trade deficit, valued at EUR 2.2 billion in 2011. In exports, beverages are the most

important individual products within the group, accounting for around a quarter of the total. Other main products include [cereals](#) , fruits and vegetables and dairy products.

The USA is the main destination country of the EU exports with a 13% share, followed by Russia, Switzerland and Japan. Coffee and tea, fruit, vegetables and fish make up about 60% of the imports. Brazil, the USA and Argentina are the main suppliers accounting together for about a quarter of total imports.

Raw materials

Raw materials (SITC Sections 2 and 4) include non-manufactured goods like oilseeds, cork, wood, pulp, textile fibres, ores and other minerals as well as animal and vegetable oils.

The EU has an ongoing trade deficit; imports are about the double of the value of exports, and in 2011 the deficit amounted to EUR 40.7 billion. In 2011, the great majority of imports were metal ores, with a share of 44%. Other products to record a large share of imports include vegetable fats and oils and oilseeds.

The USA was the major supplier of EU imports until 2004 when Brazil took over. Canada, Indonesia and Russia are the other main partner countries. EU exports in raw materials are relatively low as they make up less than 3% of total exports. As is the case for imports, metal ores are by far the most traded products.

Energy products

The main goods of energy products (SITC Section 3) are crude oil, refined petroleum products, coal, gas and electric current.

The EU is dependent on imports of energy products. This has led to a structural trade deficit, which reached a record level of EUR 388.6 billion in 2008. The value of imports closely follows the price of crude oil. EU imports remained fairly stable from 2000 to 2004, then rose strongly from 2005 to 2008, and again from 2010 to 2011.

The most imported goods are petroleum and petroleum products, mainly crude oil. Most of the remaining falls to gas and coal. The major energy providers for the EU are Russia and Norway, which made up about 40% of the imports in 2011. Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria also have relevant shares of EU energy imports.

The majority of EU exports are refined petroleum products. The biggest destination country is the USA, which accounts for about one fifth of total exports.

Data sources and availability

EU data come from [Eurostat](#) 's [COMEXT](#) database. COMEXT is the Eurostat reference database for international trade. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU [Member States](#) but also to statistics of a significant number of third countries. International trade aggregated and detailed statistics disseminated from Eurostat website are compiled from COMEXT data according to a monthly process. Because COMEXT is updated on a daily basis, data published on the website may differ from data stored in COMEXT in case of recent revisions.

EU data are compiled according to community guidelines and may, therefore, differ from national data published by Member States. Statistics on extra-EU trade are calculated as the sum of trade of each of the 27 Member States with countries outside the EU. In other words, the EU is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area, but not within it.

Context

The EU is the world's biggest importer and exporter of agricultural products. Europe imports mostly basic agricultural commodities, but its exports are based on high-quality farm products and other processed agricultural products. Recognising the crucial role that agriculture plays in many developing countries, the EU has granted extensive market access to agricultural imports from developing countries. The European Union, due to the characteristics of the European industrial base, is highly dependent on imports of raw materials for its [competitiveness](#) and for its economic development. An increase in worldwide demand in raw materials in the future is expected; this increase will be largely due to economic growth in emerging economies. The European Union is also dependent on imports of energy from other countries. One of the key priorities is therefore to run a strategic international energy policy which leads to stable and secure supply routes.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [EU-27 consistent world leader in trade of food and drink](#) - Statistics in focus 78/2009
- [External and intra-European Union trade - Data 2004-2009](#) - Pocketbook
- [Almost complete recovery for EU-27 trade in 2010](#) - Statistics in focus 39/2011

Main tables

- [International trade](#) , see:

International trade data (t_ext)

International trade long-term indicators (t_ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (t_ext_sti)

Database

- [International trade](#)

International trade data (ext)

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (ext_sti)

International trade detailed data (detail)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

Other information

- [Quality report on international trade statistics](#) - Edition 2010
- [Statistics on the trading of goods – user guide](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Energy](#)
- [European Commission - Trade](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [Extra-EU trade in manufactured goods](#)
- [Extra-euro area trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)

Extra-euro area trade in goods

Data from May 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

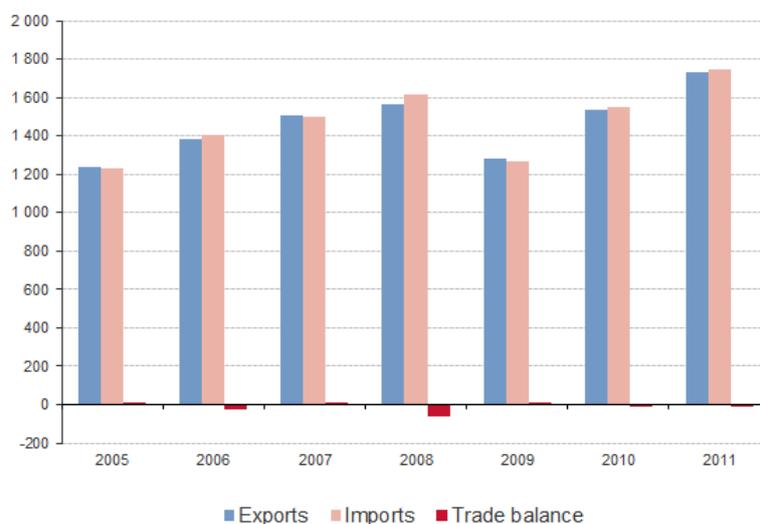


Figure 1: Euro area trade, 2005-2011 (bn EUR)Source: Eurostat (TET00065)

	Exports				
	2009	2010	2011	Growth 2010-2011	Share of extra-EA-17 exports 2011
Extra EA17	1 281	1 537	1 735	12.8%	100.0%
United Kingdom	176	196	213	9.0%	12.3%
United States	153	182	197	8.5%	11.4%
China	69	96	115	20.7%	6.7%
Russia	50	64	80	25.3%	4.6%
Switzerland	79	93	109	16.8%	6.3%
Poland	67	79	91	14.8%	5.2%
Czech Republic	47	57	65	13.5%	3.7%
Sweden	42	53	60	14.2%	3.5%
Japan	29	35	39	13.4%	2.3%
Turkey	35	48	57	18.4%	3.3%
Hungary	29	34	38	13.5%	2.2%
Norway	17	19	21	10.0%	1.2%
Brazil	18	27	30	13.0%	1.7%
Denmark	27	30	33	9.0%	1.9%
India	22	27	31	13.2%	1.8%
South Korea	18	23	27	16.4%	1.5%
Romania	19	23	27	18.2%	1.5%
Saudi Arabia	15	18	21	12.8%	1.2%
Algeria	13	14	16	10.0%	0.9%
Libya	5	6	2	-68.3%	0.1%
Others	350	415	463	11.7%	26.7%

Table 1: Euro area exports by main partner countries, 2009-2011 (bn EUR)Source: Eurostat (TET00065)

	Imports				
	2009	2010	2011	Growth 2010-2011	Share of extra-EA-17 imports 2011
Extra EA17	1 267	1 552	1 746	12.5%	100.0%
China	158	210	217	3.1%	12.4%
United Kingdom	127	148	166	12.0%	9.5%
United States	116	130	139	7.4%	8.0%
Russia	84	113	139	23.1%	7.9%
Switzerland	65	73	79	9.2%	4.6%
Poland	52	63	70	12.0%	4.0%
Czech Republic	53	64	76	17.9%	4.3%
Sweden	38	47	53	11.9%	3.0%
Japan	44	52	53	1.7%	3.0%
Norway	39	42	50	18.5%	2.8%
Hungary	31	37	40	8.7%	2.3%
Turkey	27	31	35	12.8%	2.0%
Brazil	21	28	33	18.7%	1.9%
Denmark	27	28	30	8.0%	1.7%
India	19	25	30	21.1%	1.7%
South Korea	23	28	26	-7.0%	1.5%
Algeria	17	20	26	26.9%	1.5%
Saudi Arabia	11	15	27	75.6%	1.5%
Romania	15	18	21	17.1%	1.2%
Libya	20	28	10	-64.2%	0.6%
Others	278	353	427	20.9%	24.6%

Table 2: Euro area imports by main partner countries, 2009-2011 (bn EUR)Source: Eurostat (TET00065)

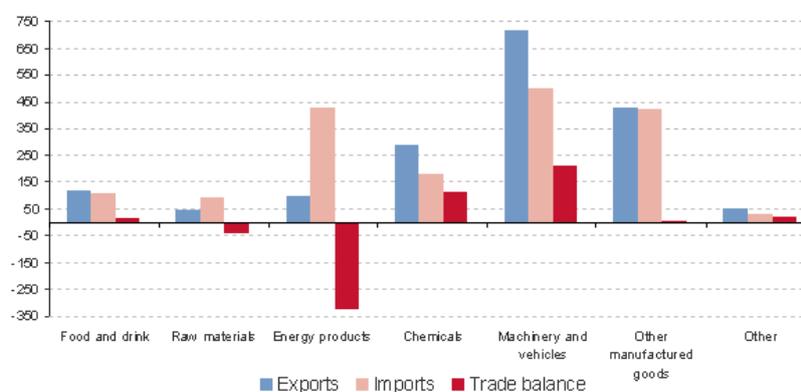


Figure 2: Euro area trade by product, 2011 (bn EUR)Source: Eurostat (TET00066)

The aim of this article is to provide an overview of the main characteristics of the [extra-euro area](#) trade in goods. All the series between 2000 and 2011 have been recalculated to include all the 17 members of the [euro area](#) (EA-17).

Main statistical findings

In 2011, extra-euro area (EA-17) trade increased to EUR 3480 billion from EUR 3089 billion in 2010, corresponding to a growth of 12.7%. EA-17 [imports](#) rose by 12.5% and [exports](#) by 12.8%. The EA-17 [trade balance](#) went from a [deficit](#) of EUR 15 billion in 2010 to a [deficit](#) of EUR 11 billion in 2011.

In 2011, the United Kingdom was the leading partner for extra-EA-17 exports, accounting for 12.3% of all exports, followed by the United States. China led for imports with 12.4% of total EA-17 imports, followed by the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia.

Both import and export trade were dominated by machinery and vehicles, followed by 'other manufactured goods'. In 2011, machinery and vehicles made up 41.5% of EA-17 exports and 31.2% of EA-17 imports.

Euro area trade by main partners

Over the whole period 2000-2011, the United Kingdom was the leading trading partner for extra EA-17 trade, followed by the United States. For EA-17, there was always a positive trade balance with both countries. In 2011, the United Kingdom accounted for 11% of all extra EA-17 trade and the United States for 10%. China was the third most important trading partner in 2011, only marginally behind the United States and Russia was fourth with 6%.

Every year over the period, the United Kingdom was the leading trading partner for extra EA-17 exports, with an increase in trade value of 13% between 2000 and 2011. The United States was second every year with an increase over the same period of 14%.

EA-17 trade with China increased by 347% between 2000 and 2011, with imports always significantly higher than exports. By 2007, China had overtaken the United Kingdom and the United States to become the leading trading partner for extra EA-17 imports and has remained in that position since. In 2011, EA-17 trade with China totalled EUR 332 billion, of which EUR 217 billion were imports. The United Kingdom was the second most important trading partner for EA-17 imports in 2011. In spite of a fall of 2% over the period 2000-2011, the United States was third and Russia was fourth.

EA-17 trade with Russia grew by 251% over the period, with imports always higher than exports. In 2011, EA-17 trade with Russia totalled EUR 219 billion, of which EUR 139 billion were imports. The United Kingdom, the United States, China and Russia together accounted for 36% of all extra-EA-17 trade in 2011.

Euro area trade by product

By far the most important [trade group](#) for both extra EA-17 imports and exports was machinery and vehicles, with a trade value in 2011 of EUR 1212 billion. EUR 712 billion were exports which represented 41% of the value of all extra EA-17 exports in 2011. Within that group, exports of road vehicles in 2011, with an increase of 15% on 2010, amounted to EUR 189 billion.

EA-17 imports of machinery and vehicles were dominated by electrical machinery which increased by 28% between 2000 and 2011 and amounted to EUR 107 billion in 2011. In spite of a fall in 2009, 2011 imports were 17% higher than in 2008.

In 2011, the second most important trading group for extra EA-17 trade was other manufactured goods, with trading values amounting to EUR 842 billion, of which EUR 423 billion were imports. Import trade was dominated by articles of apparel and clothing accessories (EUR 65 billion), miscellaneous manufactured articles (EUR 58 billion), and professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus (EUR 32 billion). Imports of all these categories fell in 2009 but recovered in both 2010 and 2011. Export trade for other manufactured goods was dominated by miscellaneous manufactured articles (EUR 57 billion) and professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus (EUR 45 billion). Looking at the product groups that showed a trade deficit for extra EA-17 in 2011, total trade in energy products amounted to EUR 522 billion of which EUR 425 billion were imports. The dominant imports were petroleum and petroleum products amounting to EUR 322 billion, which represented 18% of the value of all EA-17 imports in 2011 and an increase of 29% on 2010. Total trade in raw materials in 2011 amounted to EUR 134 billion of which EUR 89 billion were imports. The most imported products in this group were metalliferous ores and metal scrap, with an increase of 23% in 2011 to reach EUR 38 billion.

Data sources and availability

EU data comes from Eurostat's COMEXT database. COMEXT is the Eurostat reference database for international trade. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU Member States but also to statistics of a significant number of third countries. International trade aggregated and detailed statistics disseminated from Eurostat website are compiled from COMEXT data according to a monthly process. Because COMEXT is updated on a daily basis, data published on the website may differ from data stored in COMEXT in case of recent revisions.

EU data are compiled according to community guidelines and may, therefore, differ from national data published by Member States. Statistics on extra-euro area trade are calculated as the sum of trade of each of the euro area Member States with countries outside the euro area (including EU Members which are not in the euro area). In other words, the euro area is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area, but not within it.

Context

The euro area is a large and open trading bloc. This makes doing business in euro an attractive proposition for other trading nations, which can access a large market using one currency. Euro area companies also benefit because they can export and import in the global economy while paying, and being paid, in euro, reducing the risk of losses caused by global currency fluctuations.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [External and intra-European Union trade - Data 2004-09](#)
- [Extra euro area trade rose by a fifth in 2010 after a fall in 2009](#)

Main tables

- [International trade](#), see:

International trade data (t_ext)

International trade long-term indicators (t_ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (t_ext_sti)

Database

- [International trade](#)

International trade data (ext)

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

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International trade detailed data (detail)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

Other information

- [Quality report on international trade statistics](#)
- [Statistics on the trading of goods – user guide](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Trade](#)
- [The euro - An international currency](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

International trade by enterprise characteristics

Data from September 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article takes a look at recent [European Union \(EU\)](#) international trade statistics from a very specific angle: the characteristics of the [enterprises](#) actively engaged in [importing](#) and [exporting](#) .

International trade statistics play a vital role in the assessment of every economy. Combining them with additional information from other sources, particularly business statistics, significantly enriches them, providing a closer view of traders and their characteristics such as [size](#) , [sector of economic activity](#) or level of concentration. This allows for a deeper analysis of the impact of trade on [employment](#) , production and [value added](#) , essential in a globalised world where economies are increasingly interconnected.

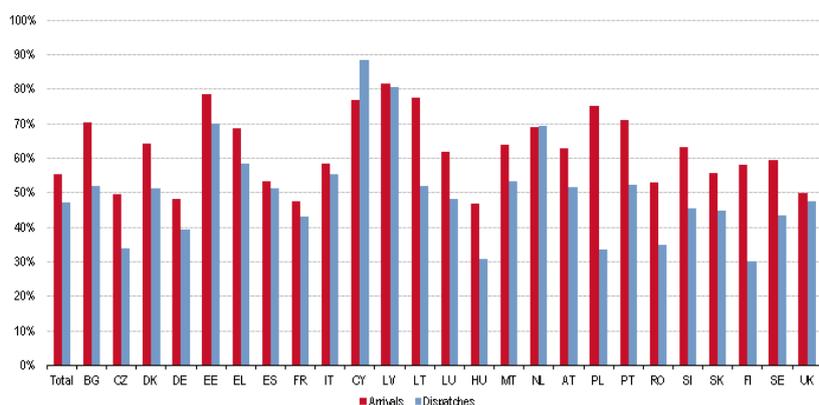


Figure 1: Share of SMEs in arrivals and dispatches (excluding enterprises in 'unknown' size-class), 2010(% in EUR)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

Main statistical findings

		Number of enterprises (units)									
		Arrivals					Dispatches				
NACE		B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total	B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total
Number of employees	0-9	184 467	728 269	538 976	0	1 451 712	135 938	279 293	212 579	0	627 810
	10-49	119 821	129 809	109 852	0	359 482	110 651	80 097	44 534	0	235 282
	50-249	52 908	24 149	29 653	0	106 710	49 729	18 285	13 692	0	81 706
	250+	14 391	5 488	11 466	0	31 345	13 236	4 089	4 616	0	21 941
	Total excl. Unknown	371 587	887 715	689 947	0	1 949 249	309 554	381 764	275 421	0	966 739
	Unknown	13 336	68 402	98 322	107 053	287 113	8 843	33 856	42 681	77 876	163 256
	Total	384 923	956 117	788 269	107 053	2 236 362	318 397	415 620	318 102	77 876	1 129 995
			Trade value (million Euro)								
		Arrivals					Dispatches				
NACE		B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total	B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total
Number of employees	0-9	34 389	206 793	51 839	0	293 021	43 443	145 861	54 585	0	243 889
	10-49	63 053	216 967	53 269	0	333 290	92 646	102 012	54 940	0	249 597
	50-249	194 705	233 443	38 105	0	466 253	263 738	102 942	48 963	0	415 643
	250+	537 814	252 852	84 111	0	874 776	862 890	92 842	59 317	0	1 015 049
	Total excl. Unknown	829 961	910 055	227 324	0	1 967 340	1 262 717	443 656	217 805	0	1 924 178
	Unknown	10 656	31 240	26 581	190 957	259 434	9 886	30 030	35 433	260 696	336 045
	Total	840 617	941 295	253 905	190 957	2 226 774	1 272 603	473 686	253 237	260 696	2 260 223

Table 1: Total EU-27 arrivals and dispatches by economic activity and enterprise size, 2010Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

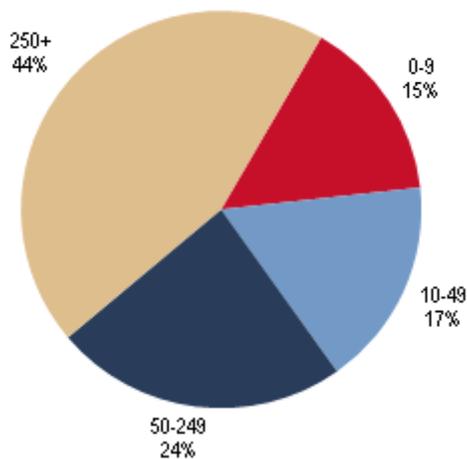


Figure 2: Countries' total arrivals by enterprise size, 2010(% in EUR)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

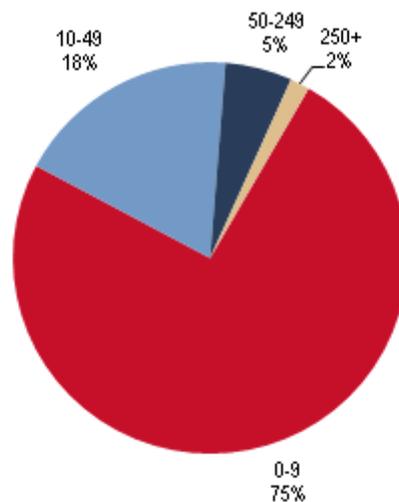


Figure 3: Countries' total arrivals by enterprise size, 2010(% in number of enterprises)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

Number of employees	Number of enterprises (units)						Trade value (million euro)							
	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total excl. Unknown	Unknown	Total	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total excl. Unknown	Unknown	Total
Total	1 451 712	359 482	106 710	31 345	1 949 249	287 113	2 236 362	293 021	333 290	466 253	874 776	1 967 340	259 434	2 226 774
BG	17 467	7 260	2 748	579	28 054	359	28 413	2 243	2 227	3 170	3 240	10 880	376	11 256
CZ	15 733	10 226	4 896	1 396	32 241	54 876	87 117	3 691	8 685	14 926	27 694	54 995	19 006	74 001
DK	41 416	7 996	2 200	755	52 357	1 669	54 026	9 262	8 421	8 463	14 495	40 641	4 500	45 141
DE	226 327	59 701	16 564	4 908	307 500	166 778	474 278	40 819	71 950	79 040	206 387	398 196	104 737	502 933
EE	7 608	2 155	785	149	10 677	129	10 806	1 450	1 460	2 366	1 435	6 711	667	7 378
EL	17 462	5 191	1 397	430	24 480	2 953	27 433	3 861	5 648	7 168	7 547	24 223	403	24 625
ES	177 766	15 182	6 129	1 885	200 962	19 761	220 723	20 124	19 546	27 104	57 736	123 510	12 014	135 524
FR	28 486	23 415	9 288	3 316	64 505	3 130	67 635	45 800	42 530	51 962	154 089	294 462	21 690	316 152
IT	216 583	64 334	12 826	2 554	296 297	17 594	313 891	17 057	38 494	53 512	77 268	188 331	15 033	203 364
CY	7 197	1 303	297	63	8 860	1 926	10 786	836	1 045	1 327	968	4 174	351	4 525
LV	14 684	4 693	1 212	268	20 857	272	21 129	1 231	1 955	1 818	1 132	6 136	573	6 709
LT	10 353	4 822	1 485	285	16 945	839	17 784	1 387	2 289	3 221	2 005	8 903	1 086	9 989
LU	1 782	1 255	450	137	3 624	645	4 269	1 686	2 911	3 559	5 001	13 156	2 049	15 206
HU	36 475	10 331	2 857	733	50 396	448	50 844	4 358	5 626	8 303	20 802	39 090	5 918	45 009
MT	3 337	653	179	49	4 218	120	4 338	826	481	398	965	2 669	45	2 714
NL	120 357	19 610	5 958	1 645	147 470	896	148 366	30 992	26 030	44 564	45 938	147 524	33 903	181 427
AT	108 735	23 381	4 742	1 243	138 101	724	138 825	18 263	17 015	22 236	34 188	91 701	1 224	92 925
PL	41 271	19 026	8 541	2 589	71 427	3 293	74 720	7 349	14 293	41 894	21 108	64 643	10 420	75 064
PT	86 991	19 787	4 252	768	111 838	1 373	113 211	4 662	9 591	12 445	10 622	37 520	5 684	43 205
RO	36 564	15 020	5 316	2 079	58 978	1 819	60 798	3 856	5 331	8 764	15 849	33 800	186	33 986
SI	26 466	4 273	1 200	283	32 222	982	33 204	2 289	2 951	4 107	5 396	14 744	659	15 403
SK	10 369	3 143	1 689	447	15 648	1 886	17 534	5 629	4 108	7 156	13 396	30 289	5 019	35 308
FI	45 187	6 595	1 680	735	54 177	569	54 746	4 476	6 484	7 095	13 099	31 153	2 152	33 305
SE	52 837	11 145	2 941	1 042	67 865	1 452	69 317	16 541	12 177	15 073	29 750	73 541	1 773	75 314
UK	100 259	18 895	7 288	3 007	129 549	2 530	132 079	44 253	23 041	36 583	104 470	208 346	9 965	218 311

Table 2: Arrivals by enterprise size, 2010Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

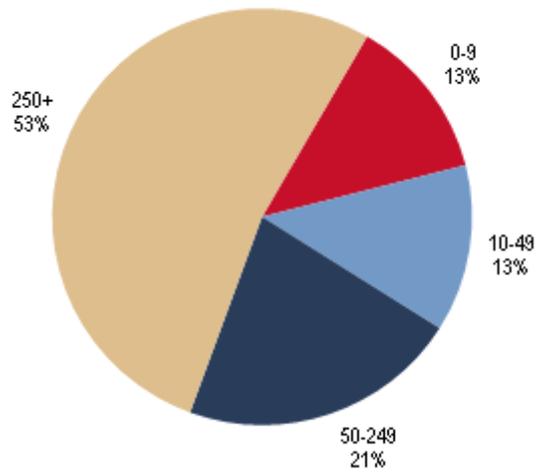


Figure 4: Countries' total dispatches by enterprise size, 2010(% in EUR)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

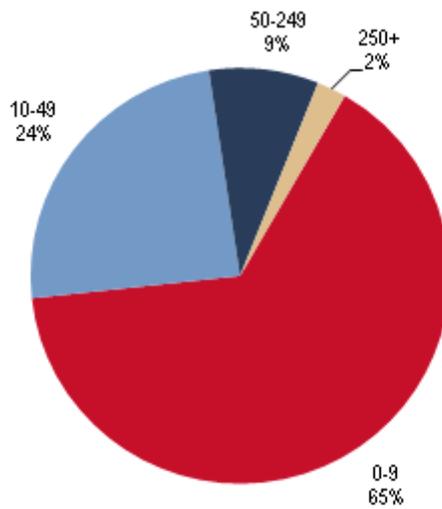


Figure 5: Countries' total dispatches by enterprise size, 2010(% in number of enterprises)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

Number of employees	Number of enterprises (units)						Trade value (million euro)							
	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total excl. Unknown	Unknown	Total	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total excl. Unknown	Unknown	Total
Total	627 810	235 282	81 706	21 941	966 739	163 256	1 129 995	243 889	249 597	415 643	1 015 049	1 924 178	336 045	2 260 223
BG	6 802	3 887	1 852	357	12 898	137	12 835	1 015	1 476	2 310	4 454	9 255	215	9 469
CZ	15 056	9 794	4 837	1 363	31 050	56 750	87 800	2 489	4 876	12 632	39 218	59 224	26 677	85 901
DK	13 367	4 459	1 462	512	19 800	645	20 445	8 778	6 528	7 781	21 982	45 069	3 313	48 382
DE	91 729	37 067	14 030	3 673	146 489	77 507	224 006	36 718	60 004	81 879	276 400	455 000	115 915	570 915
EE	5 558	1 867	810	104	8 139	89	8 228	787	1 092	2 084	1 685	5 648	347	5 996
EL	6 322	3 274	1 042	297	10 895	797	11 732	1 182	2 158	2 596	4 195	10 131	155	10 286
ES	69 841	10 825	4 820	1 274	85 760	5 783	91 543	16 306	16 830	27 000	57 697	118 633	9 833	128 466
FR	17 450	14 884	6 927	2 335	41 596	1 406	43 002	38 318	24 616	34 424	128 332	225 690	12 688	238 378
IT	91 082	48 889	9 792	1 781	151 544	10 105	161 649	12 466	35 350	55 232	83 496	186 544	6 845	193 389
CY	920	310	105	25	1 360	666	2 026	130	169	211	66	575	125	700
LV	5 784	2 676	723	130	9 313	113	9 426	733	1 316	1 686	900	4 635	200	4 835
LT	5 012	3 372	1 065	178	9 647	394	10 041	639	1 329	2 766	4 390	9 124	420	9 544
LU	720	477	241	64	1 502	304	1 806	760	1 139	1 699	3 946	7 444	5 069	12 512
HU	23 206	7 723	2 241	537	33 707	329	34 036	2 741	3 823	7 678	31 850	46 091	9 478	55 570
MT	237	130	56	26	451	6	457	300	94	138	534	1 146	0	1 146
NL	77 878	16 150	5 129	1 273	100 430	1 365	101 795	48 497	41 816	73 080	72 678	236 071	98 329	334 400
AT	24 463	8 639	2 504	779	36 465	88	36 553	13 868	9 253	19 164	39 355	81 640	365	82 004
PL	24 995	14 890	6 985	1 869	48 619	2 213	50 832	4 175	7 365	16 024	54 791	82 357	12 971	95 327
PT	17 931	8 785	2 354	357	29 427	268	29 695	1 856	3 251	7 580	11 614	24 301	3 272	27 573
RO	7 165	5 536	2 988	1 038	16 727	265	16 992	1 369	2 180	5 895	17 466	26 910	38	26 949
SI	8 559	2 097	735	178	11 569	424	11 993	1 103	1 453	2 894	6 562	12 013	3 643	15 656
SK	5 619	2 190	1 280	311	9 400	1 258	10 658	3 309	2 303	9 444	18 493	33 550	7 534	41 144
FI	8 221	2 813	976	401	12 411	162	12 573	1 064	2 033	5 014	18 755	26 866	1 619	28 484
SE	18 474	6 781	1 922	619	27 796	544	28 340	11 469	5 722	12 176	38 112	67 480	815	68 295
UK	82 619	17 767	7 050	2 458	109 894	1 638	111 532	33 726	13 421	23 456	78 178	148 782	16 119	164 901

Table 3: Dispatches by enterprise size, 2010Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

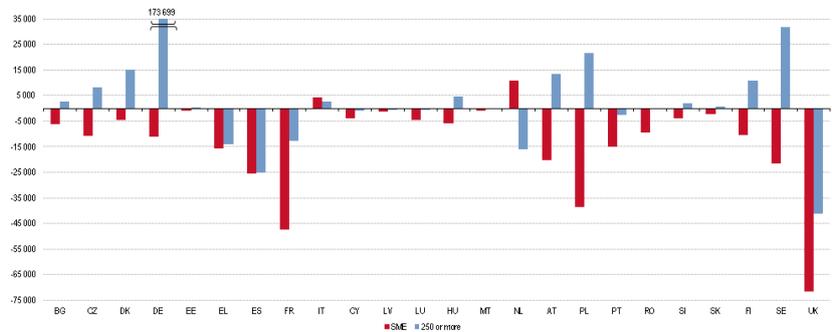


Figure 6: Total trade balance by enterprise size, 2010(thousand EUR)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

IACE	Number of enterprises (units)						Trade value (million euro)													
	B-E	G	Other	Unclass & unkn	Total	Dispatches	B-E	G	Other	Unclass & unkn	Total	Arrivals	B-E	G	Other	Unclass & unkn	Total			
Total	304 923	95 617	788 269	102 653	2 236 362	318 397	415 630	370 432	72 076	1 129 895	840 617	341 295	253 935	138 957	2 226 714	1 212 688	473 686	253 237	260 636	2 260 223
BG	3 283	13 028	9 743	393	28 413	8 793	5 460	2 443	137	12 838	4 094	6 039	741	379	11 298	8 887	2 196	181	219	3 468
CF	10 831	14 048	14 066	38 171	37 117	10 637	14 106	12 434	50 362	37 400	23 288	17 961	18 275	19 537	74 091	47 471	9 696	8 880	25 464	85 901
DK	7 599	24 999	20 456	1 469	54 026	4 955	9 478	3 367	646	29 445	11 615	26 362	1 664	4 560	45 141	27 346	14 157	3 964	3 913	48 382
DE	64 209	201 829	339 789	3 460	454 278	52 912	92 844	74 333	3 117	224 006	101 968	138 438	111 623	70 712	382 933	207 128	88 365	122 381	73 962	570 915
EE	2 182	5 509	3 217	21	10 898	2 378	3 475	2 137	17	8 228	2 462	3 390	388	67	7 378	4 225	1 291	629	30	5 996
EL	9 895	14 814	4 171	2 953	27 433	3 647	5 598	1 580	787	11 732	7 951	13 488	3 495	489	24 625	8 400	2 839	872	155	10 286
ES	38 061	106 174	56 727	18 761	200 723	28 351	38 177	18 232	5 788	91 543	58 131	58 444	6 934	12 814	135 274	78 238	35 332	5 061	8 833	128 466
FR	19 320	30 225	9 716	1 296	67 635	19 167	19 031	1 945	219	43 002	132 782	150 479	25 507	1 384	399 152	158 786	63 699	14 633	1 712	238 378
IT	73 622	154 630	86 297	17 476	371 091	70 623	59 557	14 939	10 902	163 449	97 081	91 388	9 157	12 888	201 264	158 786	26 461	3 462	5 240	193 389
CY	1 761	8 818	2 816	67	10 788	346	365	880	3	2 026	387	3 653	238	46	4 524	271	388	41	0	700
LV	3 165	9 572	6 366	16	21 129	2 517	4 532	2 658	8	9 426	1 156	4 175	1 115	263	6 709	2 678	2 714	430	113	4 835
LT	2 761	9 202	4 952	309	17 784	2 571	5 002	1 994	394	10 041	2 587	5 471	945	1 056	9 989	6 632	2 160	312	420	9 544
LU	465	2 132	1 662	30	4 289	307	1 914	473	30	1 806	5 352	6 706	2 151	387	15 206	7 912	1 468	3 427	503	12 512
HU	10 729	22 883	17 429	3	50 844	9 143	14 971	9 981	1	34 036	24 317	18 889	1 888	856	45 098	38 177	14 442	1 400	550	55 570
MT	586	2 673	879	120	4 338	157	217	77	6	457	1 154	1 344	172	46	2 714	723	398	24	0	1 146
NL	10 132	80 911	40 267	396	140 496	14 639	39 643	46 897	1 365	101 795	47 136	64 337	15 937	33 303	181 427	31 451	36 998	47 632	90 329	334 400
AT	11 528	45 119	79 402	724	139 825	8 554	11 307	70 734	88	36 553	35 365	48 014	6 523	1 224	92 325	35 312	18 583	7 545	365	82 004
PL	21 779	31 581	12 000	2 861	74 220	22 482	18 148	7 254	1 887	59 432	44 635	38 244	2 830	52 405	96 044	62 213	12 170	1 878	32 863	95 327
PT	10 779	56 083	35 400	340	118 211	12 966	11 751	5 023	55	29 427	13 629	23 857	2 384	9 155	43 055	21 888	3 063	661	1 442	27 573
RO	12 546	25 507	22 925	21	60 799	7 447	8 207	3 533	5	16 992	16 651	12 111	5 177	46	33 988	20 531	2 967	3 440	1	26 949
SI	6 781	10 363	15 139	381	33 204	3 402	3 718	4 949	424	11 993	6 529	1 202	1 913	659	15 483	10 252	1 386	423	3 643	15 656
SK	3 693	3 528	5 237	386	17 534	1 103	4 908	2 357	207	19 638	16 124	11 420	9 083	4 900	32 320	24 091	4 199	6 274	9 889	41 144
FI	8 578	20 636	29 082	562	54 748	4 577	4 360	2 385	161	12 573	11 082	17 828	3 664	2 151	33 305	23 638	2 880	370	1 819	28 484
SE	11 531	32 914	21 445	1 452	70 397	9 857	12 136	1 621	544	28 340	28 146	48 765	4 879	1 773	75 214	45 792	14 678	4 625	815	68 295
UK	13 946	29 087	85 523	3 538	122 079	15 068	34 109	70 646	1 638	111 532	69 219	118 695	29 442	9 965	210 371	77 786	31 528	17 462	16 119	164 901

Table 4: EU-27 arrivals and dispatches by economic activity, 2010Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

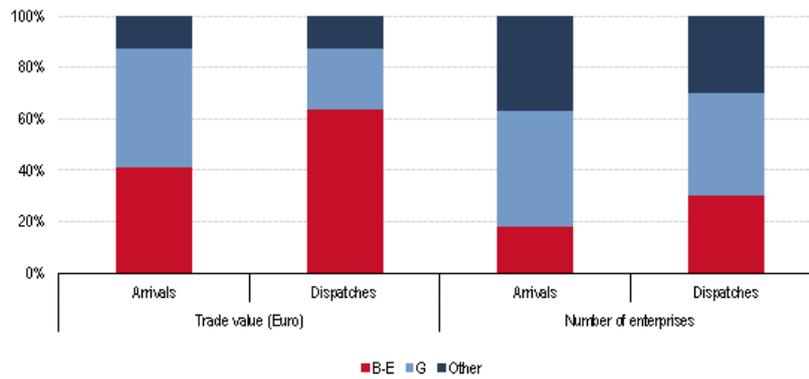


Figure 7: EU-27 arrivals and dispatches by economic activity, 2010(% in number of enterprises and EUR)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

		Number of enterprises (units)									
		Imports					Exports				
NACE		B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total	B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total
Number of employees	0-9	61 066	252 190	118 848	0	432 104	75 588	163 793	71 072	0	310 453
	10-49	65 892	65 993	37 760	0	169 645	84 741	58 549	27 480	0	170 770
	50-249	39 449	15 635	17 238	0	72 322	41 772	14 833	11 334	0	67 939
	250+	12 880	4 373	9 943	0	27 196	12 397	3 726	5 898	0	22 021
	Total excl.	179 287	338 191	183 789	0	701 267	214 498	240 901	115 784	0	571 183
	Unknown	2 238	10 323	9 100	191 892	213 553	1 957	6 760	7 404	107 705	123 826
	Total	181 525	348 514	192 889	191 892	914 820	216 455	247 661	123 188	107 705	695 009
		Trade value (million Euro)									
		Imports					Exports				
NACE		B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total	B-E	G	Other	Unclas & unkn	Total
Number of employees	0-9	18 485	98 558	36 123	0	153 166	19 011	57 990	23 840	0	100 841
	10-49	34 225	92 215	48 915	0	175 355	48 197	44 443	26 513	0	119 152
	50-249	81 073	91 521	45 929	0	218 523	126 673	36 214	29 332	0	192 218
	250+	413 523	125 447	82 828	0	621 797	566 361	41 557	45 531	0	653 449
	Total excl.	547 305	407 741	213 795	0	1 168 840	760 241	180 203	125 216	0	1 065 661
	Unknown	7 898	9 450	13 933	203 727	235 008	4 834	8 855	17 969	128 622	160 279
	Total	555 203	417 191	227 728	203 727	1 403 848	765 075	189 058	143 185	128 622	1 225 940

Table 5: Total Extra-EU imports and exports by economic activity and enterprise size, 2010Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

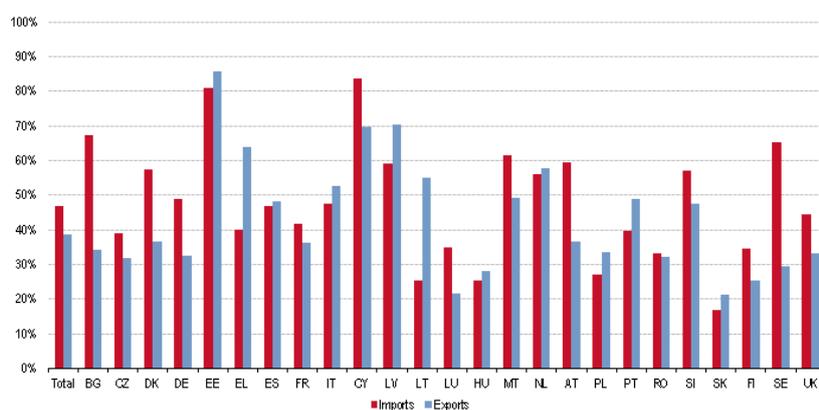


Figure 8: Extra-EU trade: share of SMEs in imports and exports (excluding enterprises in 'unknown' size-class), 2010(% in EUR)Source: Eurostat Easy Comext – Table Trade by activity and enterprise size-class

The main findings presented in this section focus on both [intra-](#) and [extra-EU](#) trade by economic activity and employment size class.

Small and medium-sized enterprises in intra-EU trade

SMEs are a significant driver of intra-EU trade

Intra-EU trade by size classes is one of the most important statistical indicators on trade by enterprise characteristics. In 2010, [small and medium sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) accounted for a considerable share of total intra-EU trade. Indeed, SMEs (0-249 employees) stood for 55% of trade value for [arrivals](#) (imports from another [EU Member State](#)) and 47% of trade value in [dispatches](#) (exports to another EU Member State). For all Member States, except Cyprus, the contribution of SMEs to arrivals was larger than to dispatches¹⁶⁷(see Figure 1).

[Small enterprises](#) (0-49 employees) were responsible for almost 32% of the value of arrivals, while the share of [medium-sized enterprises](#) (50-249 employees) was established at around 24%. In the Trade sector, SMEs were responsible for 72% of the value of arrivals, whereas [large enterprises](#) stood for 65% of the arrivals value in the Industry sector (see Table 1).

Focusing on total trade value for dispatches, the role of large enterprises is more significant. Small enterprises accounted for only 26% of the trade value, medium sized enterprises for 22% and large enterprises for the remaining 53%. While in the Trade sector, SMEs accounted for lion's share in the value of dispatches with 79%, the opposite applies in the Industry sector, with large enterprises standing for 68% of the total value dispatched.

Large enterprises in intra-EU trade

Small amount in absolute number but important share in value

Large enterprises made up only 2% of the enterprises having received arrivals from other EU Member States while their share in trade value amounted to around 44%. On the opposite, although small enterprises made up 93% of the enterprises receiving arrivals, their share in trade value was only 32%. Medium sized enterprises represented a moderate share in the number of enterprises (close to 5%) but they contributed more significantly to the value of arrivals (24%) (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Focusing on dispatches, the contribution of large enterprises to total value was even higher than for arrivals (Figure 4 and Figure 5). While large enterprises represented only 2% of the enterprises recording dispatches in 2010, they stood for nearly 53% of the trade value registered for dispatches. Small enterprises accounted to a lesser extent to dispatches than to arrivals, making up 89% of enterprises but accounting for only 26% of the dispatches value. Medium sized enterprises accounted for the remaining 9% of the enterprises and more than

¹⁶⁷Share calculated excluding enterprises in 'unknown' size-class.

21% of the trade value.

Intra-EU trade at country level

Significant disparities at country level in trade by enterprise size-classes

Drilling down at country level also shows a great disparity in the pattern applying when considering countries' total (see Table 2). There is a strong concentration of arrivals in trade values on large enterprises in Hungary, France, Germany, Czech Republic and the United Kingdom, the only countries where these large enterprises stood for more than half of the total arrivals. In contrast, SMEs accounted for more than three quarters of the value of arrivals in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Cyprus and Poland (unknown size-class excluded).

In Finland, large enterprises were responsible for the lion's share of dispatches value (70% of the total value in 2010). On the other hand, SMEs dominated the value of dispatches in Cyprus and Latvia, both registering shares in total trade of more than 80% (see Table 3).

Intra-EU trade by economic activity sector

Trade sector is predominant for arrivals in number of enterprises

Focusing on enterprises activities at countries' total level, Industry and Trade sectors account for the majority of intra-EU trade compared to other sectors, both in terms of trade value and number of enterprises (see Figure 7). In 2010, the Industry sector contributed significantly more than the Trade sector to total intra-EU trade value: for arrivals, intra-EU trade was rather equally distributed between the Trade sector (46%) and the Industry sector (41%), while dispatches were principally driven by the Industry sector, which accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of the total trade.

The number of enterprises involved in arrivals was unequally shared across the various sectors: while Trade represented a share of 45%, Industry accounted for only 18%. On the other hand, the number of enterprises involved in dispatches was more equally distributed between Industry (30%), Trade (40%) and the other sectors (30%).

The number of enterprises involved in intra-EU trade also differs significantly among Member States (see Table 4). Considering arrivals, the number of enterprises in the Trade sector exceeded those in the Industry sector for all Member States. For dispatches, the picture looks different with five countries (namely Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia) registering more enterprises in the Industry sector than in the Trade sector.

Independently of the number of enterprises, the contribution of Industry and Trade sectors to intra-EU trade values also vary considerably among Member States. For arrivals, trade values are driven by Industry in six countries only: Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. For dispatches, the Industry sector is predominant for trade values in all of the Member States, with three exceptions (namely Cyprus, Latvia and the Netherlands).

Extra-EU trade

Extra-EU trade accounted for around half of the total intra-EU trade

In absolute terms, extra-EU trade accounted for nearly half of the total intra-EU trade, for both number of enterprises and trade value (for both imports and exports).

Concerning the extra-EU trade, SMEs (0-249 employees) were responsible for nearly 47% of the value of imports, while the large enterprises (250+ employees) were responsible for the remaining 53%. In the Trade sector, SMEs were responsible for 69% of the value of imports, whereas large enterprises stood for almost 76% of the value of imports in the Industry sector (see Table 5).

When looking on total trade value for exports, the role of large enterprises is even more significant. Small

enterprises accounted for almost 21% of the trade value, medium sized enterprises for 18% and large enterprises for more than 61%. While in the Trade sector, SMEs accounted for lion's share in the value of exports with 77%, the opposite applies in the Industry sector, with large enterprises standing for more than 74% of the total value exported.

Extra-EU trade at country level

Large enterprise taking over more than half of the extra-EU trade

Extra-EU trade by size classes is an important statistical indicator on trade by enterprise characteristics. In 2010, large enterprises accounted for a considerable share of total extra-EU trade. Indeed, large enterprises accounted for 53% of trade value for imports and 61% of trade value in exports, while SMEs stood for the remaining 47% of trade value for imports and only 39% of trade value in exports (see Figure 8).

While for intra-EU trade, almost all countries had a higher contribution of SMEs to imports than to exports, the situation appears more balanced for extra-EU trade, with eleven countries registering a higher contribution of SMEs to exports.

The highest share of imports for SMEs was recorded by Cyprus (84%), followed by Estonia (81%) and Bulgaria (67%), while the highest share of exports was recorded by Estonia (86%), followed by Latvia and Cyprus (70%).

When referring to large enterprises, the highest shares of imports were recorded by Slovakia (83%), Hungary (75%) and Lithuania (74%), while the highest shares of exports were recorded by Slovakia (79%), Luxembourg (78%) and Finland (75%).

On the other side, the lowest share of imports and exports for SMEs was recorded by Slovakia (17% and 21% respectively). For large enterprises, the lowest share of imports was recorded by Cyprus (16%) while the lowest share of exports was recorded by Estonia (14%).

Total trade balance

SMEs recorded trade deficit in almost all Member States

Total **trade balance** by enterprise size also shows a clear disparity between SMEs and large enterprises, with SMEs experiencing a trade deficit in almost all countries in 2010, except for two countries: Italy and the Netherlands. On the other hand, larger enterprises recorded trade surpluses in most EU Member States, the most significant surplus being registered by far in Germany (see Figure 6).

The United Kingdom, France and Poland recorded the most significant deficits for SMEs, while for large enterprises the most significant deficit was recorded by the United Kingdom, Spain and the Netherlands. Italy was the sole country recording surpluses for both SMEs and large enterprises.

Data sources and availability

Reporting of international trade statistics by enterprise characteristics consists in a data collection independent from the monthly trade statistics. This data collection has been included in the revised Intrastat (respectively Extrastat) Regulations published in 2009 that came into force for the reference year 2009 (respectively 2010) onwards.

- Intrastat Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States.

- Extrastat Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on Community statistics relating to international trade with non-member countries and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95.

Until the reference year 2008, Member States were asked to compile specific indicators linking international trade data and business register information on a voluntary basis.

Data are disseminated once having ensured an accurate data quality and confidentiality issues are removed.

The compilation of trade flows by enterprise characteristics is based on linking micro data on intra- and extra-EU trade with structural information from business registers. The trade value of each trader, by product code and partner country, is combined with the main enterprise characteristics (economic activity and number of employees) retrieved from the business registers. Only aggregated results (e.g. no micro data) are provided to [Eurostat](#).

It should be noted that, in matching business registers with trade registers, some countries show high numbers of unmatched enterprises for arrivals and dispatches. However, this does not influence the trade values to any greater extent (by 8% on average for arrivals and 9% on average for dispatches). It is assumed that most of unmatched enterprises are SMEs. Moreover, when compiling international trade statistics by enterprise characteristics, the information on the size of the enterprises cannot always be allocated: in such case, the enterprises are classified in the “Unknown” size-class category. For intra-EU trade, this category represented 12% of the trade value and 13% of the number of enterprises for arrivals, as well as 15% of the trade value and 14% of the number of enterprises for dispatches. For extra-EU trade, it represented 17% of the trade value and 23% of the number of enterprises for imports, as well as 13% of the trade value and 18% of the number of enterprises for exports (2010 data). In order not to bias the results presented, all the size-class shares mentioned in this article exclude enterprises for which the size-class is unknown.

Definitions

Number of enterprises

The number of enterprises consists in a count of the number of enterprises involved in trade during at least a part of the reference period. For intra-EU trade, [VAT](#) data are used to estimate the number of traders and trade value of the smallest traders which are exempted from Intrastat reporting. These traders account for a very limited share of the trade value – at most 3% of the total value by flow – but in terms of number of enterprises they consist in the majority.

Number of employees

The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.

SMEs

Small and medium sized enterprises are defined only according to their number of employees (enterprises with less than 250 employees); the exact definition of SMEs uses also turnover and balance sheet as criteria.

Trade balance

Trade balance presented in Figure 6 has been calculated as the difference between dispatches and arrivals reported by each country for total trade (intra- and extra-EU trade).

Classifications

Enterprises are classified according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 2 ([NACE Rev. 2](#)). For detailed information, please refer to ‘Ramon’, Eurostat’s Classification Server: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

Business registers

For the reference year 2010, Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 February 2008, establishing a common framework for Statistical Business Registers was the legal basis for business registers.

Statistical unit

The **statistical unit** to be used is the enterprise which is defined in the Council Regulation (EEC N° 696/93) as the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. Trade data that are generally collected and registered by declaring unit (identified by VAT code in intra-EU trade and by customs identification code in extra-EU trade) must be connected to characteristics available in the Business Register for the whole enterprise concerned.

Reporting countries

Until the reference year 2008, the data were collected annually on voluntary basis. The following countries have provided 2010 data: Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

Country-specific notes

- “ **Countries** ’ total” refers to the aggregate of all countries that have provided data in 2010.
- Greece: Number of enterprises does not include traders which are exempted from Intrastat reporting.
- Lithuania: for arrivals data, the 2009 data are confidential for two size-classes (namely “50-249 employees” and “250 or more employees” both for the trade value and the number of enterprises).

Data availability

The figures presented in this article have all been taken from Eurostat’s Easy COMEXT dissemination database (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/>) and reflect the state of data availability as of 14th September 2012.

Within the traditional international trade database (Easy Comext), tables present data on international trade by enterprise characteristics from the reference year 2005 onwards. Data are available according to NACE Rev 1.1 for data until the reference year 2007 and according to NACE Rev 2 for data for the reference year 2008 onwards.

Context

International trade statistics play a vital role in the assessment of every economy. Combined with additional information on characteristics of enterprises involved in international trade, such as the size and the sector of economic activity, trade data are significantly enhanced. Generally speaking, trade statistics show goods movements between countries by good categories. However, they do not provide explicit information on the businesses which are behind these trade flows. In a globalised world where economies are increasingly interconnected, it is more and more important to know traders and their characteristics. Answering this question requires linking trade statistics with other sources, and particularly with business statistics, which describe the structure and evaluation of the activities of businesses.

‘International trade by enterprise characteristics’ is a new statistical domain, which unlike traditional trade statistics, aims at describing the structure of trade by characteristics of the trading enterprises, for instance by their economic activities, their size or concentration of trade. It is based on linking trade micro-data with business register information, allowing a deeper analysis of the impact of trade on employment, production and value added.

Statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics are compiled by linking intra- and extra-EU trade micro-data with business register data, and are available for trade value and number of enterprises for five indicators.

- **Trade by economic activity and enterprise size class** : trade by activity sector and employment size class shows the contributions of economic activities and size classes (measured in terms of number of employees) to total trade. This allows analysing the impact of external trade on employment and estimating the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises.
- **Concentration of trade by economic activity** : external trade being typically concentrated on a few enterprises, this indicator shows the share of the total trade accounted for by the top 5, 10, 20, etc. enterprises.
- **Trade by partner country and economic activity** : trade by partner countries shows how many enterprises were trading with certain partner countries or country zones, and the value they accounted for. This enables to identify most typical exports or imports markets.
- **Trade by number of partner countries and economic activity** : trade by number of partner countries shows how geographically diversified the exports markets are. For imports, it shows the number of countries from which goods are imported.
- **Trade by commodity and economic activity** : trade by commodity and activity sector allocates the trade of each commodity to the activity of the trading enterprise. This shows which sectors were involved in trading of each product group.

From the reference year 2008 onwards, the activity sector is broken down by NACE Rev. 2 division (2-digit level) for sections C (Manufacturing) and G (Trade) and by section level for other activities. The size-classes in terms of number of employees are: 0-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250 or more and Unknown. These indicators are available separately for intra- and extra-EU trade.

Confidentiality is applied in the statistics disseminated to ensure that it is not possible to identify an enterprise or a trader.

Further Eurostat information

Database

- [International trade](#) , see:

[International trade detailed data \(detail\)](#)

[Traditional international trade database access \(ComExt\) \(comext\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

Other information

- [Regulation 222/2009](#) of 11 March 2009 amending [Regulation 638/2004](#) on Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States
- [Regulation 471/2009](#) of 6 May 2009 on Community statistics relating to international trade with non-member countries and repealing [Regulation 1172/95](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [International trade by enterprise characteristics: 2008 data](#)
- [International trade by enterprise characteristics: 2009 data](#)
- [International trade by enterprise characteristics: 2010 data](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Globalisation](#)
- [European Commission - Trade](#)

See also

- [Energy production and imports](#)
- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [Extra-EU trade in manufactured goods](#)
- [Extra-EU trade in primary goods](#)
- [Extra-euro area trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in motor cars](#)
- [International trade in services](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

Notes

International trade in goods

Data from July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

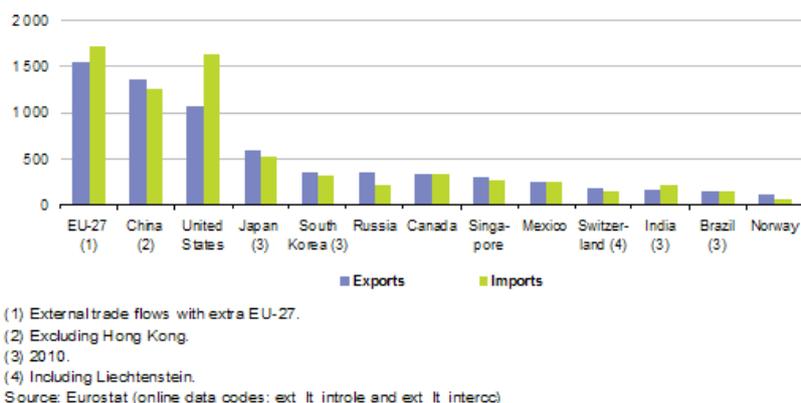
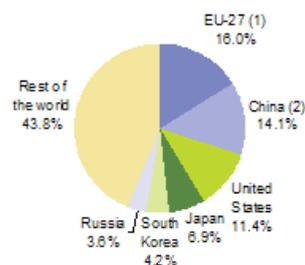


Figure 1: Main players for international trade, 2011(EUR1000million) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle) and (ext_lt_intercc)

	Exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
EU-27 (1)	885	1 162	1 554	979	1 364	1 714	-94	-202	-159.6
Norway	65	97	124	36	51	70	29	46	54
Switzerland (2)	92	118	169	94	113	150	-2	5	19
Brazil (3)	65	110	149	62	73	136	3	37	13
Canada	291	309	324	247	279	324	44	30	0
China (4)	297	772	1 384	272	630	1 252	25	141	111
India (3)	49	97	166	57	142	203	-8	-45	-36
Japan (3)	450	515	581	390	461	522	60	54	58
Mexico	177	199	251	188	204	252	-11	-5	-1
Russia	112	240	343	47	110	205	65	130	139
Singapore	136	216	294	130	190	263	6	26	31
South Korea (3)	168	259	352	158	246	321	10	13	31
United States	816	826	1 063	1 318	1 528	1 625	-501	-702	-562

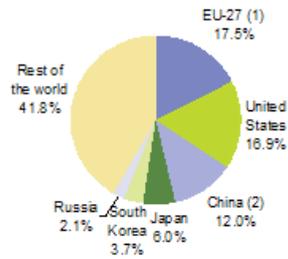
(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.
 (2) Including Liechtenstein.
 (3) Data for 2010 instead of 2011.
 (4) Excluding Hong Kong.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_introle and ext_lt_intercc)

Table 1: Main players for external trade, 2001, 2006 and 2011(EUR1000million) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle) and (ext_lt_intercc)



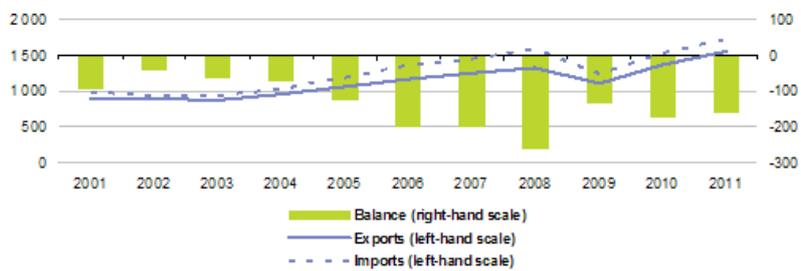
(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.
 (2) Excluding Hong Kong.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_introle)

Figure 2: Shares in the world market for exports, 2010(% share of world exports) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle)



(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.
 (2) Excluding Hong Kong.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_introle)

Figure 3: Shares in the world market for imports, 2010(% share of world imports) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle)



(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intertd)

Figure 4: Development of international trade, EU-27, 2001-2011 (1)(EUR1000million) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertd)

	Exports			Imports			Balance	
	2010	2011	2010-11 growth rate (%)	2010	2011	2010-11 growth rate (%)	2010	2011
EU-27 (1)	1 356.7	1 553.9	14.5	1 530.8	1 713.5	11.9	-174.2	-159.6
Belgium	308.3	342.4	11.1	296.7	331.5	11.7	11.7	11.0
Bulgaria	15.6	20.2	30.0	19.2	23.3	21.3	-3.7	-3.1
Czech Republic	100.3	116.6	16.2	95.5	108.9	14.0	4.8	7.7
Denmark	73.5	81.5	10.9	64.0	70.3	9.8	9.4	11.2
Germany	949.6	1 057.7	11.4	795.7	900.8	13.2	154.0	156.9
Estonia	8.7	12.0	37.5	9.3	12.6	36.5	-0.5	-0.6
Ireland	87.9	91.2	3.8	45.5	47.8	5.1	42.4	43.4
Greece	16.3	22.8	39.2	48.2	43.7	-9.3	-31.8	-21.0
Spain	191.9	220.1	14.7	246.7	268.5	8.9	-54.8	-48.4
France	394.9	428.2	8.4	459.9	512.8	11.5	-65.0	-84.6
Italy	337.4	375.9	11.4	367.4	400.5	9.0	-30.0	-24.6
Cyprus	1.1	1.3	24.0	6.5	6.2	-4.3	-5.4	-4.9
Latvia	7.2	9.4	31.2	8.8	11.7	32.4	-1.6	-2.2
Lithuania	15.7	20.2	28.9	17.7	22.6	28.2	-2.0	-2.5
Luxembourg	14.9	15.6	5.0	18.9	20.6	9.0	-4.0	-5.0
Hungary	72.0	80.6	11.9	66.5	73.7	10.8	5.5	6.9
Malta	2.7	3.2	16.5	3.8	4.5	18.4	-1.1	-1.4
Netherlands	433.2	474.9	9.6	389.5	430.1	10.4	43.6	44.8
Austria	115.1	127.8	11.1	119.9	137.2	14.4	-4.9	-9.4
Poland	120.5	134.6	11.7	134.3	149.2	11.1	-13.8	-14.6
Portugal	36.8	42.4	15.3	57.1	57.7	1.2	-20.3	-15.3
Romania	37.3	45.0	20.6	46.9	54.8	17.0	-9.5	-9.8
Slovenia	22.0	25.0	13.3	22.7	25.5	12.3	-0.7	-0.5
Slovakia	48.8	57.0	16.8	49.1	55.5	13.2	-0.3	1.4
Finland	52.4	56.7	8.1	51.9	60.5	16.5	0.5	-3.8
Sweden	119.6	134.5	12.5	112.4	126.4	12.5	7.2	8.1
United Kingdom	313.8	361.3	15.2	445.9	484.5	8.7	-132.1	-123.2
Iceland	3.5	3.8	10.4	3.0	3.5	17.5	0.5	0.4
Norway	98.4	124.2	26.1	58.4	70.0	19.9	40.0	54.2
Switzerland (2)	158.1	168.8	6.8	141.9	149.6	5.5	16.2	19.1
Brazil	148.9	.	.	136.1	.	.	12.7	.
Canada	291.6	323.6	11.0	295.8	323.7	9.4	-4.2	-0.1
China (3)	1 190.5	1 363.8	14.6	1 051.7	1 252.4	19.1	138.8	111.3
India	166.3	.	.	202.6	.	.	-36.4	.
Japan	580.7	.	.	522.5	.	.	58.2	.
Mexico	225.0	251.1	11.6	227.4	252.0	10.8	-2.4	-0.9
Russia	301.8	343.4	13.8	187.6	204.6	9.0	114.2	138.8
Singapore	265.4	294.2	10.8	234.4	262.8	12.1	31.0	31.4
South Korea	351.8	.	.	320.7	.	.	31.1	.
United States	963.3	1 063.0	10.3	1 483.4	1 625.4	9.6	-520.0	-562.4

(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.

(2) Including Liechtenstein.

(3) Excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tet00002, tet00018, ext_lt_intercc and ext_lt_introle)

Table 2: International trade, 2010-2011(EUR1000million) - Source: Eurostat (tet00002), (tet00018), (ext_lt_intercc) and (ext_lt_introle)

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance (EUR 1 000 million)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 exports (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 imports (%)	
EU-27	1 553.9	100.0	1 713.5	100.0	-159.6
Belgium	95.7	6.2	105.0	6.1	-9.3
Bulgaria	7.6	0.5	9.5	0.6	-1.9
Czech Republic	19.8	1.3	27.8	1.6	-8.0
Denmark	27.9	1.8	20.3	1.2	7.6
Germany	430.5	27.7	328.3	19.2	102.2
Estonia	4.1	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.3
Ireland	38.2	2.5	14.5	0.8	23.6
Greece	11.4	0.7	21.0	1.2	-9.6
Spain	73.7	4.7	114.8	6.7	-41.1
France	166.8	10.7	166.3	9.7	0.5
Italy	165.4	10.6	187.0	10.9	-21.6
Cyprus	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	-1.4
Latvia	3.2	0.2	2.6	0.2	0.6
Lithuania	7.8	0.5	10.0	0.6	-2.2
Luxembourg	3.0	0.2	3.8	0.2	-0.9
Hungary	19.4	1.2	22.5	1.3	-3.1
Malta	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7
Netherlands	106.6	6.9	230.3	13.4	-123.7
Austria	37.7	2.4	31.9	1.9	5.8
Poland	29.9	1.9	45.6	2.7	-15.7
Portugal	11.0	0.7	15.6	0.9	-4.6
Romania	13.0	0.8	15.0	0.9	-2.0
Slovenia	7.3	0.5	8.3	0.5	-1.0
Slovakia	8.7	0.6	15.4	0.9	-6.6
Finland	25.1	1.6	23.3	1.4	1.9
Sweden	59.1	3.8	40.3	2.3	18.8
United Kingdom	178.9	11.5	248.7	14.5	-69.9

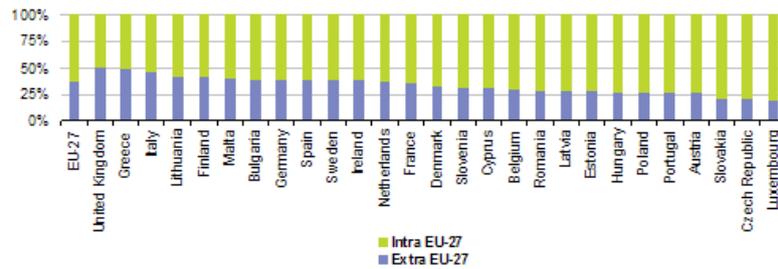
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00038)

Table 3: Extra EU-27 trade, 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tet00038)

	Dispatches		Arrivals		Balance	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
EU-27	2 540.7	2 804.1	2 468.9	2 728.1	71.8	76.0
Belgium	225.2	246.8	205.5	226.5	19.6	20.3
Bulgaria	9.5	12.6	11.3	13.8	-1.8	-1.2
Czech Republic	84.3	96.7	71.6	81.1	12.7	15.7
Denmark	48.4	53.5	45.1	50.0	3.2	3.6
Germany	570.9	627.2	502.9	572.6	68.0	54.6
Estonia	6.0	8.0	7.4	9.9	-1.4	-1.9
Ireland	51.0	53.0	30.6	33.3	20.4	19.7
Greece	10.2	11.3	24.6	22.7	-14.4	-11.4
Spain	131.8	146.4	145.6	153.8	-13.8	-17.3
France	240.4	261.4	314.0	346.5	-73.6	-85.1
Italy	193.5	210.5	201.4	213.5	-7.9	-3.0
Cyprus	0.7	0.9	4.5	4.3	-3.8	-3.4
Latvia	4.8	6.2	6.7	9.1	-1.9	-2.8
Lithuania	9.5	12.4	10.0	12.6	-0.4	-0.3
Luxembourg	12.5	12.7	15.2	16.8	-2.7	-4.1
Hungary	55.6	61.2	45.0	51.2	10.6	10.1
Malta	1.1	1.3	2.7	3.3	-1.6	-2.0
Netherlands	334.4	368.2	181.4	199.8	153.0	168.5
Austria	82.0	90.2	92.9	105.4	-10.9	-15.2
Poland	95.3	104.7	95.1	103.6	0.3	1.2
Portugal	27.6	31.4	43.2	42.1	-15.6	-10.7
Romania	26.9	32.0	34.0	39.8	-7.0	-7.8
Slovenia	15.7	17.7	15.4	17.2	0.3	0.5
Slovakia	41.1	48.2	35.3	40.2	5.8	8.1
Finland	28.5	31.5	33.3	37.2	-4.8	-5.6
Sweden	68.3	75.4	75.3	86.2	-7.0	-10.8
United Kingdom	165.5	182.5	218.8	235.8	-53.3	-53.3

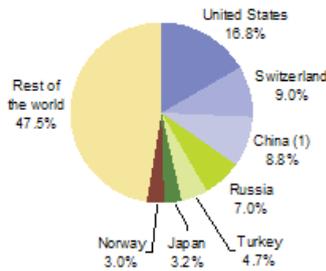
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00039)

Table 4: Intra EU-27 trade, 2010 and 2011 (EUR1000million) - Source: Eurostat (tet00039)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd)

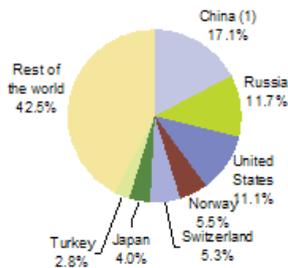
Figure 5: Intra and extra EU-27 trade, 2011 (imports plus exports, % share of total trade) - Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intratrd)



(1) Excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00040)

Figure 6: Main trading partners for exports, EU-27, 2011 (% share of extra EU-27 exports) - Source: Eurostat (tet00040)



(1) Excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00040)

Figure 7: Main trading partners for imports, EU-27, 2011 (% share of extra EU-27 imports) - Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EXPORTS											
Extra EU-27	884.7	891.9	869.2	953.0	1 057.6	1 161.9	1 242.9	1 317.5	1 099.2	1 356.7	1 553.9
United States	245.6	247.9	227.3	235.5	250.6	266.8	259.2	247.6	203.4	242.3	260.8
China (2)	30.7	35.1	41.5	48.4	51.7	63.7	71.8	78.2	82.3	113.3	136.2
Russia	31.6	34.4	37.2	46.0	56.6	72.3	89.1	104.8	65.6	86.1	108.4
Switzerland	76.5	72.8	71.4	75.2	86.2	88.4	93.0	100.5	88.7	110.4	139.3
Norway	27.2	28.2	27.7	30.8	33.7	38.4	43.5	43.7	37.5	41.9	46.6
Turkey	21.9	26.6	30.9	40.1	44.5	50.0	52.7	54.1	44.1	61.3	73.0
Japan	45.5	43.5	41.0	43.4	43.7	44.7	43.7	42.3	35.9	43.9	49.0
India	13.0	14.3	14.6	17.2	21.2	24.2	29.2	31.3	27.5	34.9	40.5
Brazil	18.6	15.7	12.4	14.2	16.0	17.7	21.3	26.3	21.6	31.4	35.7
South Korea	15.8	17.7	16.4	17.9	20.2	22.8	24.7	25.5	21.6	27.9	32.5
IMPORTS											
Extra EU-27	979.1	937.0	935.3	1 027.5	1 183.2	1 363.9	1 445.0	1 582.9	1 233.1	1 530.8	1 713.5
United States	203.3	182.6	158.1	159.4	158.9	170.4	177.1	182.4	154.5	173.0	190.5
China (2)	82.0	90.1	106.2	128.7	160.3	194.9	232.6	247.9	214.2	282.5	292.3
Russia	65.9	64.5	70.7	84.0	112.6	141.0	145.0	178.3	118.0	160.6	198.8
Switzerland	63.6	61.7	59.1	62.0	66.5	71.4	76.7	82.4	80.6	85.0	91.6
Norway	46.4	48.0	51.0	55.3	67.2	79.1	76.6	95.9	68.8	79.4	93.6
Turkey	22.1	24.6	27.3	32.7	36.0	41.7	47.1	46.0	36.2	42.4	47.9
Japan	81.1	73.7	72.4	74.7	74.1	78.2	78.9	76.2	58.2	67.3	69.1
India	13.5	13.7	14.1	16.4	19.1	22.6	26.6	29.5	25.4	33.3	39.4
Brazil	19.6	18.4	19.1	21.7	24.0	27.2	32.7	35.9	25.9	33.2	36.8
South Korea	23.3	24.6	26.0	30.7	34.4	40.8	41.3	39.5	32.4	39.4	36.1
TRADE BALANCE											
Extra EU-27	-94.4	-45.1	-66.0	-74.6	-125.6	-202.0	-202.1	-265.4	-133.9	-174.2	-159.6
United States	42.3	65.3	69.2	76.1	91.7	96.4	82.2	65.2	48.6	69.3	70.3
China (2)	-51.3	-55.0	-64.7	-80.3	-108.6	-131.2	-160.8	-169.6	-131.8	-169.3	-156.0
Russia	-34.3	-30.1	-33.5	-37.9	-56.0	-68.7	-55.9	-73.5	-52.4	-74.5	-91.3
Switzerland	12.9	11.1	12.3	13.2	19.7	17.0	16.3	18.2	8.1	25.4	47.7
Norway	-19.2	-19.9	-23.4	-24.5	-33.4	-40.7	-33.1	-52.2	-31.3	-37.5	-47.0
Turkey	-0.2	2.0	3.6	7.4	8.5	8.3	5.6	8.2	7.9	19.0	25.1
Japan	-35.6	-30.2	-31.4	-31.3	-30.4	-33.5	-35.3	-33.9	-22.3	-23.3	-20.1
India	-0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.1
Brazil	-1.0	-2.6	-6.7	-7.6	-8.0	-9.5	-11.5	-9.6	-4.4	-1.9	-3.0
South Korea	-7.4	-6.9	-9.6	-12.7	-14.2	-18.0	-16.6	-14.0	-10.8	-11.5	-3.6

(1) Partners are sorted according to the sum of imports and exports in 2011.

(2) Excluding Hong Kong.

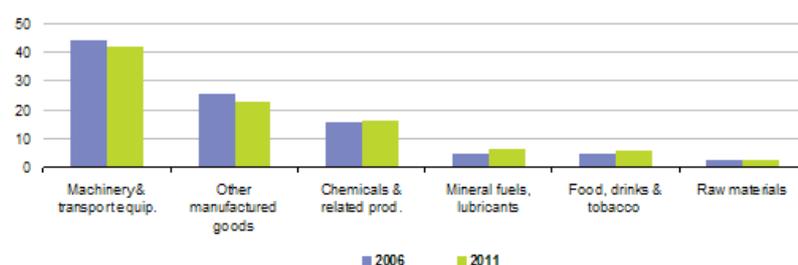
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00040)

Table 5: Extra EU-27 trade by main trading partners, EU-27, 2001-2011 (1)(EUR1000million) - Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

	2006		2010		2011	
	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)
EXPORTS						
Total	1 161.9	100.0	1 356.7	100.0	1 553.9	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	57.9	5.0	76.4	5.6	88.9	5.7
Raw materials	28.5	2.5	37.9	2.8	44.8	2.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants	59.0	5.1	76.2	5.6	100.0	6.4
Chemicals & related prod.	184.6	15.9	235.3	17.3	253.1	16.3
Other manufactured goods	294.2	25.3	311.7	23.0	354.3	22.8
Machinery & transport equip.	509.6	43.9	572.6	42.2	649.6	41.8
IMPORTS						
Total	1 363.9	100.0	1 530.8	100.0	1 713.5	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	67.9	5.0	80.7	5.3	91.1	5.3
Raw materials	63.2	4.6	71.1	4.6	85.6	5.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants	339.6	24.9	383.2	25.0	488.6	28.5
Chemicals & related prod.	109.2	8.0	137.4	9.0	153.2	8.9
Other manufactured goods	341.6	25.0	362.4	23.7	399.2	23.3
Machinery & transport equip.	412.5	30.2	446.3	29.2	441.0	25.7
TRADE BALANCE						
Total	-202.0	-	-174.2	-	-159.6	-
Food, drinks & tobacco	-10.0	-	-4.3	-	-2.2	-
Raw materials	-34.7	-	-33.3	-	-40.7	-
Mineral fuels, lubricants	-280.5	-	-307.0	-	-388.6	-
Chemicals & related prod.	75.3	-	97.8	-	99.9	-
Other manufactured goods	-47.4	-	-50.7	-	-44.9	-
Machinery & transport equip.	97.1	-	126.3	-	208.7	-

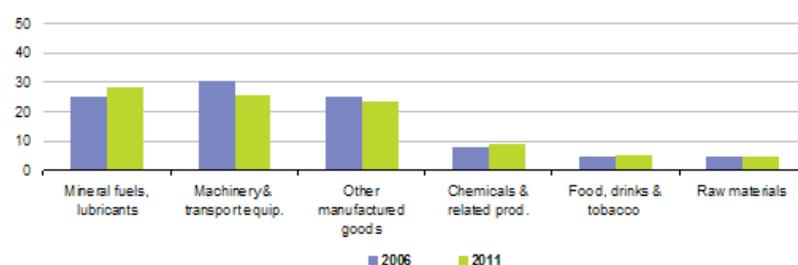
Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00061)

Table 6: Extra EU-27 trade by main products, EU-27, 2006, 2010 and 2011 - Source: Eurostat (tet00061)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00061)

Figure 8: Main exports, EU-27, 2006 and 2011(% share of extra EU-27 exports) - Source: Eurostat (tet00061)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00061)

Figure 9: Main imports, EU-27, 2006 and 2011(% share of extra EU-27 imports) - Source: Eurostat (tet00061)

This article discusses the development of the [European Union's \(EU\)](#) international trade in goods. It considers the EU's share in world [import](#) and [export](#) markets, [intra-EU](#) trade, the EU's main trading partners, and the EU's most widely traded product categories.

The [EU-27](#) accounts for around one sixth of the world's trade in goods. The value of international trade in goods significantly exceeds that of services (by about three times), reflecting the nature of some services which makes them harder to move across borders.

Main statistical findings

EU-27 international trade in goods with the rest of the world (the sum of [extra-EU](#) exports and imports) was valued at EUR 3267 467 million in 2011 – see Figure 1; as such, trade activity for the EU-27 registered record levels for both exports and imports. In comparison with a year before, total trade in goods for the EU-27 increased by EUR 379939 million in 2011.

After experiencing a sharp fall in the level of exports and imports of goods in 2009, the EU-27 saw its exports rise to a record level of EUR 1553 923 million in 2011, an increase of 14.5% compared with the year before; this was largely driven by a rising level of exports of machinery and transport equipment and other manufactured goods. Imports of goods rose by 11.9% to be valued at EUR 1713 544 million, with the largest gains recorded for imports of mineral fuels and lubricant products and raw materials.

Germany remained by far the largest player in relation to extra EU-27 trade in 2011, contributing 27.7% of the EU-27's exports of goods to non-member countries and accounting for almost one fifth (19.2%) of the EU-27's imports – see Table 3. The next three largest exporters of goods, the United Kingdom (11.5%), France (10.7%) and Italy (10.6%) remained the same as in 2010 and were the only other Member States to account for a double-digit share of EU-27 exports. The United Kingdom (14.5%), the Netherlands (13.4%) and Italy (10.9%) followed Germany as the largest importers of goods from non-member countries; the relatively high share for the Netherlands can, at least in part, be explained by the considerable amount of goods that flow into the EU through Rotterdam – the EU's leading sea port. The largest extra EU-27 trade surplus in goods, valued at EUR 102217 million, was recorded for Germany, followed by Ireland (EUR 23649 million) and Sweden (EUR

18839 million).

Trade in goods between EU Member States (intra-EU trade) was valued – in terms of dispatches – at EUR 2804 131 million in 2011 – see Table 4. This was almost twice the level recorded for exports from the EU-27 to non-member countries (extra-EU trade). The importance of the EU's internal market was underlined by the fact that intra-EU trade of goods was higher than extra-EU trade in each EU Member State, with the exception of the United Kingdom (see Figure 5). The proportion of total trade in goods that was accounted for by intra-EU and extra-EU flows varied considerably across the Member States, reflecting to some degree historical ties and geographical location. The highest shares of intra-EU trade (about 80%) were recorded for Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, with this ratio falling to 51.2% in Greece and 49.4% in the United Kingdom.

Intra EU-27 trade – measured by dispatches – increased by 10.4% across the EU-27 between 2010 and 2011; this was a lower rate of increase than that recorded for extra-EU exports (which rose by 14.5%). Considering arrivals and dispatches together, the biggest increases in intra-EU trade between 2010 and 2011 were registered for Estonia (33.5%), Latvia (32.3%), Lithuania (28.2%) and Bulgaria (27.7%), while Greece (-2.4%) and Cyprus (-0.3%) were the only Member States to record reductions.

Analysis of main trading partners

Between 2010 and 2011, EU-27 exports of goods to all of its major trading partners increased. The highest growth rate was recorded for exports to Switzerland and Russia (up 26.2% and 25.9% respectively), while exports to the United States grew more slowly (up 7.6%) – see Table 5. However, the United States remained, by far, the most important destination for goods exported from the EU-27 in 2011 (see Figure 6), although the share of EU-27 exports destined for the United States fell from 27.8% of the total in 2001 to 16.8% by 2011. In value terms, the most important EU-27 exports to the United States in 2011 included machinery and transport equipment. The same group of products was also the main export category to China, which was the third most important destination market for EU-27 exports of goods in 2011 (8.8% of the EU-27 total), just after Switzerland (9.0%).

On the import side, the EU-27 saw an increase in the level of its imports of goods from all of its major trading partners between 2010 and 2011, except for imports from South Korea, which fell by 8.4%. China remained the most important supplier of goods imported into the EU-27 in 2011, even though the 3.5% growth in imports from China between 2010 and 2011 was the lowest growth rate in the last decade, aside from a contraction in 2009 during the financial and economic crisis. EU-27 imports from Russia rose by 24.4% and, as a result, Russia replaced the United States as the second biggest supplier of goods into the EU-27 in 2011. Imports from Russia were dominated by a 31.6% increase in the level of imports of mineral fuels and lubricant products, which made up four fifths (78.9%) of all the EU-27's imports from Russia in 2011.

Analysis of main product groups

Sharp increases in the level of exports outside the EU-27 were reported for all major product groups in 2011. The highest growth rate for EU-27 exports in 2011 was recorded for exports of mineral fuels and lubricant products, which reached the record value of about EUR 100000 million.

Imports of all major product groups also rose between 2010 and 2011, except for machinery and transport equipment, where there was little change in the level of EU-27 imports. As a result, this category was replaced by mineral fuels and lubricant products as the product group with the highest value of imports, following a substantial expansion (up 27.5% in 2011) in imports of mineral fuels and lubricant products into the EU-27. Almost one third (32.3%) of the EU-27's imports of mineral fuels and lubricant products in 2011 came from Russia, followed by Norway (12.3%) and Algeria (5.5%).

The EU-27's [trade deficit](#) of EUR 159622 million in 2011 was driven by the sizeable deficit in relation to mineral fuels and lubricant products, which stood at EUR 388594 million. This was offset by [trade surpluses](#) of EUR 208657 million for machinery and transport equipment, and EUR 99869 million for chemical and related products.

Data sources and availability

Statistics on the international trade of goods measure the value and quantity of goods traded between Member States of the EU (known as intra-EU trade) and goods traded by EU Member States with non-member countries (known as extra-EU trade). These statistics are the official source of information about imports, exports and the trade balance in the EU, its Member States and the [euro area](#) .

Statistics are published for each declaring country with respect to each partner country, for several product classifications. One of the most commonly used product classifications is the [Standard international trade classification \(SITC Rev. 4\)](#) of the [United Nations \(UN\)](#) ; this allows a comparison of international trade statistics to be made on a worldwide basis.

In extra-EU trade statistics, the data shown for the EU-27 treat this entity as a single trading block. In other words, the data for exports relate only to those exports from the EU-27 that leave the trading block and are destined for the rest of the world, while extra-EU imports relate to imports from the rest of the world (non-member countries) coming into the EU-27. In contrast, when reporting data for individual Member States, international trade flows are generally presented in terms of world trade flows (including both intra-EU and extra-EU partners).

Definitions for extra-EU trade flows are as follows:

- imports are goods which enter the statistical territory of the EU from a non-member country and are placed under the customs procedure for free circulation (as a general rule goods intended for consumption), inward processing, or processing under customs control (goods for working, processing), either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse;
- exports are goods which leave the statistical territory of the EU for a non-member country after being placed under the customs procedure for exports (definitive export), outward processing, or re-exportation following either inward processing or processing under customs control.

Statistics on trade with non-member countries do not, therefore, include goods in transit or those placed under a customs procedure for bonded warehousing or temporary entry (for fairs, exhibitions, tests, etc.), nor do they include re-export following entry under one of these procedures.

Statistics on trade between the Member States (intra-EU trade) cover the arrivals and dispatches of goods recorded by each Member State. Arrivals and dispatches are defined as follows:

- arrivals are goods in free circulation within the EU which enter the statistical territory of a given Member State;
- dispatches are goods in free circulation within the EU which leave the statistical territory of a given Member State to enter another Member State.

Customs records are the traditional source of statistical data on trade in goods. The beginning of the [single market](#) on 1 January 1993, with its removal of customs formalities between Member States, made it necessary to adopt a new data collection system, Intrastat, as the basis for statistics on intra-EU trade. In the Intrastat system, statistical data are collected directly from trade operators – who are requested to send monthly declarations to their national statistical administration.

The statistical values of extra-EU trade and intra-EU trade are recorded at their free-on-board (FOB) value for exports/dispatches and their cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value for imports/arrivals. The values reported comprise only those subsidiary costs (freight and insurance) which relate, for exports/dispatches, to the journey within the territory of the Member State from which the goods are exported/dispatched and, for imports/arrivals, to the journey outside the territory of the Member State into which the goods are imported/enter.

Context

Statistics on the international trade of goods are used extensively by decision makers at an international, EU and national level. Businesses may use international trade data to carry out market research and define their

commercial strategy. International trade statistics are also used by EU institutions in their preparation of multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations, for defining and implementing anti-dumping policies, for the purposes of macro-economic and monetary policies, and in evaluating the progress of the single market, or the integration of European economies.

The development of trade can be an opportunity for economic growth. The EU has a common trade policy, whereby the [European Commission](#) negotiates trade agreements and represents the EU's interests on behalf of its 27 Member States. The European Commission consults Member States through an advisory committee which discusses the full range of trade policy issues affecting the EU including multilateral, bilateral and unilateral instruments. As such, trade policy is an exclusive power of the EU – so only the EU, and not individual Member States, can legislate on trade matters and conclude international trade agreements. This scope extends beyond trade in goods, to cover [trade in services](#) , intellectual property and [foreign direct investment](#) .

Globally, multilateral trade issues are dealt with under the auspices of the [World Trade Organisation \(WTO\)](#) . Its membership covers 157 countries (as of August 2012), with several candidate members in the process of joining. The WTO sets the global rules for trade, provides a forum for trade negotiations, and for settling disputes between members. The European Commission negotiates with its WTO partners and participated in the latest round of WTO multilateral trade negotiations, known as the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). However, having missed deadlines to conclude these talks in 2005 and again in 2006, the Doha round of talks broke down again at a WTO meeting in July 2008. At the time of writing, the future of the Doha round is uncertain.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [External and intra-European Union trade – pocketbook – data 2004-2009](#)
- [External and intra-European Union trade – statistical yearbook – data 1958-2010](#)
- [Intra- and extra-European Union trade – monthly data – combined nomenclature \(DVD\)](#)

Main tables

- [International trade](#) , see:

International trade data (t_ext)

International trade long-term indicators (t_ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (t_ext_sti)

Database

- [International trade](#)

International trade data (ext)

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

International trade short-term indicators (ext_sti)

International trade detailed data (detail)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

Other information

- [Quality report on international trade statistics](#)
- [Statistics on the trading of goods – user guide](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [International trade in goods: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Globalisation](#)
- [European Commission - Trade](#)

See also

- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in services](#)

International trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products

Data from October 2010. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

The European Union (EU) was by far the major world trader in medicinal and pharmaceutical products (SITC division 54) in 2009, with total trade amounting to EUR 123.3 billion. Exports made up 65% of this trade. The United States occupied the second position for trade in these products, at some distance, with trade worth EUR 74.9 billion.

Over the period 2000-2009, the United States was the main trading partner for extra-EU (EU-27) exports of these products. Both export and import trade more than doubled over the period and, in 2009, the USA accounted for 35% of all extra-EU-27 trade.

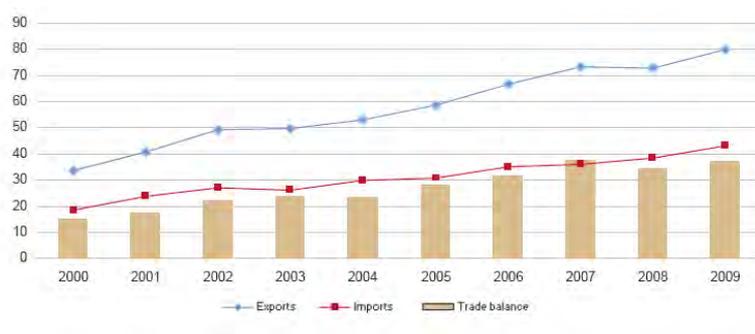


Figure 1: Evolution of Extra-EU-27 trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products, 2000-2009, (billion euro)

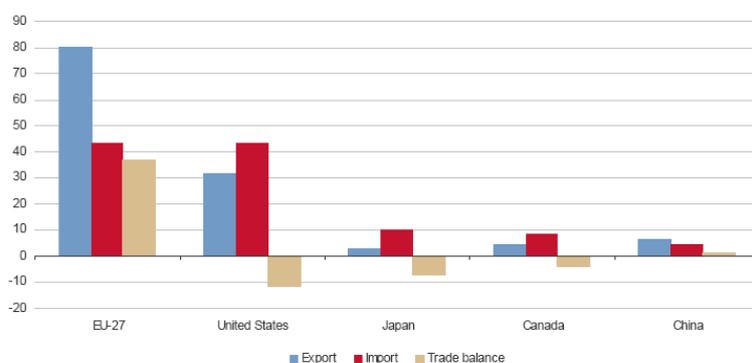


Figure 2: EU and other major players in worldwide trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products, 2009 (billion euro)

	EXPORTS					Average annual growth rate 2000-2009	Share in EU-27 medicinal & pharmaceutical exports 2009	Share in total EU-27 exports with that country 2009	IMPORTS					Average annual growth rate 2000-2009	Share in EU-27 medicinal & pharmaceutical imports 2009	Share in total EU-27 imports with that country 2009
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2009				2000	2007	2008	2009				
EU-27	33,675	73,407	72,044	80,060	10.1%	100.0%	7.3%	13,416	36,131	38,166	43,281	10.0%	100.0%	3.6%		
United States	10,403	25,935	24,447	26,789	11.1%	33.5%	13.1%	8,375	14,231	14,474	16,417	7.8%	37.9%	10.3%		
Switzerland	4,021	6,960	6,450	6,520	8.7%	10.6%	0.7%	6,411	15,130	15,830	17,577	11.9%	40.6%	23.8%		
Japan	2,377	3,087	3,323	4,435	7.2%	6.5%	12.3%	978	1,127	1,082	1,328	3.5%	1.1%	2.4%		
Russia	935	3,852	4,530	4,375	18.7%	5.5%	0.7%	15	9	10	12	-3.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Canada	1,125	3,440	3,312	3,503	13.4%	4.4%	16.6%	193	698	884	875	18.3%	2.0%	4.9%		
China	402	1,160	1,751	2,188	20.7%	2.7%	2.7%	527	1,090	1,498	1,747	14.2%	4.0%	0.8%		
Australia	1,320	2,518	2,493	2,934	9.2%	3.7%	13.6%	407	431	368	435	0.7%	1.0%	5.4%		
Turkey	844	1,877	2,321	2,460	12.6%	3.1%	5.8%	81	135	180	221	15.4%	0.5%	0.6%		
Brazil	769	1,177	1,311	1,661	8.9%	2.1%	7.8%	42	111	166	232	23.8%	0.7%	1.1%		
Singapore	275	702	695	754	11.9%	0.9%	3.7%	121	885	1,219	1,072	27.4%	2.5%	7.3%		

Table 1: Extra-EU-27 trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products, top 10 trading partners (million euro)

	Exports				Imports				Trade Balance				
	2000	2009	2009	Average annual growth rate 2000-2009 (%)	Share in medicinal & pharmaceutical exports 2009 (%)	2000	2009	2009	Average annual growth rate 2000-2009 (%)	Share in medicinal & pharmaceutical imports 2009 (%)	2009	2009	2009
EU-27	33 875	72 944	30 060	10.1%	100.0%	18 445	38 156	43 781	10.9%	100.0%	15 255	34 785	56 778
Belgium	2 648	10 781	12 335	18.7%	15.4%	1 495	3 875	5 357	18.8%	12.4%	947	5 908	4 973
Bulgaria	75	192	220	12.0%	0.3%	39	64	97	10.0%	0.2%	-80	-99	-131
Czech Republic	73	100	201	11.9%	0.3%	156	316	335	0.2%	0.7%	-83	-135	-115
Denmark	1 492	5 781	3 126	8.8%	3.8%	125	361	427	14.7%	1.0%	1 368	2 420	2 699
Germany	6 034	15 581	15 455	8.4%	20.8%	3 042	7 057	7 642	7.8%	17.7%	4 067	8 534	8 657
Estonia	1	5	3	11.9%	0.0%	0	3	3	-11.8%	-0.0%	-3	-1	0
Ireland	2 309	3 475	5 020	11.2%	7.0%	521	819	846	2.0%	2.0%	1 787	4 656	3 162
Greece	37	77	109	12.0%	0.1%	209	681	775	11.0%	1.9%	-202	-514	-466
Spain	547	2 841	3 126	21.4%	3.9%	870	2 767	3 398	18.3%	7.8%	323	174	268
France	4 685	10 382	11 841	10.9%	14.8%	2 875	4 528	4 887	8.0%	11.2%	1 790	5 854	6 887
Italy	2 937	4 550	4 751	5.8%	8.0%	2 061	4 450	5 110	10.3%	11.6%	858	1 001	-211
Cyprus	22	40	91	11.2%	0.1%	28	41	39	3.0%	0.1%	7	54	22
Latvia	20	100	91	18.7%	0.1%	26	99	120	13.7%	0.3%	-18	0	-20
Lithuania	28	29	37	4.2%	0.0%	33	17	14	-8.9%	0.0%	7	12	23
Luxembourg	0	0	0	-5.5%	0.0%	3	4	22	25.3%	0.1%	3	-3	-30
Hungary	225	1 023	1 030	18.4%	1.3%	132	284	357	11.7%	0.8%	-130	835	673
Malta	2	51	36	39.7%	0.0%	11	18	19	8.1%	0.0%	1 631	33	-18
Netherlands	1 542	1 794	2 258	3.8%	2.8%	1 724	4 208	4 396	11.0%	10.5%	-891	-2 435	-2 158
Austria	1 033	2 821	3 045	12.8%	3.8%	568	1 166	1 528	13.9%	-1.2%	465	1 455	1 215
Poland	97	301	301	13.4%	0.4%	348	563	484	4.0%	1.1%	251	-284	193
Portugal	106	125	132	2.3%	0.2%	156	263	211	3.4%	0.5%	-49	-139	-78
Romania	0	108	133	31.7%	0.1%	67	105	347	20.1%	0.8%	-88	-107	-244
Slovenia	277	892	790	14.3%	1.0%	72	122	146	9.1%	0.2%	165	159	142
Slovakia	11	80	94	26.0%	0.1%	34	161	193	10.5%	0.4%	-42	-71	-80
Finland	116	557	616	20.3%	0.8%	194	110	109	0.0%	0.3%	12	443	300
Sweden	1 531	2 631	2 626	4.1%	3.3%	548	924	740	8.7%	1.7%	1 483	2 097	1 887
United Kingdom	5 438	8 591	10 586	7.4%	13.2%	2 104	5 161	5 535	11.0%	12.8%	3 351	4 411	5 022

Note: Figures for Dutch trade are biased by the so-called "Rotterdam effect" (see the Methodological notes for more details).

Table 2: Extra-EU-27 trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products, by Member State (million euro)

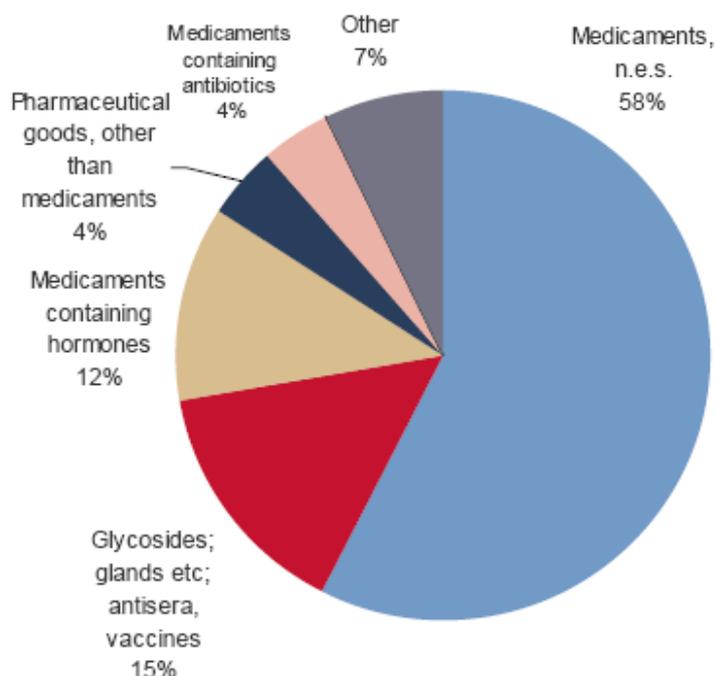


Figure 3: Extra-EU-27 exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, by SITC subgroup, 2009 (% of value)

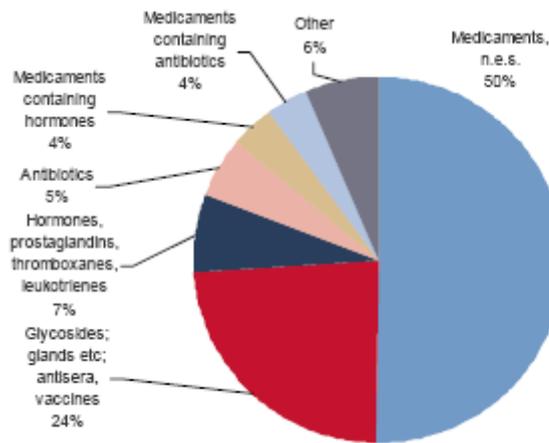


Figure 4: Extra-EU-27 imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, by SITC subgroup, 2009 (% of value)

Switzerland was the main trading partner for imports, with a growth of 174% over the period 2000-2009. In 2009, Switzerland accounted for more than a fifth of all extra-EU-27 trade in these products.

Main statistical findings

EU-27 trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose by 11% in 2009, in spite of the global economic crisis

Increases in both exports and imports

In 2009, contrary to global economic trends, extra-EU-27 trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products grew for both exports and imports. Exports, which had dropped slightly in 2008, rose by 10%, while imports rose by 13%.

The total value of extra-EU-27 trade in these products more than doubled over the period 2000- 2009 from EUR 52.1 billion in 2000 to EUR 123.3 billion in 2009.

Trade was dominated by exports, which were almost the double of the value of imports for every year from 2000 to 2009. The EU-27 [trade surplus](#) in this category varied between EUR 15.3 billion in 2000 and EUR 37.3 billion in 2007.

Increased trade with the United States and Switzerland in 2009

The United States stands out as the EU-27's main trading partner every year over the period 2000-2009.

The value of EU-27 exports to the United States increased by almost 150% between 2000 and 2007, before dropping slightly in 2008. In 2009, values increased by 10%.

Switzerland was the second largest EU-27 export partner in 2009, albeit at only about a third of the level of exports to the United States.

In 2009, EU-27 exports of medicines (SITC 542), including veterinary medicines, amounted to EUR 59.6 billion and accounted for 74% of all EU-27 exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products. This was made up by a wide variety of medicaments. Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products other than medicaments (SITC 541) amounted to EUR 20.5 billion; the largest single product group was antisera, blood fractions, modified immunological products and vaccines (SITC 54163), with 13% of total exports.

Switzerland and the United States were the largest EU-27 trade partners also on the import side, together accounting for 79% of the imports of these products in 2009. EU-27 imports from Switzerland increased by 174% over the period from 2000 to 2009; by 2007 Switzerland had overtaken the United States as the leading import partner.

With 58%, medicines made up a larger share of imports than other medicinal and pharmaceutical products. However, also for imports the largest single product group was antisera, blood fractions, modified immunological products and vaccines, making up almost 24% of the imports of these products.

Strong growth for Belgium for both exports and imports

Amongst the EU-27 Member States, the five largest exporters of medicinal and pharmaceutical products together accounted for 72% of these exports in 2009. The leaders were Germany and Belgium who together accounted for 36%.

The United States was the most important export partner for all of these five leading Member States in 2009; together, they accounted for 87% of all extra-EU-27 exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products to the United States.

For imports, the picture was more differentiated. The six largest EU-27 importers together accounted for three quarters of the extra-EU-27 imports of these products in 2009. Germany was the leading importer among the Member States.

Switzerland was the most important import partner for Germany, France and Italy, while the United States was the most important import partner for Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Data sources and availability

EU data are compiled according to community guidelines and may therefore differ from national data published by Member States (see [External trade aggregated data](#) - ESMS file).

Data source : Eurostat's free dissemination database; for non EU-data (Figure 2) [United Nations](#) ' COM-TRADE database. A code (such as 'DS_018995') is inserted as part of the source. This hyperlinked code allows the reader to easily access the most recent data on the [Eurostat](#) website. The data on the website is frequently updated and may also be more detailed or have a different measurement unit.

Reporting countries : EU-27: Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The "Rotterdam effect": Extra-EU imports of some Member States (e.g. Netherlands), and therefore their trade deficit, are overvalued because of the so-called 'Rotterdam effect'. Goods destined for the rest of the EU arrive in their ports and, according to Community rules, are declared as imports by the Member State where these goods are released for free circulation. This in turn reduces the extra-EU imports to those Member States to which the goods are re-exported, as these shipments are recorded, for Community statistics, as arrivals from the Member State where these goods are released for free circulation, rather than imports from an extra-EU partner.

Commodities classification :

Division 54 'Medicinal and pharmaceutical products' of the [Standard international trade classification](#) revision 4 (SITC Rev. 4), is made up of the sub-groups:

- 5411 'Provitamins and vitamins (not put up as medicaments)';
- 5413 'Antibiotics (not put up as medicaments)';

- 5414 'Vegetable alkaloids (not put up as medicaments)';
- 5415 'Hormones, prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes';
- 5416 'Glycosides; glands or other organs; antisera, vaccines';
- 5419 'Pharmaceutical goods, other than medicaments';
- 5421 'Medicaments containing antibiotics';
- 5422 'Medicaments containing hormones, etc., but not antibiotics';
- 5423 'Medicaments containing alkaloids, but not containing hormones etc. or antibiotics';
- 5429 'Medicaments not elsewhere specified'.

Context

Pharmaceutical products are among the most important products within the chemicals sector(SITC section 5). Besides machinery and vehicles, the chemicals sector is the only product group where the EU posts a trade surplus. The surplus reached EUR 83.1 billion in 2009.

The pharmaceutical industry is one of the largest sectors in the European Union, accounting for 3.5% of total manufacturing production. Pharmaceutical companies in the EU employ approximately 633,000 employees.

The most common trade impediments faced by pharmaceutical exporters are a range of burdensome and costly registration, licensing and certification procedures. The EU aims to redress these through its bilateral trade agreements or by tackling individual barriers as part of its market access partnership.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [EU-27 trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose by 11% in 2009 in spite of the global economic crisis](#) - Statistics in focus 63/2010

Main tables

- [International trade](#)

Database

- [International trade](#) , see:

International trade detailed data (detail)

[EU27 Trade Since 1995 By SITC \(DS_018995\)](#)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade aggregated data](#)
- [Statistics on the trading of goods - User guide](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Trade - Pharmaceuticals](#)
- [United Nations comtrade](#)

International trade in motor cars

Data from August 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

The car industry is of prime importance to the economy of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and plays a major role in international trade. New and used motor cars accounted for about 6% of the total value of all extra-EU exports in 2011, but less than 2% of the total value of all extra-EU imports .

This article describes the development of trade in motor cars both within the EU (intra-EU trade) and outside of the EU (extra-EU trade). It shows that the USA, China and Japan are the EU's main trading partners while among EU Member States Germany is the leading exporter of cars.

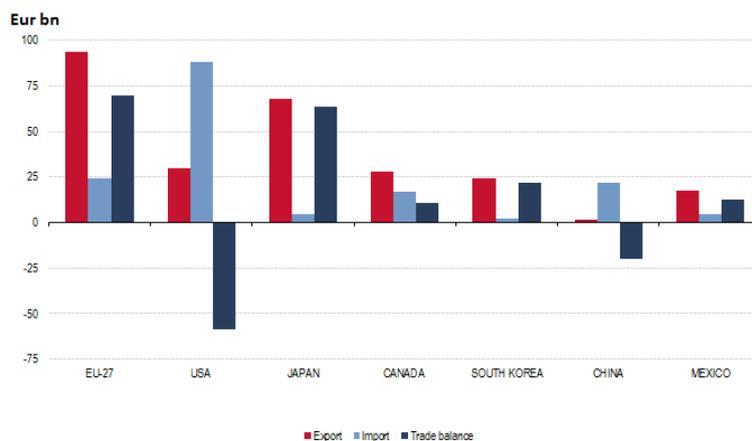


Figure 1: EU and other major players in world-wide trade in motor cars, 2010(EUR 1 000 million) - Source: Comext

Main statistical findings

	Exports					Imports					Trade balance					
	2000	2009	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2009-2011 (%)	Share in motor cars trade 2011 (%)	2000	2009	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2009-2011 (%)	Share in motor cars trade 2011 (%)	2000	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	47 994.2	48 220.2	76 357.6	83 817.5	25%	100%	19 809.8	22 282.4	22 674.1	24 189.9	3%	100%	28 184.5	25 937.9	53 683.5	69 627.6
Belgium	2 967.8	2 059.4	2 378.0	4 415.5	28%	5%	1 369.9	4 199.9	4 103.1	3 475.0	-6%	14%	1 597.9	-2 100.6	-1 725.1	940.5
Bulgaria	1.0	8.1	18.3	36.4	65%	0%	33.9	48.2	38.5	40.0	-6%	0%	-32.8	-40.1	-20.2	-3.6
Czech Republic	326.1	741.4	1 251.7	1 929.7	38%	2%	120.6	83.1	75.1	158.6	24%	1%	205.4	658.3	1 176.6	1 771.1
Denmark	57.7	31.4	44.9	63.6	27%	0%	201.3	118.8	149.8	182.0	15%	1%	-143.6	-87.4	-104.9	-118.4
Germany	28 716.7	29 427.6	47 428.4	56 372.3	24%	60%	5 445.1	5 663.5	6 278.7	7 668.0	11%	32%	23 271.6	23 764.1	41 149.7	48 704.2
Estonia	2.2	14.4	20.0	23.4	18%	0%	41.4	16.4	12.5	16.8	1%	0%	-39.2	-2.0	7.5	6.6
Ireland	85.2	5.0	5.3	4.9	0%	0%	572.5	106.8	95.8	120.1	4%	0%	-487.3	-101.8	-90.5	-115.1
Greece	12.8	5.5	2.0	1.8	-33%	0%	657.8	529.6	246.3	170.1	-32%	1%	-644.9	-524.1	-244.3	-169.5
Spain	2 038.2	1 579.0	2 401.2	3 239.5	27%	3%	1 589.4	1 404.9	1 893.9	1 795.4	7%	7%	459.7	94.2	507.3	1 444.0
France	3 008.0	2 136.9	2 759.2	3 344.9	16%	4%	1 310.7	2 399.8	2 184.9	2 373.6	0%	10%	1 697.3	-263.0	574.3	971.3
Italy	1 114.3	1 392.6	1 775.6	1 986.9	13%	2%	2 298.8	2 175.7	2 068.3	2 652.4	7%	11%	-1 176.4	-783.0	-292.7	-665.5
Cyprus	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	94%	0%	67.1	85.4	66.7	46.1	-19%	0%	-67.1	-85.2	-66.5	-44.8
Latvia	1.1	13.5	23.6	28.2	28%	0%	13.0	10.7	6.9	13.7	9%	0%	-11.9	2.8	16.7	14.5
Lithuania	57.6	300.1	403.2	657.8	30%	1%	53.0	83.5	84.9	102.8	7%	0%	4.7	216.5	318.3	555.0
Luxembourg	2.3	3.4	4.5	7.2	29%	0%	2.9	3.8	7.2	9.2	34%	0%	-0.6	-0.4	-2.6	-2.0
Hungary	72.2	387.8	583.1	792.8	27%	1%	111.3	47.9	32.3	53.0	3%	0%	-39.0	339.9	550.8	739.8
Malta	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	-11%	0%	25.6	29.4	26.6	18.9	-14%	0%	-21.1	-28.6	-26.0	-18.3
Netherlands	1 096.5	175.2	158.6	224.5	9%	0%	1 007.4	890.9	789.3	1 002.7	4%	4%	89.1	-715.7	-610.7	-778.2
Austria	817.2	305.3	506.3	494.3	17%	1%	348.3	487.0	448.5	441.0	-3%	2%	468.8	-181.7	57.7	53.4
Poland	59.6	415.9	748.6	962.4	32%	1%	203.1	510.2	519.1	381.6	-11%	1%	-143.5	-84.3	229.4	600.7
Portugal	12.6	63.2	81.5	148.2	33%	0%	463.5	113.2	145.4	98.9	-4%	0%	-450.8	-50.0	-63.8	49.3
Romania	32.8	227.4	397.2	518.4	32%	1%	33.7	75.3	89.6	97.3	9%	0%	-0.9	152.0	307.6	421.1
Slovenia	41.7	183.2	185.7	253.6	11%	0%	72.3	695.0	663.4	663.1	-2%	3%	-30.6	-511.8	-477.7	-409.6
Slovakia	171.0	1 461.6	2 339.5	3 210.1	30%	3%	31.3	35.7	17.4	13.8	-27%	0%	138.7	1 425.9	2 322.2	3 196.3
Finland	262.1	323.9	157.3	211.2	-13%	0%	205.6	170.7	162.1	201.8	8%	1%	56.5	153.3	-4.7	9.4
Sweden	2 170.2	1 353.3	1 972.4	2 304.6	19%	2%	456.3	517.3	679.7	699.6	11%	3%	1 713.9	836.0	1 292.6	1 604.9
United Kingdom	4 882.9	5 964.2	10 710.8	12 583.6	31%	13%	3 102.2	1 699.8	1 808.3	1 714.3	0%	7%	1 780.7	3 864.5	8 902.5	10 869.3

Table 1: Extra EU-27 trade of motor cars, 2000-2011(EUR million) - Source: Comext

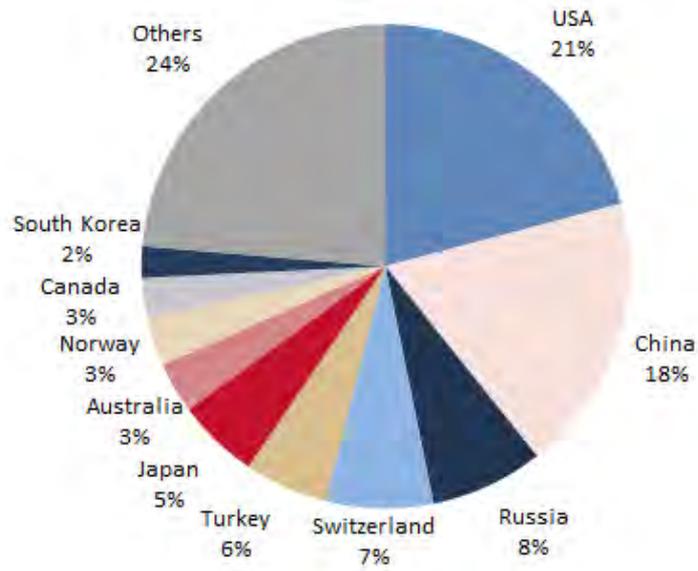


Figure 2: Extra EU-27 trade of motor cars, main trading partners's shares for exports, 2011(%) - Source: Comext

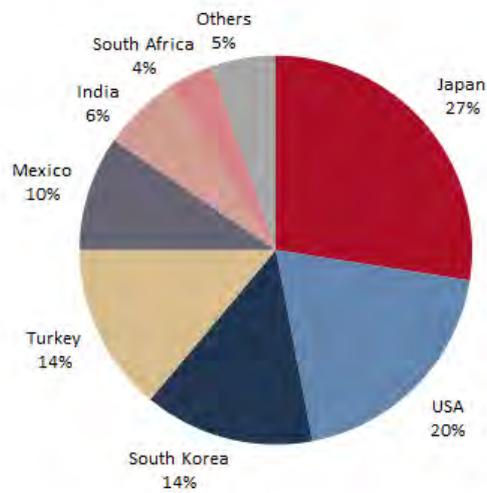


Figure 3: Extra EU-27 trade of motor cars, main trading partners's shares for imports, 2011(%) - Source: Comext

SITC division	2000	2009	2010	2011	Average annual increase 2009-2011 (%)	Share in total motor vehicles 2011 (%)	Share in total EU trade 2011 (%)
EXPORT	74 839.1	84 821.0	128 099.1	155 886.5	22%	100%	10%
781 Motor Cars and other motor vehicles (transport of persons)	47 994.2	48 220.2	76 357.6	93 817.5	25%	60%	6%
782 Motor vehicles (transport of goods) and special-purpose motor vehicles	5 059.6	8 819.8	11 879.9	14 046.8	17%	9%	1%
783 Road vehicles, not elsewhere specified (tractors, etc)	2 164.1	3 399.2	4 457.7	6 479.0	24%	4%	0%
784 Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	17 440.0	21 060.5	31 384.3	36 455.7	20%	23%	2%
785 Motor cycles and cycles, motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages	1 245.0	1 561.0	1 730.0	2 117.2	11%	1%	0%
786 Trailers and semi-trailers	936.1	1 760.2	2 289.5	2 970.5	19%	2%	0%
IMPORT	38 084.2	40 895.3	46 955.5	51 368.7	8%	100%	3%
781 Motor Cars and other motor vehicles (transport of persons)	19 809.8	22 282.4	22 674.1	24 189.9	3%	47%	1%
782 Motor vehicles (transport of goods) and special-purpose motor vehicles	2 863.5	3 041.0	3 949.1	4 482.8	14%	9%	0%
783 Road vehicles, not elsewhere specified (tractors, etc)	326.1	772.5	691.6	802.0	1%	2%	0%
784 Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	8 759.5	8 848.8	12 770.8	15 059.7	19%	29%	1%
785 Motor cycles and cycles, motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages	5 550.0	5 268.0	6 005.1	5 783.2	3%	11%	0%
786 Trailers and semi-trailers	775.3	684.5	874.8	1 051.2	15%	2%	0%
TRADE BALANCE	36 754.9	43 925.7	81 133.6	104 517.7			
781 Motor Cars and other motor vehicles (transport of persons)	28 184.5	25 937.9	53 683.5	69 627.6			
782 Motor vehicles (transport of goods) and special-purpose motor vehicles	2 196.1	5 778.8	7 930.8	9 564.0			
783 Road vehicles, not elsewhere specified (tractors, etc)	1 838.0	2 626.7	3 766.1	5 677.0			
784 Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	8 680.5	12 213.7	18 613.5	21 396.0			
785 Motor cycles and cycles, motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages	-4 304.9	-3 707.1	-4 275.1	-3 666.1			
786 Trailers and semi-trailers	160.8	1 075.7	1 414.8	1 919.3			

Table 2: Extra EU-27 trade of motor vehicles, by category, 2011(EUR million) - Source: Comext

In 2011, the EU exported motor cars worth EUR 93.8 billion. Imports in that same year amounted to roughly a quarter of that value (EUR 24.2 billion), giving an EU trade surplus of EUR 69.6 billion.

The value of extra-EU exports of motor cars increased by an average 25% per year between 2009 and 2011. During the same period, extra-EU imports grew at a much slower pace, at an average 3% per year.

In 2011, the United States remained the EU's main partner for motor car exports (21% of the total), just ahead of China (19%). Together with Russia (8%) and Switzerland (7%) they counted for more than half of the EU market. Since 2009, EU motor car exports to China and Russia have grown particularly rapidly (respectively +47% and +40% per year).

Over a quarter (28%) of all extra-EU motor car imports in 2011 came from Japan, followed by the United States (20%), South Korea and Turkey (both 14%). Among the major partners for imports, Japan is the only one to show a decrease of trade during the latest years.

Within the broader 'road vehicles' category (which includes lorries, road tractors, motorcycles, trailers and motor-vehicle parts), motor cars represented 60% of extra-EU exports and 47% of extra-EU imports in 2011. Parts and accessories of motor vehicles had a share of 23% and 29% respectively.

Germany was responsible for over half (60%) of total extra-EU motor car exports; apart from Germany, the United Kingdom was the only Member State to show a positive trade balance of noticeable size.

At the same time, Germany was also the biggest importer of motor cars in 2011; about one third of the total value of extra-EU imports can be ascribed to Germany, well ahead of Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Trading partners

In 2011, the USA remained the number one partner for extra-EU exports (see Figure 2) with a share of 21% (close to EUR 20 billion). During the latest years China overtook Russia and Switzerland to become the second export market for EU cars (19% share) due to a particularly strong growth. Starting from a low level in absolute terms, exports to China displayed an impressive average growth rate between 2000 and 2011 of 48% per year.

In 2011, over a quarter (28%) of extra-EU motor car imports came from Japan (see Figure 3), well ahead of the USA (20%) and South Korea (14%). Imports from the USA and from Mexico have been growing at an average 16% per year, between 2009 and 2011. Imports from South Africa increased even faster during the same period (+24% per year on average). The strongest relative growth was registered for imports from Morocco (imports quintupled between 2009 and 2011) but absolute values remained relatively low.

Contribution of Member States

Looking at the 2011 exports of motor cars by the individual Member States (see Table 1), Germany alone was responsible for well over half (60%) of the EU total. The United Kingdom, ranking second, registered about a fifth of the German export value with a share of 13%. In relative terms, i.e. compared to their total extra-EU trade, exports of motor cars from countries such as Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Lithuania were fairly significant.

The majority of EU Member States showed a considerable increase of motor cars exports between 2009 and 2011: exports grew particularly fast in Cyprus and Bulgaria, although their shares remain of minor importance. Conversely, the value of car exports showed a reduction in only 3 Member States over the same period, Greece (-33%), Finland (-13%) and Malta (-11%), while exports from Ireland remained nearly stable.

With a value of EUR 7.7 billion, Germany's share in total EU car imports was the most significant (32% of the EU total), followed by Belgium and Italy, both with shares above 10%. Looking at the development between 2009 and 2011, German imports displayed a continuous annual increase (11% on average), with a sharp rise between 2010 and 2011. Luxembourg stands out as the Member State where imports have experienced the most noticeable relative increase (34% per year on average), followed by the Czech Republic (24%).

Ten Member States featured trade deficits in 2011, the largest were registered by the Netherlands, Italy and Slovenia, with values ranging between EUR 400 million and EUR 800 million.

Road vehicles

'Road vehicles' - cars and other motor vehicles, as well as cycles - represented 10% (EUR 155.9 billion) of total extra-EU exports and 3% (EUR 51.4 billion) of total extra-EU imports in 2011 (see Table 2). All subcategories of 'road vehicles' generated trade surpluses except 'motor cycles and cycles', which accumulated a deficit of EUR 3.7 billion.

'Motor cars and other motor vehicles' is the main category of 'road vehicles', with a share of around 60% of exports and 77% of imports. 'Parts and accessories of motor vehicles' follows with shares of around 25%.

In relative terms, two sectors are noteworthy: 'motor cycles and cycles' are mainly imported (11% of road vehicle imports), whereas 'road vehicles, not elsewhere specified', such as road tractors are mainly exported (4% of road vehicles exports).

Data sources and availability

Products of the road vehicles sector are defined according to the fourth revision of the [Standard international trade classification](#). They include divisions for 781 motor cars and other motor vehicles for transporting people; 782 motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles; 783 road vehicles, not elsewhere specified (tractors, etc); 784 parts and accessories of motor vehicles; 785 motor cycles and cycles, motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages, as well as 786 trailers and semi-trailers.

EU data are compiled according to EU guidelines and may, therefore, differ from the national data published by the Member States.

Context

The automobile industry remains of prime importance for the EU, producing about a quarter of the world total of cars. The industry accounts for 5% of employment in the EU and is an important contributor to many of the EU's national economies. In Germany, for example, the industry's share in manufacturing as a whole is close to 20%, according to the [European Automobile Manufacturers' Association](#).

Trade in new and used motor cars accounts for a substantial part of the EU total, with close to 6% of the total value of all extra-EU exports in 2011.

The industry has suffered from the financial crisis which started in 2008 and is also under pressure from environmental regulation to curb tailpipe emissions.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [External and intra-European Union trade - data 2004-2009](#)

Main tables

- [International trade](#)

International trade data (t_ext)

International trade long-term indicators (t_ext_lti)

International trade (t_ext_lti_int)

International trade of machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7), by declaring country (tet00009)

EU trade by Member State, by partner and by product group (t_ext_lti_ext)

Extra-EU27 trade of machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7), by Member State (tet00052)

Extra-EU27 trade of machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7), by main partners (tet00045)

International trade short-term indicators (t_ext_sti)

Imports of goods - machinery and transport equipment (teiet170)

Exports of goods - machinery and transport equipment (teiet070)

Database

- [International Trade](#) , see:

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

EU trade by Member State, by partner and by product group (ext_lti_ext)

Extra-EU trade of machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7) by partner (ext_lt_mainmach)

Methodology / Metadata

- [International trade data](#) (ESMS metadata file - ext_esms)

External links

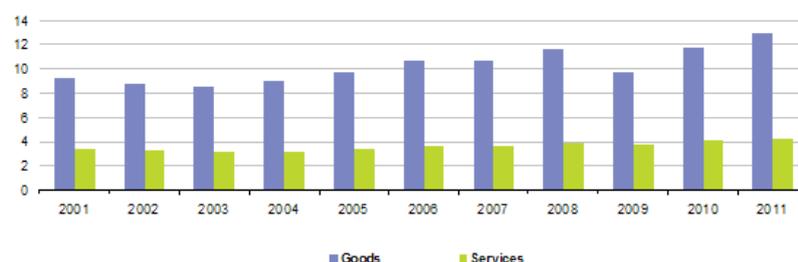
- [European Automobile Manufacturers' Association - Statistics](#)
- [European Commission - Car emissions](#)
- [European Commission - Road transport](#)

See also

- [International trade in goods](#)
- [International trade introduced](#)

International trade introduced

Data from August 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tec00123)

Figure 1: Trade integration, EU-27, 2001-2011(% of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (tec00123)

	Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Credits	Debits	Balance
EU-27	12.3	13.4	-1.1	4.6	3.8	0.9
Euro area	18.8	18.8	0.1	5.9	5.2	0.7
Belgium	64.7	66.9	-2.3	18.4	17.4	0.9
Bulgaria	52.6	57.7	-5.1	14.1	8.1	5.9
Czech Republic	64.3	61.8	2.5	10.7	9.0	1.7
Denmark	33.6	30.7	2.9	19.8	17.2	2.6
Germany	42.9	37.0	6.0	7.3	8.2	-0.8
Estonia	75.6	76.8	-1.2	24.6	16.8	7.8
Ireland	54.9	31.2	23.7	50.8	52.8	-2.0
Greece	9.4	22.1	-12.7	13.3	6.5	6.8
Spain	20.7	24.4	-3.7	9.5	6.3	3.2
France	21.2	24.9	-3.7	8.1	6.9	1.2
Italy	23.8	24.9	-1.1	4.9	5.3	-0.4
Cyprus	7.9	32.4	-24.5	34.7	13.9	20.9
Latvia	42.9	52.8	-9.9	15.8	9.3	6.6
Lithuania	65.7	70.6	-4.9	12.2	8.6	3.6
Luxembourg	32.3	44.6	-12.3	122.6	69.0	53.6
Hungary	76.6	72.6	4.0	15.5	12.3	3.2
Malta	48.4	62.0	-15.6	51.0	30.8	20.2
Netherlands	65.7	58.7	6.9	12.8	11.2	1.6
Austria	41.5	43.8	-2.3	14.8	10.1	4.7
Poland	37.6	40.4	-2.7	7.2	6.0	1.2
Portugal	24.9	32.6	-7.7	11.2	6.7	4.5
Romania	33.0	38.5	-5.5	5.4	5.1	0.3
Slovenia	59.7	62.6	-2.9	13.6	9.5	4.0
Slovakia	81.7	78.1	3.5	6.9	7.4	-0.5
Finland	29.9	30.5	-0.6	10.3	10.1	0.2
Sweden	35.2	32.8	2.4	14.0	10.2	3.8
United Kingdom	19.7	26.3	-6.6	12.1	7.4	4.7
Iceland	38.0	32.0	6.0	20.3	18.2	2.2
Norway (2)	31.7	17.8	13.9	9.5	10.3	-0.8
Croatia	21.8	35.9	-14.2	20.2	5.8	14.4
Turkey	18.6	30.2	-11.6	5.1	2.7	2.4
Japan	13.4	13.8	-0.3	2.5	2.9	-0.4
United States	10.0	14.8	-4.9	4.0	2.8	1.2

(1) EU-27, extra-EU flows; euro area, extra-euro area flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_gdp, bop_q_c and tec00001)

Table 1: Trade in goods and services, 2011 (1)(% of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (bop_q_gdp), (bop_q_c) and (tec00001)

The [European Union \(EU\)](#) has a common trade policy, often referred to as the common commercial policy. In other words, the EU acts as a single entity on trade issues, including issues related to the [World Trade Organisation \(WTO\)](#) . In these cases, the [European Commission](#) negotiates trade agreements and represents Europe's interests on behalf of the EU Member States.

Main statistical findings

Having been disrupted by the global financial and economic crisis in 2009, there was a return to progressively more trade integration for the EU-27 in 2010 and 2011 – see Figure 1. The crisis had a considerable impact on the international exchange of goods and services in 2009 – however, this was relatively short-lived and the level of trade integration for goods and services bounced back in 2010 to levels that were above those recorded in 2008.

The average value of EU-27 [credits](#) and [debits](#) relative to [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) corresponded to 12.9% of GDP in 2011 for goods, up from a relative low of 9.8% in 2009. The level of trade integration for services was less pronounced (than for goods) and the pace of recovery following the financial and economic crisis was less rapid. Nevertheless, the average value of credits and debits rose to 4.2% of GDP in 2011, up from a relative low of 3.8% in 2009. The latest data for 2011 shows that the relative importance of trade integration for both goods and services within the EU-27 economy was at its highest level ever in 2011; these figures confirm that the recovery from the crisis was more rapid for international trade than for GDP.

The EU-27 trade deficit for goods and services (see Table 1) was equivalent to -0.2% of GDP in 2011, a smaller deficit than in the United States (-3.7%) or Japan (-0.7%). The EU-27's deficit in 2011 was composed of a surplus for services (0.9% of GDP) and a slightly larger deficit for goods (-1.1%).

Among the Member States, the combined trade balance for goods and services in 2011 was positive in 14 Member States in 2011. Positive balances exceeded 10% of GDP only in Ireland (21.7%) and Luxembourg (41.3%); in the case of Ireland this was due to a particularly large surplus for goods, while for Luxembourg it was due to a large surplus for services. The two largest trade deficits for goods and services were recorded in Romania (-5.2% of GDP) and Greece (-5.9%); in both cases the deficit was driven by a relatively large deficit for goods.

Data sources and availability

Within the EU, there are two main sources of trade statistics. One is international trade in goods statistics, providing information on trade in merchandise goods, collected on the basis of customs and Intrastat declarations. This provides highly detailed information on the value and quantity of [international trade in goods](#) as regards the type of commodity. The second main source is balance of payments statistics (BoP), which register all the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account of the BoP provides information on international trade in goods and services, as well as income (from employment and investment) and current transfers. For all these transactions, the BoP registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits), this source is used to present information on [international trade in services](#) .

Trade integration of goods and services is defined as the average value of debits and credits (summed and divided by two), presented in relation to GDP: the terms credits and debits are used for international trade in services which can roughly be considered to be equivalent to exports and imports for international trade in goods. This indicator is calculated for both goods and services, based on balance of payments data; if the values increase over time, then the reporting territory became more integrated within the international economy. It is normal that smaller countries will display a higher degree of trade integration, as they are more likely to import a range of goods and services that are not produced within their domestic markets.

Context

The [EU Treaty \(TEU\)](#) (also called the Treaty of Maastricht) establishes the overall aims and objectives of the EU's trade policy: Article 3 sets out the general aims, including a competitive social market economy, aimed at full employment and social progress. Article 206 of the [Treaty on the functioning of the Union \(TFEU\)](#) explains how the common commercial policy must operate in principle: 'to contribute, in the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade and on foreign direct investment, and the lowering of customs and other barriers'. Article 207 of the TFEU sets out the scope, instruments and decision-making procedures, while Article 218 establishes the current inter-institutional procedure for the conclusion of international agreements, principally by the [Council](#) .

The EU's trade policy aims to make the EU competitive in foreign markets. Being an open economy, the

EU seeks to secure improved market access for its industries, services and investments, and to enforce the rules of free and fair trade. A coordinated trade policy takes on even greater importance in an era of globalisation, where economies and borders have opened up, leading to an increase in trade and capital movements, and the spread of information, knowledge and technology, often accompanied by deregulation. The economic impact of globalisation on the EU is felt through trade in goods and services, as well as through financial flows and the movement of persons linked to cross-border economic activity.

In August 2012, Russia became a member of the WTO. This development has the potential to provide a boost to the European economy, as Russia is the EU's third largest trading partner. Russia is expected to lower its import duties, limit its export duties and grant greater access to its markets, as well as introducing a range of other measures.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Balance of payments](#)
- [International trade](#)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [International trade introduced: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Trade DG](#)
- [World Trade Organization - Doha Agenda](#)

See also

- [All articles on international trade](#)

The EU in the world - international trade

Data from June - July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Database .

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) based on the Eurostat publication *The EU in the world 2013* .

The article focuses on the international trade in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and in the 15 non-EU countries from the [Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#) . It covers key trade statistics - international trade in goods and balance of payments - and gives an insight into the European economy in comparison with the major economies in the rest of the world, especially with the EU's counterparts in the so-called [Triad](#) , the US and Japan, and with the [BRIC](#) countries Brazil, Russia, India and China (or [BRICS](#) if South-Africa is also included).

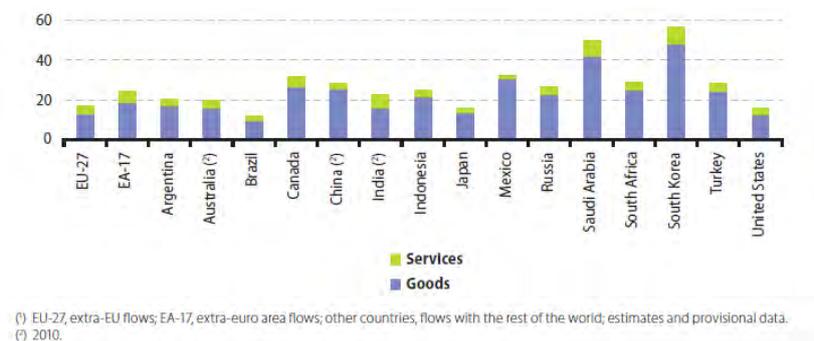


Figure 1: Trade integration, 2011 Source: Eurostat (tec00123), the International Monetary Fund (International Financial Statistics), the OECD (Gross domestic product), the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database) and national statistics offices

	Goods			Services		
	Credits	Debits	Balance	Credits	Debits	Balance
EU-27	12.3	13.4	-1.1	4.6	3.7	0.9
EA-17	18.8	18.8	0.0	5.8	5.2	0.6
Argentina	18.9	15.8	3.0	3.2	3.7	-0.5
Australia (2)	16.7	15.3	1.4	3.8	4.0	-0.2
Brazil	10.3	9.1	1.2	1.6	3.1	-1.5
Canada	26.7	26.5	0.1	4.4	5.8	-1.4
China (2)	27.6	23.1	4.4	3.0	3.4	-0.4
India (2)	13.1	18.8	-5.7	7.2	6.8	0.4
Indonesia	23.8	19.6	4.2	2.4	3.8	-1.4
Japan	13.4	13.8	-0.4	2.5	2.9	-0.4
Mexico	30.4	30.5	-0.1	1.3	2.6	-1.2
Russia	28.1	17.4	10.7	2.9	4.8	-1.9
Saudi Arabia	63.2	20.8	42.4	2.0	13.5	-11.5
South Africa	25.2	24.6	0.6	3.6	4.8	-1.2
South Korea	49.5	46.7	2.8	8.5	8.9	-0.4
Turkey	18.5	30.1	-11.6	5.1	2.7	2.4
United States	10.0	14.9	-4.9	4.0	2.9	1.2

(1) EU-27, extra-EU flows; EA-17, extra-euro area flows; other countries, flows with the rest of the world.
(2) 2010.

Table 1: Trade in goods and services, 2011(1) (% of GDP) Source: Eurostat (tec00023) (tec00044) and (tec00045), the International Monetary Fund (International Financial Statistics), the OECD (Gross domestic product), the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database) and national statistics offices

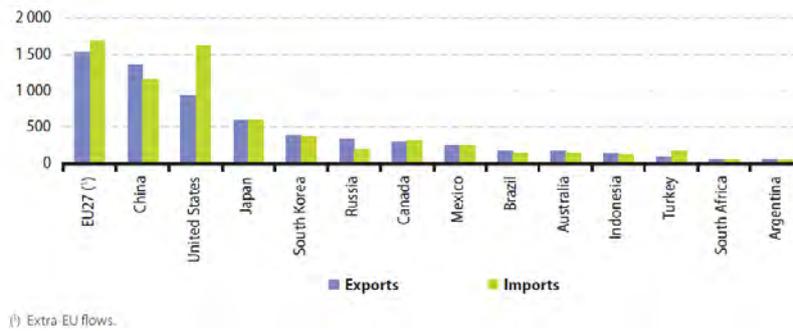


Figure 2: Trade in goods, 2011, (EUR billion) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle) and the United Nations (Comtrade)

	EU-27 exports to partner	2011 EU-27 imports from partner	Balance	EU-27 exports to partner	2011 EU-27 imports from partner	Balance
Argentina	5 099	5 761	-662	8 319	10 673	-2 354
Australia	15 660	9 583	6 078	30 808	11 782	19 026
Brazil	18 570	19 602	-1 032	35 728	37 855	-2 127
Canada	22 391	18 574	3 817	29 618	22 868	6 750
China	30 665	82 000	-51 335	136 230	292 235	-156 004
India	12 950	13 462	-513	40 425	39 394	1 032
Indonesia	4 579	11 610	-7 031	7 348	16 171	-8 824
Japan	45 521	81 134	-35 613	48 961	67 479	-18 518
Mexico	15 336	7 727	7 609	23 816	16 277	7 539
Russia	31 602	65 874	-34 272	108 422	199 287	-90 866
Saudi Arabia	13 507	13 165	342	26 399	28 125	-1 727
South Africa	12 584	16 354	-3 771	25 636	17 773	7 863
South Korea	15 840	23 265	-7 426	32 456	36 115	-3 659
Turkey	21 869	22 085	-215	72 665	47 596	25 069
United States	245 594	203 298	42 297	260 693	184 323	76 370
World (extra-EU-27)	884 707	979 143	-94 436	1 531 929	1 687 732	-155 803

Table 2: EU-27 trade in goods by partner, 2011 (EUR billion) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

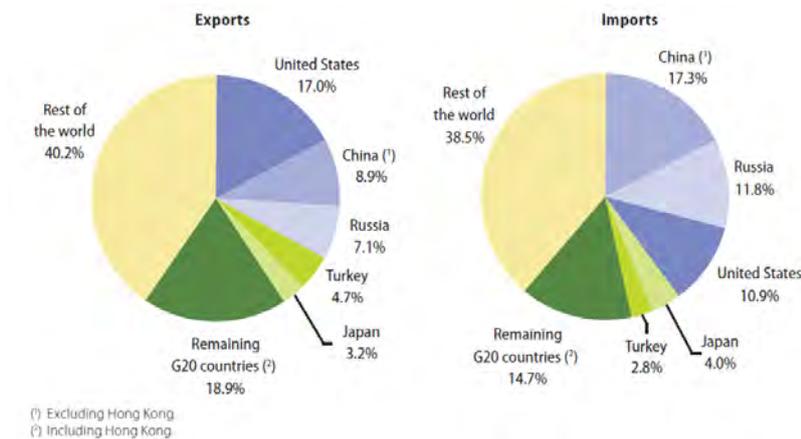


Figure 3: Main G20 trading partners for EU-27 exports and imports of goods, 2011 (% share of extra EU-27 flows) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

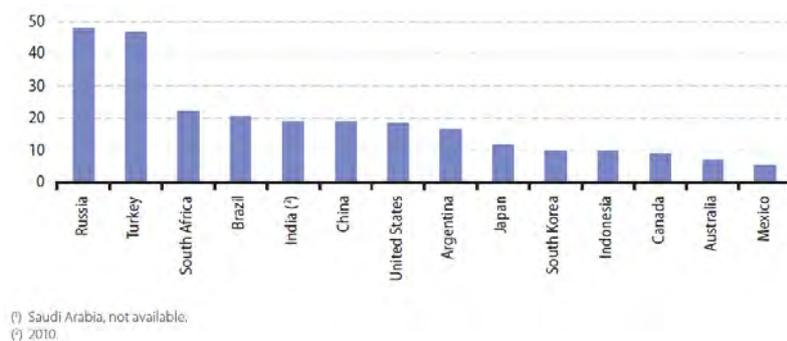


Figure 4: Share of EU-27 as destination for all goods exported, 2011 (%) Source: The United Nations (Comtrade)

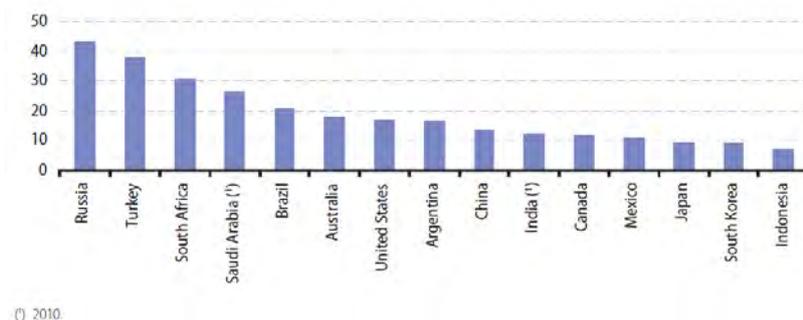


Figure 5: Share of EU-27 as origin of all goods imported, 2011 (%) (%) Source: The United Nations (Comtrade)

	Exports			Imports		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
EU-27 (*)	322.9	406.1	546.9	300.3	354.4	454.5
Argentina	5.3	5.3	10.0	10.0	6.1	10.6
Australia	21.5	24.9	35.9	20.5	24.5	38.7
Brazil	10.3	12.9	24.0	18.0	19.6	47.2
Canada	43.5	44.8	52.2	47.7	52.8	68.9
China	32.9	59.8	129.1	39.0	67.4	145.8
India	17.6	32.0	93.8	15.8	26.2	62.4
Indonesia	.	10.4	12.6	.	17.7	19.7
Japan	74.8	88.7	106.6	126.2	107.8	118.8
Mexico	14.9	13.0	11.6	18.8	17.2	19.3
Russia	10.4	20.1	33.4	17.6	31.2	55.5
Saudi Arabia	5.2	9.2	8.1	27.3	26.6	57.9
South Africa (*)	5.5	9.1	8.7	6.3	9.8	11.4
South Korea	34.1	40.0	62.4	36.4	48.0	70.9
Turkey	22.1	21.5	26.0	9.8	9.2	14.8
United States	319.5	296.0	410.5	241.4	242.2	303.1

(*) Extra-EU flows.
(*) Data for 2008 instead of 2010.

Table 3: Trade in services, 2000, 2005 and 2010 (EUR billion) Source: Eurostat (bop_its_ybk) and the United Nations (Service Trade)

	EU-27 exports to partner	2010 EU-27 imports from partner	Balance	EU-27 exports to partner	2011 EU-27 imports from partner	Balance
Brazil	10.0	5.8	4.3	11.0	6.4	4.6
Canada	13.4	9.4	4.0	14.1	9.3	4.7
China	23.3	16.6	6.6	24.6	17.3	7.3
India	11.0	8.7	2.3	10.9	9.7	1.2
Japan	19.7	15.1	4.6	20.4	15.3	5.1
Russia	23.3	13.7	9.6	25.4	13.6	11.8
United States	132.3	133.2	-0.9	137.4	135.3	2.1
World (extra-EU-27)	546.9	454.5	92.4	579.5	470.4	109.1

Table 4: EU-27 trade in services with selected G20 partner countries, 2010 and 2011 (EUR billion) Source: Eurostat (bop_its_ybk)

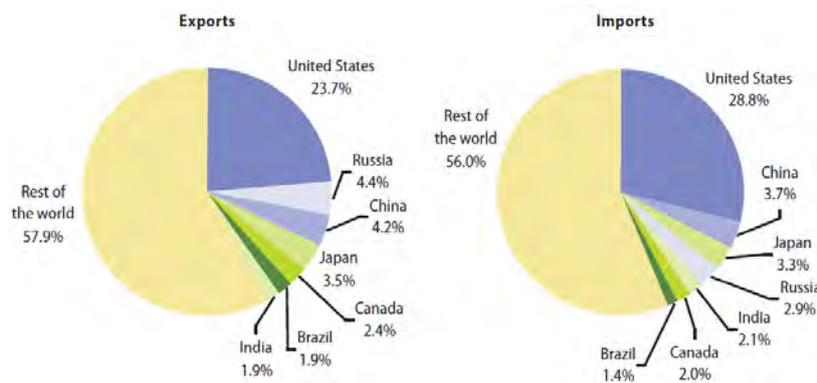


Figure 6: Selected G20 trading partners for EU-27 exports and imports of services, 2011 (% share of extra EU-27 flows) Source: Eurostat (bop_its_ybk)

Main statistical findings

Trade in goods and services (% of GDP)

For goods, the EU27 recorded a trade deficit that was 1.1% of its GDP

The level of international trade relative to overall economic activity (the ratio of traded goods and services to GDP) may be expected to be considerably higher for relatively small countries that are more integrated in the global economy as a result of not producing a full range of goods and services, as can be seen, for example, with Saudi Arabia and South Korea in Figure 1. By contrast, the United States reported the second lowest ratio of international trade (average of exports and imports) of goods and services to GDP (15.9%) in 2011 among the G20 members, higher only than that in Brazil (12.1%). While trade in goods dominates international trade, trade in services has grown strongly: trade in services was equivalent to 7.0% or more of GDP in India and Saudi Arabia and reached 8.7% of GDP in South Korea.

Relative to GDP, Saudi Arabia recorded by far the largest international trade surplus (goods and services combined) in 2011 among the G20 members, its surplus in goods outweighing its services deficit by an amount equivalent to 30.9% of GDP; Russia (8.7%) and China (4.0%, 2010 data) recorded the next largest surpluses. At the other end of the scale, Turkey's goods deficit was nearly five times as large as its services surplus, resulting in an overall deficit equivalent to 9.2% of GDP, larger (in relative terms) than the deficits recorded for India (5.3%, 2010 data) and the United States (3.7%). For goods, the EU27 recorded a trade deficit that was 1.1% of its GDP, slightly larger than the 0.9% of GDP trade surplus recorded for services.

Trade in goods

Close to three fifths of all EU27 exports of goods in 2011 were destined for G20 members, most notably the United States (17.0% share), China (8.9%) and Russia (7.1%)

In 2007 China overtook the United States to become the second largest **exporter** of goods among the G20 members, behind the EU27. Despite the strong growth in Chinese exports, the EU27's exports of goods in 2011 remained higher – see Figure 2. By contrast, Chinese imports of goods were notably lower than **imports** into either the EU27 or the United States. Together, the EU27, China and the United States accounted for 40.0% of global exports of goods in 2011 and 42.8% of global imports.

The EU27 ran a **trade deficit** for goods equal to EUR 155.8 billion in 2011; this was the second largest deficit among the G20 members, behind that recorded for the United States (EUR 563.8 billion). Table 2 shows the flows and balance of trade in goods for the EU27 with the other G20 members. In 2011 the EU27 had relatively large trade deficits with China and Russia, while its largest surplus was with the United States. Between 2001 and 2011 the EU27's goods trade balance with India, South Africa and Turkey developed from a deficit into a surplus, whereas this situation was reversed with Saudi Arabia.

The two parts of Figure 3 analyse the importance of the other G20 members for the EU27's trade in goods. Close to three fifths of all EU27 exports of goods in 2011 were destined for G20 members, most notably the United States (17.0% share), China (8.9%) and Russia (7.1%); the EU27's main export market outside of the G20 was Switzerland which was the destination for 7.9% of the EU27's exports. Collectively the G20 members provided just over three fifths of the EU27's imports of goods, with China (17.3%), Russia (11.8%) and the United States (10.9%) the main countries of origin; Norway (5.5%) and Switzerland (5.4%) provided similar shares of the EU27's imports.

Figures 4 and 5 show the reverse situation, namely the importance of the EU27 as a trading partner for the other G20 members in terms of the trade in goods. Nearly half of all goods exported from Russia and Turkey were destined for the EU27 in 2011, whereas this was the case for less than one tenth of goods exported from Canada, Australia or Mexico. The EU27 was the source of more than one fifth of all goods imported into Russia, Turkey, South Africa, Saudi Arabia (2010 data) and Brazil, while the EU27 supplied less than one tenth of all goods imported into Japan, South Korea and Indonesia.

Trade in services

The EU27 is the world's largest exporter and importer of services with a surplus of EUR 92.4 billion in 2010

The EU27 is the world's largest exporter and importer of services with a surplus of EUR 92.4 billion in 2010 and provisional data show that this rose to EUR 109.1 billion in 2011. Although the United States recorded somewhat lower levels of exports and imports of services than the EU27, its trade surplus for services was higher in 2010, valued at EUR 107.4 billion. Among the other G20 countries, only India and Turkey reported trade surpluses for services, while the largest deficits were registered for Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Russia. Comparing trade flows for 2010 with those for 2000, India, China, Russia and Brazil all reported that exports and imports of services had more than more than doubled (in current price terms).

A relatively high share of the EU27's trade in services was with the United States in 2010 and 2011 – although exports and imports were broadly in line with each other – resulting in a relatively small deficit in 2010 and small surplus in 2011. With the other G20 members listed in Table 4 (note that data is not available for those G20 members that are not shown) the EU27 had trade surpluses in services; between 2010 and 2011 the surpluses with Brazil, Canada, China, Japan and Russia increased, while the surplus with India contracted but remained positive.

The analysis of the EU27's trading partners shown in Figure 6 for services can be compared with a similar analysis for goods (see Figure 3). The importance of the United States as a trading partner for the EU27 for services is notably higher than it was for goods, whereas the reverse was true for China and Russia. Among countries outside of the G20, Switzerland was an important partner for trade in services as it was the destination for 13.0% of the EU27's exports of services and the origin of 11.4% of the EU27's imports of services, in both cases a larger share than Russia, China and Japan combined.

Data sources and availability

The statistical data were mainly extracted during June and July 2012.

The indicators are often compiled according to international – sometimes global – standards, for example, UN standards for national accounts and the IMF's standards for balance of payments statistics. Although most data are based on international concepts and definitions there may be certain discrepancies in the methods used to compile the data.

EU27 and euro area data

Almost all of the indicators presented for the EU27 and EA-17 aggregates have been drawn from Eurobase, Eurostat's online database. Eurobase is updated regularly, so there may be differences between data appearing in this publication and data that is subsequently downloaded. In exceptional cases some indicators for the EU have been extracted from international sources, for example, when values are expressed in purchasing power parities. Otherwise, European Commission sources have been used.

G20 countries from the rest of the world

For the 15 G20 countries that are not members of the EU, the data presented have generally been extracted from a range of international sources listed in the [Introduction](#). In a few cases the data available from these international sources have been supplemented by data for individual countries from national statistics authorities. For some of the indicators a range of international statistical sources are available, each with their own policies and practices concerning data management (for example, concerning data validation, correction of errors, estimation of missing data, and frequency of updating). In general, attempts have been made to use only one source for each indicator in order to provide a comparable analysis between the countries.

Context

Globalisation acquires a higher profile when it is measured by actual trade flows. There are two main sources of trade statistics: the first is international trade in goods which provides highly detailed information on the value and quantity of international trade; the second is balance of payments statistics which register all the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account of the balance of payments provides information on international trade in goods and services, as well as income (from employment and investment) and current transfers. For all these transactions, the balance of payments registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [External and intra-European Union trade - Data 2004-09](#)
- [The EU in the world 2013](#)
- [The European Union and the BRIC countries](#)

Main tables

- [Balance of payments - International transactions \(t_bop\)](#), see:

International trade in services, geographical breakdown (t_bop_its)

Market integration by type of trade activities (tec00123)

Balance of international trade in goods (tec00044)

Balance of international trade in services (tec00045)

- [Government statistics \(t_gov\)](#), see:

Annual government finance statistics (t_gov_a)

Total general government expenditure (tec00023)

Database

- [International trade](#) , see:

International trade data (ext)

International trade long-term indicators (ext_lti)

International trade (ext_lti_int)

Share of EU in the World Trade (ext_lt_introle)

EU trade by Member State, by partner and by product group (ext_lti_ext)

Extra-EU trade by partner (ext_lt_maineu)

- [Balance of payments](#) , see:

Balance of payments - International transactions (bop)

International trade in services, geographical breakdown (bop_its)

International trade in services - Data for the Eurostat yearbook (bop_its_ybk)

Dedicated section

- [International trade](#)
- [Balance of payments](#)

External links

- [European Commission](#)
- [Globalisation](#)
 - [Trade](#)
- [International Monetary Fund \(IMF\)](#)
- [International Financial Statistics](#)
- [OECD](#)
- [Gross domestic product](#)
- [United Nations](#)
- [Comtrade](#)
 - [Service Trade](#)
- [United Nations Statistics Division](#)
- [National Accounts Main Aggregates Database](#)

See also

- [Other articles on The EU in the world](#)
- [All articles on the non-EU countries](#)
- [All articles on International trade](#)

Innovation and information society

Human resources in science and technology

Data from November 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

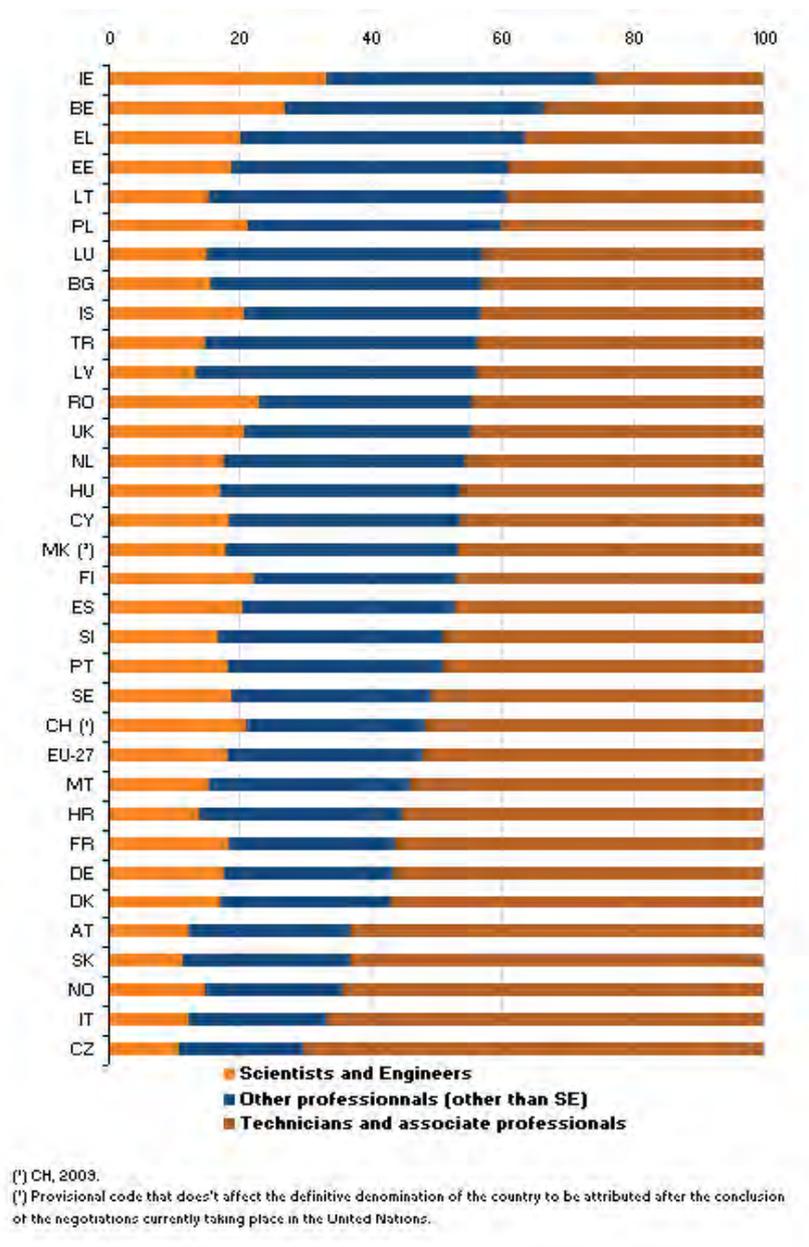


Figure 1: HRST by occupation, 2010 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nocc)

This article provides information on [human resources in science and technology \(HRST\)](#) statistics which improve the understanding of the demand for and the supply of people with high qualifications in science and technology. They describe the current stock of HRST in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) , the [candidate countries](#) and [EFTA](#) countries. They also give information on the current and future supply of highly skilled people from universities and other education institutions into the HRST stocks.

Investment in research, development, education and skills constitutes a key policy area for the EU as these are elements essential to economic growth and to the development of a [knowledge-based economy](#) , leading to an increasing interest in the role and measurement of skills. In this context, the need to measure and analyse the most highly skilled part of the [labour force](#) has increased, both within the EU and internationally.

The HRST statistics focus on two main aspects:

- *stocks* , about the characteristics of the current labour force involved in science and technology;
- *flows* showing the job-to-job mobility and the inflow from [education](#) to the science and technology labour force; particular attention is paid to scientists and engineers, who are often the innovators at the centre of technology-led development.

Main statistical findings



Figure 2: The 25 NUTS 2 regions with the highest shares of HRST core in the active population, 2010 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_rcat)

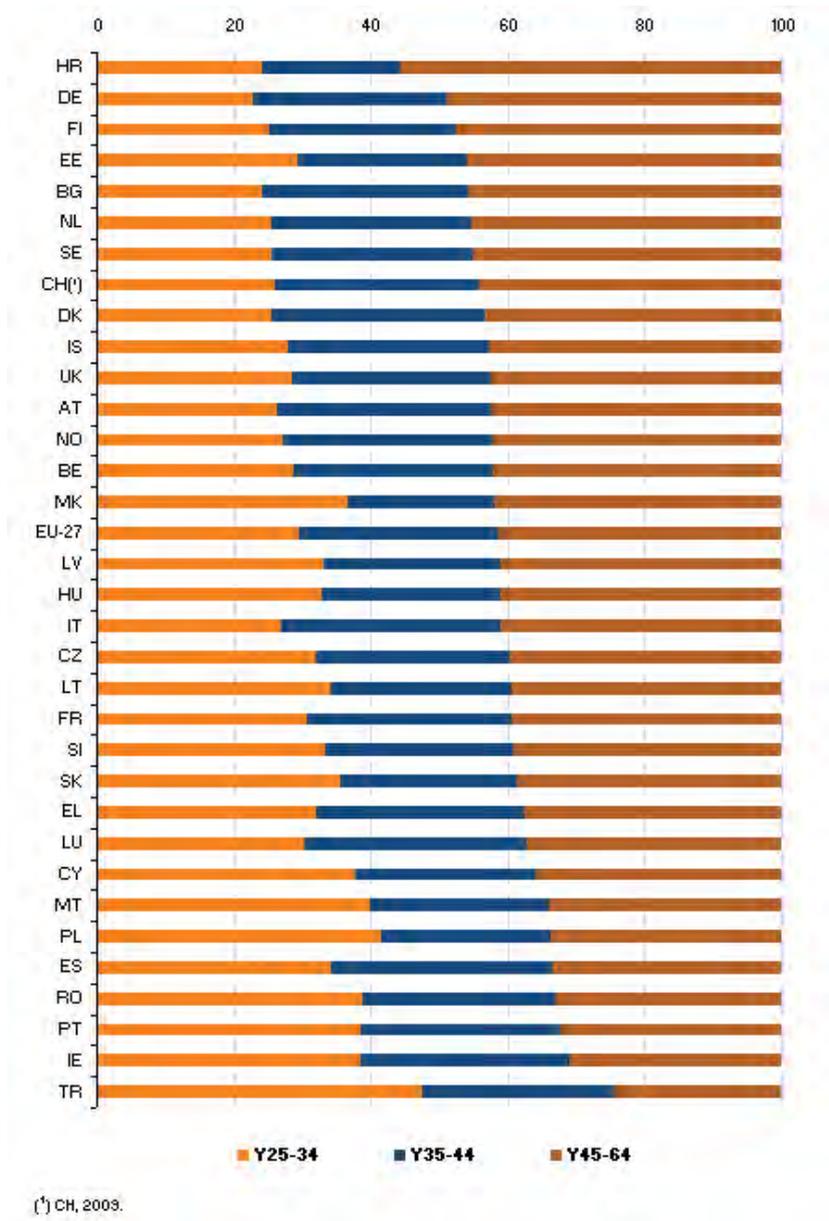


Figure 3: HRST aged 25-64 years old, by age groups, 2010 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_ncat)

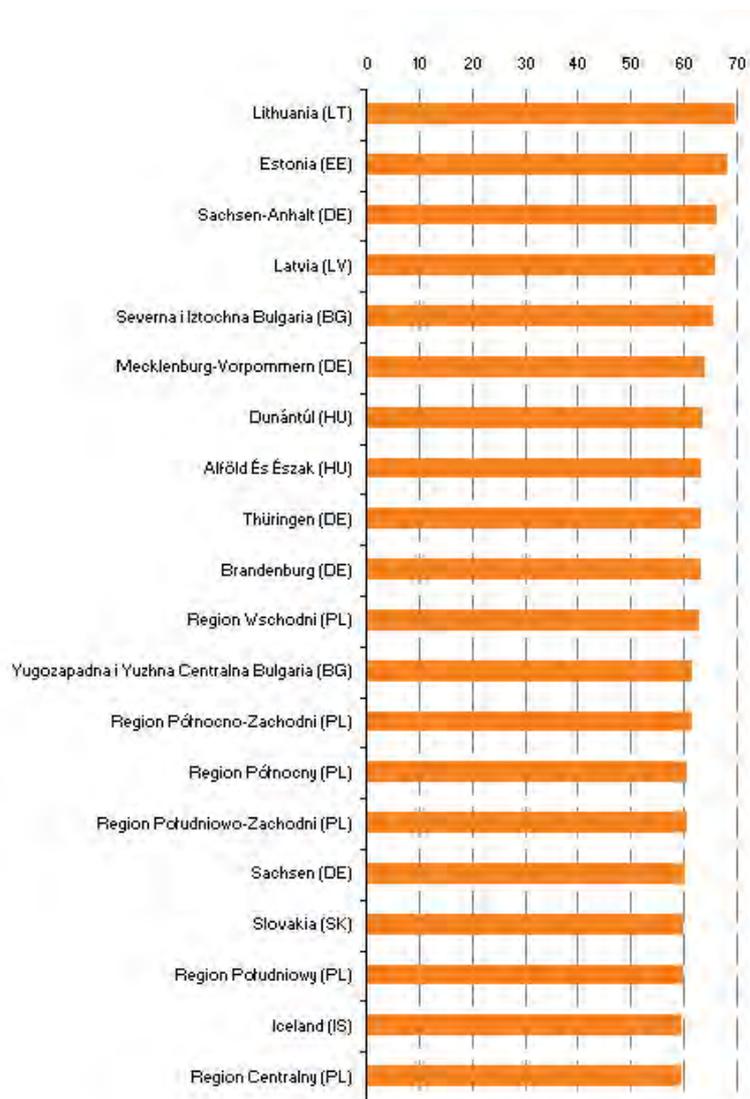


Figure 4: The 20 NUTS 1 regions with the highest shares of women working in science and technology occupations (HRSTO), 2010 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_rsex)

	All sectors		Manufacturing		Services	
	1 000	%	1 000	%	1 000	%
EU-27	32 207	52	1 959	29	29 323	56
BE	717	50	39	24	669	55
BG	414	64	31	49	366	68
CZ	828	51	90	35	694	58
DK	537	52	36	33	493	55
DE	6 701	52	433	24	6 139	58
EE	110	69	8 u	62 u	97	71
IE	248	53	13	28	232	57
EL	515	50	17	33	492	52
ES	2 373	51	139	33	2 152	54
FR	3 901	49	234	25	3 566	55
IT	3 158	48	225	28	2 862	52
CY	46	47	1 u	33 u	43	48
LV	169	66	8	57	153	69
LT	279	70	16 u	57 u	251	72
LU	48	45	: u	: u	45	47
HU	605	60	40	38	547	64
MT	18	46	: u	: u	17	50
NL	1 468	50	42	25	1 305	54
AT	540	47	30	23	498	52
PL	2 579	61	186	44	2 301	65
PT	483	53	23	39	450	56
RO	995	57	102	45	822	63
SI	165	56	19	38	141	63
SK	410	60	39	41	351	66
FI	450	55	36	36	404	60
SE	916	52	36	26	864	56
UK	3 536	49	114	22	3 369	53
IS	35	60	1	50	33	61
NO	479	52	15	28	449	56
CH	710	46	38	26	613	49
HR	206	53	14 u	30 u	188	60
MK	61	50	:	:	:	:
TR	908	34	87	26	807	37

(*) CH, 2009.

Table 1: HRSTO women in manufacturing and services, 2010 Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nsecsex2)

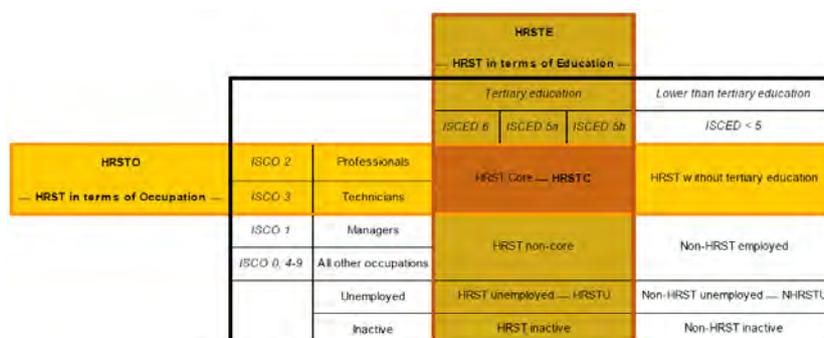


Figure 5: HRST categories

Professionals and technicians employed in science and technology occupations

Almost 62 million people in the EU were employed in science and technology occupations in 2010. This made up almost one-third of the total employed population. Four **Member States** (Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) accounted for more than half of the 'professionals' (highly-qualified HRST employees). The same four Member States also counted for around 60% of the human resources in science and technology by occupation (HRSTO) employed as 'technicians' in the EU.

At EU level in 2010, the 'professionals' and the 'technicians' accounted for 48% and 52% respectively. However, there were large differences between Member States. Ireland, with 75%, reported by far the highest share of highly-qualified professionals amongst HRSTO. Other Member States with more than 60% professionals were Belgium (66%), Greece (64%), Estonia and Lithuania (61%) and Poland (60%). Among the sub-group of 'professionals' there is a special category of interest 'scientists and engineers', which includes persons employed in 'physical, mathematical and engineering' occupations as well as 'life science and health' occupations (see Figure 1).

In 2010, the share of scientists and engineers, in among the persons employed in science and technology occupations (HRSTO), was 18% in the EU as a whole. Again, Ireland (33%) and Belgium (27%) topped the list, well ahead of the other Member States. In absolute numbers, the largest group of scientists and engineers was found in Germany with approximately 2.3 million, followed by the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Poland and Italy. These Member States together employed 70% of all the scientists and engineers in the EU.

Within the professionals group, Ireland (45%) and Switzerland (43%) had the highest shares of scientists and engineers. However, many countries recorded shares of 40% or more, including France, Romania, Finland, Norway, Germany and Belgium.

Regional characteristics of highly-educated individuals in S&T occupations

The stock of human resources in science and technology can be used as an indicator of the development of the knowledge-based economy. The core group of HRST, the so-called 'HRST core', is made up of people who both have a university-level degree and are working in a science and technology occupation. The HRST core is central to the development of knowledge and technological innovation.

The HRST core category is normally concentrated in capitals and the regions around them, in regions with key universities and research institutions and as well as in regions where large enterprises have set up their headquarters and main research units. Regional data on the HRST core are available for the EU Member States, the candidate countries and the EFTA countries. In 2010, 14 of the 25 regions with the highest shares of HRST core in their labour force were capital regions (see Figure 2). The capital region of Norway, Oslo og Akershus, topped the list with 36% HRST core in its labour force. It was followed by Inner London and the Brabant Wallon region south of Brussels (with 33% and 32%), Luxembourg (31%) and the Danish capital Copenhagen (Hovedstaden, 30%).

A number of regions with key universities and research centres can also be found in the top list, including the Brabant Wallon and Vlaams-Brabant regions in Belgium, Utrecht in the Netherlands, Vestlandet and Trøndelag in Norway and País Vasco in Spain. The Nordic countries are well represented, with 7 of the 25 top regions; 4 of these are in Norway.

Senior human resources in science and technology

The EU population is getting older. This is also true for the human resources in science and technology. The senior HRST are amongst the most experienced and knowledgeable in the field of science and technology; their knowledge is important for driving research and innovation in Europe forwards.

In 2010 there were over 93 million people aged from 25 to 64 in the EU HRST. Of these 38 million were 'senior' HRST, i.e. between 45 and 64 years old. This corresponded to 41% of the HRST in the EU. The share of HRST aged 25–34 in the EU was 30%.

Among the Member States, Germany had the largest share of 'senior' HRST with 49%, combined with the

lowest share (23%) of the youngest HRST group (25–34 years old). Croatia, Finland, Estonia, Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Sweden have around 45% or more 'senior' HRST (see Figure 3). At the other end of the scale, Ireland (31%), Portugal (32%), Romania and Spain (both 33%) had the lowest shares of 'senior' HRST among the Member States. These first three above mentioned Member States also had a high share of HRST in the age group 25–34 years old, although the highest share among the Member States was recorded in Poland (42%). At the EU level, there were 28 million people aged 25–34 in the HRST category in 2010, corresponding to about 30% of the total HRST aged 25–64.

An interesting picture is revealed on close inspection of the candidate countries. Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Iceland are among the countries with the highest shares of 'senior' HRST and the lowest shares of the youngest HRST age group (25–34 years old). In fact, Croatia is the country with the largest share of 'senior' HRST (56%) among the candidate countries; at the same time, Croatia has the second lowest share of 'young' HRST (24%), a figure which falls closely behind Germany. In contrast, the country with both the lowest share of 'senior' HRST (24%) and the highest share of the youngest HRST (47%) is Turkey.

Women in science and technology

The [Europe 2020 strategy](#) aims to make the EU a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy that delivers high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Innovation, as a motor for economic progress, is a key element of the strategy. Increasing the human resources employed in science and technology is part of the initiatives to strengthen innovation. In this context, it is vital to make better use of the resources and the qualifications of highly-skilled women in science and technological innovation. In most Member States, there are at least as many women as men in university level education, and the number of female doctorate students increases more rapidly than the number of male doctorate students.

When analysing the employment of human resources in science and technology in terms of occupation by [NUTS 1](#) regions, in 2010 the highest shares of women employed in science and technology occupations were found in the [Baltic Member States](#) and in one German region: Lithuania topped the list with 69%, followed by Estonia (68%), region Sachsen-Anhalt (66%) and Latvia (66%). High shares of women in science and technology jobs were found in the 'new' Member States in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in the eastern part of Germany. The list of the top 20 regions includes Slovakia, all regions in both Poland and Bulgaria, 2 of 3 regions in Hungary, 4 of the 5 regions in former East Germany. The only candidate country (and at the same time the only EFTA country) to make the top 20 list was Iceland (see Figure 4).

In 2010, the vast majority of women in science and technology occupations were working in [services](#): this number was approximately 29 million, compared to only 2 million in manufacturing. Overall, women dominated science and technology employment in the services sector, with the exceptions of Luxembourg with 47%, Cyprus with 48% and Malta with 50%. In the rest of the EU Member States, there were more women than men in science and technology occupations in the services sector.

In the manufacturing sector, the situation is completely different. At EU level, women constituted only 29% of the HRSTO working in this sector were women. Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Iceland were the only countries to report a share of 50% or more female HRSTO employed in the manufacturing sector.

Data sources and availability

The data on stocks (workforce) and flows (job-to-job mobility) are obtained from the EU [Labour force survey](#). The data on education inflows are obtained from the [UNESCO / OECD / Eurostat](#) questionnaire on education. Both surveys are carried out by the national statistical institutes and the results forwarded to Eurostat.

Definitions

For producing HRST statistics, Eurostat uses harmonised concepts, methods and definitions according to the Manual on the Measurement of Human Resources devoted to Science and Technology, [the Canberra Manual](#), jointly written by OECD, UNESCO, the [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#) and Directorate General

for Research and Innovation and Eurostat of the [European Commission](#). The text was discussed at specialist workshops at the OECD and then submitted to the Group of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI). The Canberra manual is the fifth in the 'Frascati family' - a collection of NESTI documents.

In this manual, highly-skilled human resources are described as essential for the development and flow of knowledge and as forming the crucial link between technological progress and economic growth, social development and environmental well-being. Countries and international organizations highlighted the political and economical importance of a need for internationally comparable, harmonized and high quality data on human resources.

The data on stocks and flows (both job-to-job mobility and inflows from education) are the main statistics of HRST. Although the stocks and job-to-job mobility statistics have a different source than the education inflow to HRST, their methodologies are linked.

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) are defined as persons fulfilling at least one of the following two conditions (see Figure 5):

- human resources in terms of education: individuals who have successfully completed a university level education;
- human resources in terms of occupation: individuals who are employed in a science and technology occupation as 'Professionals' or 'Technicians and associate professionals'.

The group that fulfils both of these criteria is called the HRST core.

Stocks and job-to-job mobility

Data used on stocks and mobility of HRST are taken from Eurostat's Labour force survey database. The data on HRST stocks relate to the employment status, the occupation and the education of individuals. HRST stocks and flows statistics are broken down by gender, age, region, sector of economic activity, occupation, educational level, fields of education, nationality and country of birth. However, not all combinations are possible.

The analysis of HRST mobility casts light on two different aspects: the job-to-job mobility of employed HRST and the international mobility of the HRST core. Job-to-job mobility is defined as the movement of a person from one job to another from one year to the next. It does not include inflows into the labour market from unemployment or inactivity.

Education inflow

HRST education inflow data come from Eurostat's Education database. They are collected via the UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) joint questionnaire on education. National statistical institutes or Ministries for Education compile the national data, in many cases taken from administrative registers.

The education inflow data give a good measure of the current and future supply of HRSTE. The inflows can be divided into specific groups, each providing a different focus; the annual data on actual inflows ('graduation'; i.e. students completing a university level study) and potential inflows ('participation'; i.e. students in higher education) from the education system into the HRST stocks.

Even though the official definition of HRST in the Canberra Manual contains 'S' and 'T', the definition is not restricted to science and technology in the strict sense. HRST by education covers all fields of study, i.e. anybody who successfully completed a tertiary level education.

Comparability of concepts and data

The statistics on the stock and mobility of human resources in science and technology (HRST) can be compared to and combined with Eurostat's Labour force survey statistics and part of the [high-tech statistics](#); they all

have the same source, the EU Labour force survey (LFS), and the processing errors are thought to be insignificant. However, users should pay close attention to concepts and definitions if they compare or combine HRST statistics with statistics from other domains and/or sources.

For example, 'Total HRST' should not be compared with total employment, as the total stock of HRST also covers unemployed and inactive HRST. If one needs to make such comparisons, one might use either the 'HRST in terms of occupation' or the 'HRST core' group sub-groups, or use a HRST table that is explicit in only containing HRST who are employed.

Comparability between HRST stock and mobility statistics and the HRST education inflow statistics should be done very carefully, as the original sources for these statistics have totally different methodology. For example, an HRST table that shows the field of education cannot be compared to a table showing employed HRST; only 'HRST in terms of education' contain the education dimension – not all employed HRST have a university level education.

Context

Europe 2020

Investment in research, development, education and skills is one of the European Union's central policy areas. These key areas are essential to economic growth and to the development of the knowledge-based economy. The Europe 2020 strategy sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century. It aims to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy that delivers high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Innovation is a motor for economic progress: it is therefore a key element of Europe 2020.

Europe 2020 puts forward three priorities that go together and reinforce each other:

- smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy, delivering social and geographical cohesion.

Innovation Union

The European Commission has defined seven flagship initiatives to create progress under the Europe 2020 strategy. One of these is the "Innovation Union", supporting 'Smart growth'. The Innovation Union initiative improves the framework for research and innovation in the EU. It also improves the access to finance. The aim is to ensure that innovative ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs.

A key element of the Innovation Union is to complete the [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) . ERA aims to increase the competitiveness of European research institutions by bringing them together and encouraging a more inclusive way of work. Increased mobility of knowledge workers and deeper co-operation among EU research institutions are central goals of ERA.

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However, there are still national and institutional barriers which limit the development of ERA. In 2008, the European Commission and the Member States launched new initiatives to develop ERA, including the 'Ljubljana Process' to improve the political governance of ERA. Several initiatives on specific areas have been initiated. These initiatives aim at establishing partnerships with Member States and business, universities and research organizations to develop the ERA in their specific field.

One of these five new initiatives intends to create a [European Partnership for Researchers for mobility and career development](#) . Improving the mobility of researchers will improve the flow of knowledge throughout Europe, balance demand and supply for researchers at the European level, help create centres of excellence and

improve the skills of researchers in Europe. Improving career prospects for researchers in Europe will stimulate more young people to choose a research career, help keep researchers in Europe and attract more talented non-European researchers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - Pocketbook, 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Human Resources in Science & Technology (t_hrst)

Human resources in science and technology as a share of labour force - Total (tsc00025)

Doctorate students in science and technology fields - Total (tsc00028)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST), by NUTS 2 region (tgs00038)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Human Resources in Science & Technology (hrst)

Stocks of HRST at the national and regional levels; unemployment for HRST and non-HRST (hrst_st)

Flows of HRST at the national level: Education inflows and job-to-job mobility (hrst_fl)

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Other information

- [Decision 1608/2003/EC](#) concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (Legal text)
- [Regulation 753/2004](#) implementing Decision 1608/2003/EC as regards statistics on science and technology (Legal text)

External links

- [Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011](#)
- [European Commission - Europe 2020](#)
- [European Commission - Research - ERA](#)

See also

- [Careers of doctorate holders](#)
- [Employment statistics](#)
- [R & D personnel](#)
- [Science and technology introduced](#)

Careers of doctorate holders

Data from the CDH 2009 voluntary data collection, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database

Holders of doctorate degrees or other research qualifications are crucial to the creation, commercialization and dissemination of knowledge and to [innovation](#) . Until now, however, there has been little information about their careers and [labour market](#) mobility.

This article explains the statistics resulting from the international 'Survey on the careers of doctorate holders (CDH)', jointly carried out [Eurostat](#) , the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (OECD) and [UNESCO](#) 's Institute for Statistics (UIS). The survey covers most of the Member States of the [European Union](#) (EU), of [EFTA](#) as well as some of the most important other members of the OECD, such as the United States and Australia.

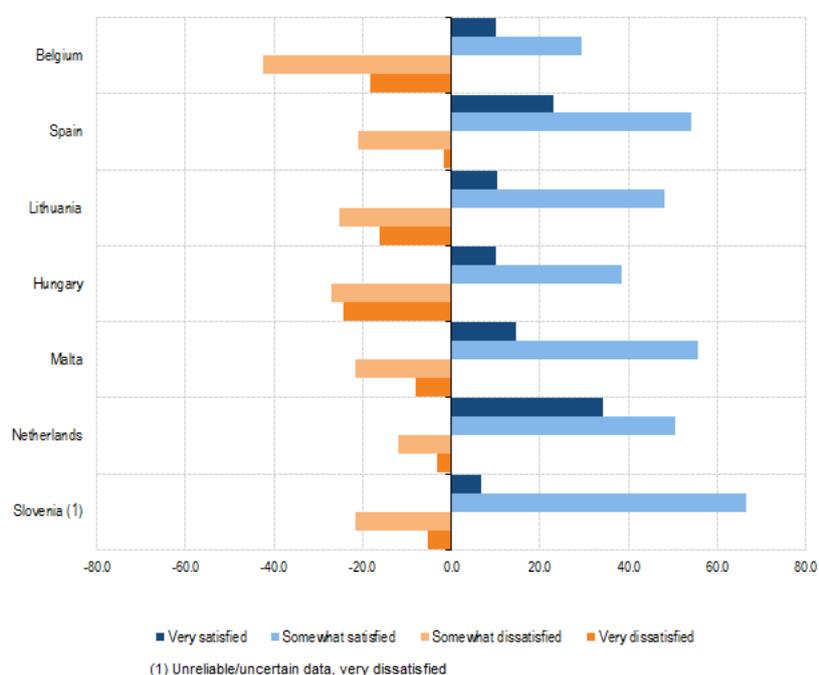


Figure 1: Employed doctorate holders by degree of satisfaction from their salary (% of total employed doctorate holders), 2009Source: Eurostat (cdh_e_diss)

Main statistical findings

	Men	Women
Belgium (2)	64.8	34.9
Denmark (1)	62.4	37.6
Germany	64.4	35.6
Spain	55.5	44.5
Latvia	45.8	54.2
Lithuania	53.0	47.0
Hungary	68.4	31.6
Malta	73.1	26.9
Netherlands	68.7	31.3
Slovenia	59.1	40.9
Finland (1)	55.1	44.9
Switzerland	67.4	32.6
United States (1)	61.1	38.9

(1) 2008

(2) DHs of unknown sex account
for 0.3% of the total population

Table 1: Doctorate holders by sex (% of total doctorate holders), 2009Source: Eurostat (cdh_c_sa)

	Business enterprise sector	Government sector	Higher education sector	Private non-profit sector
Belgium	32.0	9.4	48.2	10.3
Spain	6.6	29.3	60.2	4.0
Latvia	8.3	25.6	63.0	0.6
Lithuania	7.6	18.7	73.5	0.3
Hungary	6.4	32.4	59.8	1.3
Malta	2.9	11.6	82.8	2.7
Netherlands	29.6	13.5	38.5	18.5
Slovenia (2)	16.1	22.7	58.7	1.7
United States (1)	35.9	9.1	47.0	8.1

(1) 2008

(2) Unreliable/uncertain data, private non-profit sector

Table 2: Doctorate holders working as researchers by sector of performance (% of total doctorate holders employed as researchers), 2009Source: Eurostat (cdh_e_fsp)

	Completion of doctorate	End of postdoc or job contract	Other job related or economic factors	Academic factors	Family or personal reasons	Political or other reason	Unspecified reason
Belgium	3.0	9.5	14.2	11.1	19.3	0.4	0.0
Spain	14.3	19.3	28.0	17.0	35.8	14.0	0.0
Lithuania	22.9	2.2	64.3	64.9	9.4	2.0	0.0
Hungary	19.1	3.2	51.6	58.6	14.9	1.5	1.2
Netherlands	13.2	23.7	44.7	39.5	34.2	1.3	0.0
Slovenia (2)	-	10.6	25.2	17.5	27.6	0.0	26.6
United States (1)	-	-	42.9	42.9	42.9	-	57.1

(1) 2008

(2) Unreliable/uncertain data

Table 3: Doctorate holders, citizens of the reporting country having lived or stayed abroad in the 10 previous years by reason for moving into their country of residence (% of total citizens doctorate holders having been abroad in the past 10 years), 2009Source: Eurostat (cdh_m_mov)

From the CDH 2009 data collection, graduates after 1990

Personal characteristics of research qualification holders

In most countries, the percentage of men with research qualifications exceeds 60% of the total. Latvia has the highest share of women with research qualifications, and is actually the only country where women outnumber men in this category. Among younger age groups, there tends to be a higher share of women qualified to do research, as confirmed in the latest reports.

The age distribution varies considerably among countries. For several countries, the 35-44 age group is the largest; for others, the 35-44 and 45-54 groups are equally dominant. Overall, the population of 55 years or older accounts for only a small percentage in most countries with the exception of Latvia and Hungary.

Employment characteristics and work perception

Most identified doctorate holders were employed at the time of the survey. The share of unemployed doctorate holders is below or close to 2% in most countries. The share of **inactive** doctorate holders varies between the countries but does not exceed 5%. Significant percentages are noted in Latvia (5.9%) and Finland (7.6%).

More than half of the doctorate holders are employed as researchers in all countries. In several countries this percentage exceeds 75%.

Among employed researchers, the largest percentage is active in higher education. In some countries, the percentage exceeds 60%, most notably in Malta with 82.8%. Government appears to be the second choice for researchers, followed by the business enterprise sector. In the private non-profit sector, the percentage of employed researchers is below or close to 10% for all countries, except for the Netherlands (18.5%).

The data indicate that research qualification holders are employed in jobs related to their doctorate degree. In most of the countries, the respective share is higher than 60% and in particular, in Hungary exceeds 80%. Notable exception is Belgium, where only 40% of doctorate holders are employed in jobs related to their studies.

Job satisfaction

In almost all countries, most research qualification holders purport to be 'somewhat satisfied' with their salary. This group is followed by those who are 'somewhat dissatisfied'. The proportion of research qualification holders who are 'very dissatisfied' is rather low in the majority of countries, except for Hungary (24.5%).

A closer look at the data reveals that salary is one of the main reasons for which most research qualification holders are dissatisfied with their work, along with the lack of benefits and opportunities for advancement.

Reverse international mobility

Among research qualification holders, citizens of the reporting country, who have lived or stayed abroad in the past ten years, the majority lived in the European Union and a significant share in North America. Most of them moved back to their country of residence because of academic factors, family or personal reasons or due to other job related or economic factors.

Data sources and availability

The Careers of Doctorate Holders survey for the reference year 2006 (CDH 2006) was the first international, coordinated round of this data collection, and thus had a certain element of 'pilot exercise'. In total, 26 countries participated in the initial CDH 2006 survey, i.e. most of the Member States of the European Union (EU), of EFTA and some of the most important other members of the OECD, such as the United States and Australia. Reference year for the first CDH was 2006, although there were a few exceptions (three countries used 2005 and two countries 2007 as reference year).

In 2010, the CDH survey was carried out for a second time with reference to the 2009 data (CDH 2009) for most of the countries, and to 2008 data for four countries. The survey was again conducted in 26 countries, i.e. 16 EU Member States, 3 EU **Candidate countries**, 2 EFTA countries and 5 other OECD countries from the rest of the world.

Most of the countries carried out a dedicated survey on CDH, while others used data from the national **Labour**

force survey (LFS) or other register data. Countries that used either the LFS or administrative data or population census to derive CDH figures tended to supply limited data in the output tables. In contrast, data derived from dedicated surveys was very complete in respect to the requirements set by the three international organizations. In CDH 2009, the number of countries carrying out a dedicated survey was increased, and this improved the completeness of the output tables compared to the pilot exercise.

With regard to the data sources used for the CDH in both collections, countries used multiple sources to build their sampling frame. Where more than one source was used, there has been an effort to avoid overlap. These data sources cover special characteristics of the target population. For example, sources, such as R & D surveys or registers concerning employment/business/enterprises cover employed doctorate holders awarded either in the reporting country or abroad; sources such as databases of universities and national registers of doctorate holders cover doctorate holders awarded in the reporting country. The combination of sources complements the survey frames with recent doctorate holders that have not yet been noted in an official register.

Quality of data sources

The quality of the data sources and consequently the efficacy of the survey frame are vital for the complete coverage of the target population. According to the guidelines, the target population should have included all doctorate holders (citizens of the reporting country or citizens of foreign countries) awarded within the country and abroad and being resident (permanent or non-permanent) in the country on the reference date. Departures from these recommendations mainly result from insufficient sources of data, which fail to cover (fully or partly) all the sub-groups of doctorate holders resident in the country. The sub-categories that were mostly under-covered were: ISCED six graduates whose doctorates were awarded abroad, unemployed and inactive graduates, non-permanent residents and foreign citizens.

Data harmonization and quality control

As the national methods for collecting the data may vary between countries, reflecting the diversity of the national statistical systems, the CDH statistics have tried to harmonize this information and impose quality controls. The aim was to obtain high-quality results through a harmonized list of variables and indicators, together with their related definitions. Different countries are at different stages of the CDH statistics, in particular in reaching the final aim of full coverage of the target population. In a transition phase where countries seek to fully implement the methodological guidelines, incomplete coverage will have to be accepted to support their effort. However, this came at the expense of comparability of the data. In parallel with the work on analysis, quality control and publication of results from CDH 2006, the OECD's UIS and Eurostat are already preparing for the next round of the CDH survey. This next study will use 2009 as reference year but seek to improve the model questionnaire, the questionnaire manual and the methodological guidelines. These guidelines provide guidance on the target population, sampling frames, sampling design, etc., that should be respected in the national surveys in order to provide harmonised and comparable statistics.

Target population of CDH data

A common, harmonized definition of the target population has been critical for the usefulness of the CDH data. The countries supplying the information often use different national sources and surveys for both the sampling frame (i.e. the overview of research qualification holders from which a sample for the survey is drawn) and the statistics.

The total target population of the CDH statistics consists of all people with an education at ISCED 6 level (i.e. research qualification holders, mainly doctorate holders). These can be divided into national populations, considered the target populations of national surveys in each country. Many highly skilled people tend to work and contribute to society with their skills and knowledge at advanced ages. However, one of the main aims of the CDH statistics, i.e. the measuring of mobility and career path, is targeting relatively young research qualification holders.

In summary, the national target populations for the CDH survey consist of people who in the reference year:

- have an education at ISCED 6 level, obtained anywhere in the world;
- live (permanently or non-permanently) in the survey country;

- are 69 or younger.

With these definitions and the assumption that all countries conducted the survey according to the common methodological guidelines and with the same year, the whole population of doctorate holders and other research qualification holders living in those countries is covered, without any overlaps. The resulting statistics should, thus, be complete and fully comparable between all participating countries.

Context

Europe 2020

Investment in research, development, education and skills is one of the European Union's central policy areas. These key areas are essential to economic growth and to the development of the knowledge-based economy. The [Europe 2020 strategy](#) sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century. It aims to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy that delivers high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Innovation is a motor for economic progress: it is therefore a key element of Europe 2020.

Europe 2020 puts forward three priorities that go together and reinforce each other:

- smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy, delivering social and geographical cohesion.

Innovation Union

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However, there are still national and institutional barriers which limit the development of ERA. In 2008, the European Commission and the Member States launched new initiatives to develop ERA, including the 'Ljubljana Process' to improve the political governance of ERA. Several initiatives on specific areas have been initiated. These initiatives aim at establishing partnerships with Member States and business, universities and research organizations to develop the ERA in their specific field.

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Thus, in recent years the need to measure the career development and mobility of the highest-skilled segment of the labour force has increased, both within the EU and internationally.

Doctorate holders and other research qualification holders are not only the most qualified individuals in terms

of educational accomplishment, but also the only ones specifically trained to conduct research.

The CDH statistics try to answer questions about the international mobility of highly skilled workers, as frequently discussed under the headings of 'brain drain' / 'brain gain' / 'brain circulation'. In addition, these statistics address whether the quality and the number of research qualification holders educated correspond to labor market needs. Furthermore, the issue of whether the national labour markets remain the main frame for this highly skilled group is addressed. Other issues are how well the skills of the highest educated are used by society, as well as how attractive different careers are to the research qualification holders. The CDH statistics give policy makers a much stronger basis for addressing these issues.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Doctorate holders - Statistics in focus 131/2007](#) (available in English, French and German)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - statistical book 2009](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - pocketbook 2012](#)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see: Career Development of Doctorate Holders (cdh) Doctorate holders personal characteristics (cdh_char) Doctorate holders employment situation (cdh_emp) Doctorate holders inward international mobility (cdh_mob)

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Other information

- [Decision \(EC\) 1608/2003](#) concerning the production and development of EU statistics on science and technology (legal text)
- [Regulation \(EC\) 753/2004](#) implementing Decision 1608/2003/EC as regards statistics on science and technology (legal text)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [CDH Statistics: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Careers of Doctorate Holders \(CDH\) project](#)

See also

- [Human resources in science and technology](#)
- [R & D personnel](#)
- [Science and technology introduced](#)

High-tech statistics

Data from October 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article analyses data on [high-technology](#) or 'high-tech' sectors in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and in some [EFTA](#) and [candidate countries](#) . Creating, exploiting and commercialising new technologies is essential in the global race for [competitiveness](#) and high-tech sectors and [enterprises](#) are key drivers of economic growth, [productivity](#) and [social protection](#) , and generally a source of high [value-added](#) and well-paid [employment](#) .

High-tech can be defined according to three different approaches:

- the *sector* approach looks at the high-tech manufacturing sector, medium high-tech manufacturing sector, and high-tech [knowledge-intensive service](#) sector, focusing on employment, and economic indicators as shown in Table 1;
- the *product* approach considers whether a product is high-tech or not and examines trade in high-tech products;
- the *patent* approach distinguishes high-tech patents from others and also defines what [biotechnology](#) patents are.

	High-tech manufacturing					High-tech knowledge intensive services (KIS)				
	Number of enterprises	Turnover in million EUR	Prod. Value in million EUR	Value added in million EUR	Gross invest. in tangible goods in million EUR	Number of enterprises	Turnover in million EUR	Prod. Value in million EUR	Value added in million EUR	Gross invest. in tangible goods in million EUR
EU-27	49 621	545 722	484 389	169 674	16 238	765 631	1 032 324	925 003	467 483	58 746
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	448	:	:	:	:	5 509	3 129	2 968	1 506	393
CZ	3 737	12 511	12 223	1 437	535	29 334	12 806	12 158	6 021	689
DK	641	9 934	10 289	4 354	390	11 299	20 510	19 180	8 945	1 592
DE	7 790	128 409	113 566	40 539	4 987	81 747	190 154	149 721	89 802	10 713
EE	126	468	441	113	12	1 841	1 210	1 138	549	117
IE	186	49 472	46 911	14 079	957	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	3 219	24 202	21 235	6 683	932	41 936	77 177	60 565	35 020	5 417
FR	4 538	76 202	61 281	20 344	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	7 379	50 120	49 101	14 029	1 715	104 424	106 730	104 570	48 021	7 602
CY	14	188	187	56	10	493	988	980	566	120
LV	110	225	229	112	25	2 287	1 377	1 313	650	184
LT	162	305	273	85	23	1 796	1 561	1 438	580	156
LU	11	:	:	:	:	1 454	:	:	:	:
HU	2 684	19 961	18 417	2 717	526	33 134	10 788	6 800	3 725	817
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1 348	:	:	:	:	28 305	49 756	47 299	22 859	2 938
AT	672	8 477	7 570	3 052	450	15 338	16 711	12 226	7 358	1 326
PL	2 382	11 527	10 613	2 889	494	40 568	:	:	:	:
PT	546	:	:	:	:	16 843	12 695	11 828	5 073	1 604
RO	1 309	2 343	2 058	618	270	16 199	9 231	8 626	4 278	1 669
SI	326	2 077	1 955	890	206	4 939	2 933	2 536	1 108	436
SK	268	6 297	6 029	648	280	2 648	4 247	3 885	2 004	521
FI	627	:	:	:	:	7 828	:	:	:	:
SE	1 975	:	:	:	:	44 168	:	:	:	:
UK	7 479	46 204	43 274	21 270	1 465	144 006	219 133	206 286	102 297	13 435
NO	343	:	:	:	:	13 393	17 835	17 306	7 750	1 274
HR	845	:	:	:	:	4 527	:	:	:	:

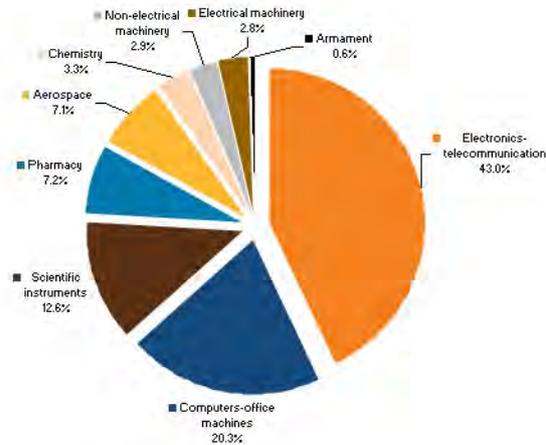
Table 1: Economic statistics on high-tech sectors, EU-27, 2008Source: Eurostat (htec_eco_sbs2)

Main statistical findings

	High-tech manufacturing					Total manufacturing					High-tech knowledge-intensive services					Total services				
	Total in thousands	% of total employees	% of women	AAGR 2008-10 (*)	% of women	AAGR 2008-10 (*)	Total in thousands	% of total employees	% of women	AAGR 2008-10 (*)	% of women	AAGR 2008-10 (*)	Total in thousands	% of total employees	% of women	AAGR 2008-10 (*)	% of women	AAGR 2008-10 (*)		
EU-27	2333	11	39.2	-4.3	29.6	-4.6	6720	2.7	38.8	0.3	54.4	0.0								
BE	57	13	42.7	-4.7	25.2	-4.0	154	3.5	23.9	9.1	53.5	1.4								
BG	16	0.6	49.2	-18.3	49.2	-8.8	67	2.2	43.8	-4.4	55.4	-1.6								
CZ	73	1.5	55.5	-0.9	33.8	5.3	137	2.8	28.4	9.0	54.4	-1.0								
DK	46	1.7	45.2	1.1	29.5	-3.2	108	4.0	26.9	3.0	54.9	0.0								
DE	594	1.5	34.6	-3.6	27.0	-0.4	1043	2.7	34.2	4.4	56.0	0.0								
EE	7	0.12	u	u	0.2	u	42.8	-10.4	12	0.22	u	u	-5.9	u	52.8	-3.3				
IE	57	3.1	34.1	-3.2	29.2	-8.9	72	3.9	30.6	1.8	55.2	-2.4								
EL	20	0.5	47.6	-1.9	24.6	-6.6	77	1.8	31.6	1.1	47.1	-0.9								
ES	118	0.6	42.0	-11.4	25.4	-3.3	496	2.6	31.1	-0.9	53.6	-1.7								
FR	280	1.1	40.1	-3.8	29.6	-3.9	743	2.9	32.6	5.4	55.7	0.1								
IT	239	1.1	32.1	-1.4	26.7	-4.4	503	2.2	32.7	-2.7	49.8	-0.4								
CY	1	0.2	u	u	-28.6	u	36.3	-6.8	8	2.0	32.9	-10.3	53.0	2.1						
LV	u	u	u	u	u	u	41.6	-11.7	26	2.8	32.2	5.3	61.6	-5.5						
LT	u	u	u	u	u	u	45.7	-10.5	22	1.6	38.6	-4.0	60.6	-2.3						
LU	u	u	u	u	u	u	21.8	-1.3	9	3.9	30.2	14.0	47.8	3.8						
HU	105	2.8	50.4	-1.7	38.4	-4.2	85	2.2	32.5	-2.0	56.0	-0.1								
MT	4	2.6	45.2	-10.0	25.1	1.8	4	2.5	u	-16.2	40.1	2.1								
ML	52	0.6	31.0	-10.3	23.4	-7.1	270	3.2	21.3	-3.5	53.8	-1.9								
AT	40	1.0	37.7	-4.4	26.6	-1.4	110	2.7	30.2	5.7	55.4	1.1								
PL	124	0.8	52.3	-0.7	33.3	-4.2	305	1.9	33.3	3.3	56.7	3.1								
PT	18	0.4	65.4	-26.1	40.6	-3.9	94	1.9	30.2	6.9	56.0	-0.6								
RO	49	0.5	45.0	-2.5	42.9	-7.0	117	1.3	36.0	2.2	52.5	1.2								
SI	17	1.8	53.8	0.8	34.7	-5.2	32	3.3	31.7	7.2	55.5	0.5								
SK	34	1.5	60.8	-11.7	36.5	-3.0	55	2.4	30.0	10.4	57.7	0.8								
FI	46	1.9	39.0	-1.0	26.5	-5.1	95	3.9	33.6	-4.7	58.9	-1.0								
SE	32	0.7	32.7	-3.0	23.7	-5.9	191	4.2	30.1	0.5	55.4	0.5								
UK	305	1.1	32.0	-5.6	23.9	-5.6	802	3.1	25.8	-8.1	54.0	0.8								
IS	u	u	u	u	u	u	28.8	-2.6	7	4.5	31.4	1.1	56.8	-1.6						
NO	11	0.4	u	u	-18.3	u	22.9	-3.6	83	3.3	29.7	6.6	56.2	1.9						
CH	117	2.8	34.4	3.2	26.0	0.6	128	3.0	29.3	4.2	53.1	5.0								
HR	6	0.4	u	u	-27.8	u	34.3	-8.8	36	2.3	33.5	1.8	55.3	-1.3						
MK (*)	6	1.0	u	u	u	u	52.4	u	29	4.7	10.5	u	38.1	u						
TR	66	0.3	26.0	14.9	22.5	9.0	177	0.8	23.4	27.4	25.4	2.8								

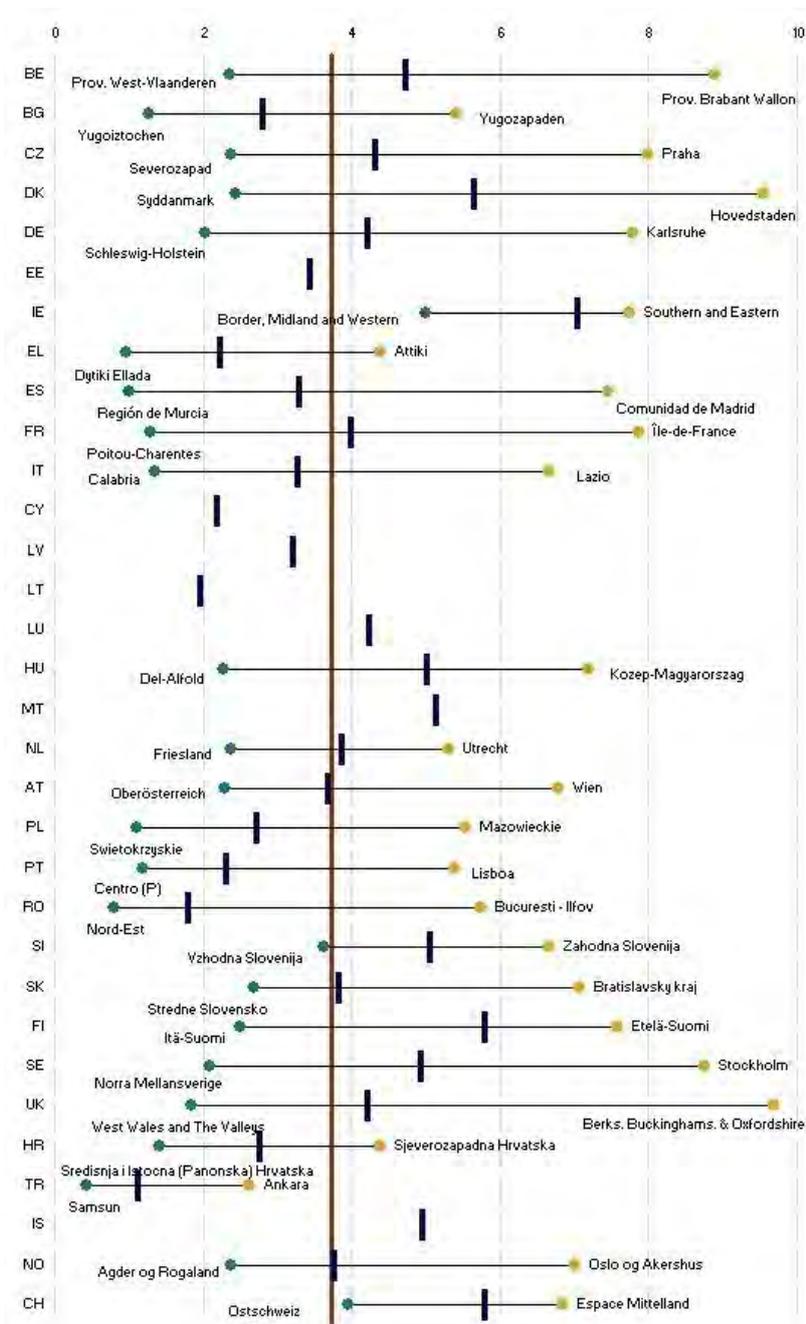
(*) CH, 2003, MK, 2008.
 (*) CH, between 2005 and 2009, TR, between 2003 and 2010.
 (*) Provisional code that does not affect the definitive designation of the country to be attributed after the conclusion of the negotiations currently taking place in the United States.

Table 2: Statistics on employment in high-tech sectors, EU-27 and selected countries, 2010 Source: Eurostat (htec_emp_nat2)



(*) Estimation of 2009 total high-tech trade by including US data for Aerospace from 2008.

Figure 1: Breakdown of world high-tech exports, by group of products, 2009



(*) CH, 2009.

Figure 2: Regional disparities in employment in high-tech sectors as a percentage of total employment (NUTS level 2), 2010 Source: Eurostat (htec_emp_reg2)

Economic statistics on high-tech

In 2008, the European Union had almost 50000 enterprises in high-tech manufacturing and 756000 in high-tech knowledge-intensive services (Table 1). High-tech manufacturers were most numerous in Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and France, all together accounting for around 55% of the high-tech sector in the EU. The United Kingdom displayed the greatest number of enterprises in the high-tech [knowledge-intensive services \(KIS\)](#) sector (144006), comprising almost one-fifth of the EU total, followed by Italy and Germany.

An interesting picture emerges when considering [turnover](#) ; Germany led the way in 2008, with a total turnover and value added almost twice as high as in the countries with comparable numbers of high tech manufacturers.

Germany's turnover represented almost one-fourth of EU total in 2008 rounded to EUR 128 billion in high-tech manufacturing, ahead of France (EUR 76 billion) and Italy (EUR 50 billion). The value added was distributed in 2008 in a similar way with the highest contribution of Germany close to EUR 41 billion, followed by France and United Kingdom (EUR 20 billion each).

Turning to the high-tech KIS sector, in 2008, the European Union had 756 thousand enterprises in high-tech knowledge-intensive services, 33% of which were registered in the United Kingdom and Italy with 144000 and 104000 respectively. However, what it is striking is that the turnover, production value and value added figures were practically twice as high in the United Kingdom as in Italy. One of the main reasons for this is the [size class of enterprises](#) and a prevailing share of [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SME\)](#) .

Employment in high-tech

In 2010, 34 million people were employed in the manufacturing sector in the [EU-27](#) , representing 15.9% of the total employment. Out of 34 million workers, 2.3 million were employed in high-tech manufacturing what equals to 1.1% of total employment. High-tech KIS sector in 2010 was more than double that of high-tech manufacturing and accounted for 2.7% of total employment. The shares of both manufacturing and services in the high-technology sectors in total employment varied considerably from one country to another. High-tech manufacturing shares ranged from 0.2% in Cyprus, 0.3% in Turkey, 0.4% in Portugal, Norway and Croatia to 3.1% in Ireland, 2.8% in Switzerland and Hungary, and 2.6% in Malta. Discrepancies in terms of the proportion of high-tech KIS in total employment were also observed across countries. The biggest share of more than 4% was recorded in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Sweden and Denmark, and the lowest below 1.9% was found in Portugal, Poland, Greece, Lithuania, Romania and Turkey. (see Table 2)

At the EU level, over the period 2008–2010, the number of employed persons in the manufacturing sector decreased by roughly 4.5% a year. The high-tech manufacturing recorded a little slower fall of 4.3% a year. This decrease in employment can be partially explained by the economical crisis in 2010 affecting numerous European countries. The impact of the crisis was also observed in the services sector which did not record any growth from 2008 to 2010, while up to 2008, this sector used to generate new jobs at the pace of 2% a year. At the same time, the high-technology services (KIS) showed a certain resistance to crisis and recorded a rise in the number of jobs at the level of 0.3% on average per year from 2008 to 2010. Some important differences emerged when comparing the employment change among countries with significant growth on the one hand, and equally significant decline on the other. Twenty-three out of thirty-three observed countries registered a fall in the employment in high-tech manufacturing in the period 2008–2010, with the biggest fall of 28% recorded in Cyprus and Croatia and 26% in Portugal. Growth in high-tech manufacturing was observed in the following five countries: Turkey (15%), Switzerland (3%), Denmark (1%), Slovenia (1%) and Estonia (0.2%). In high-tech KIS the loss was more moderate. Eleven countries registered a decline. The biggest job loss was reported in Malta (-16%), Cyprus (-10%) and the United Kingdom (-8%). The best performing countries in terms of growth of the employment in high-tech KIS were: Turkey (27%), Luxembourg (14%), Slovakia (10%), Belgium and Czech Republic (8%).

Table 2 compares also the percentages of women of both high-tech sectors with the respective total in manufacturing or services.

In the EU-27, women accounted for 29.6% of the employment in manufacturing and this share reached 39.2% in high-tech manufacturing. However, even if in general the shares of women were higher in high-tech manufacturing than in manufacturing, the gender balance in high-tech manufacturing was in favour to women (above 50% of all the employed) only in five countries: Portugal, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Hungary.

In contrast, high-tech KIS sector, as compared to total services sector, showed lower shares of women in all countries with the EU average of 30.8% in high-tech KIS and 54.4% in services. Moreover, in high-tech KIS none of the countries reached the gender balance. For high-tech KIS the lowest share was recorded in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (10.5 %), the Netherlands (21.3%) and Turkey (23.4%). On the other hand, women were relatively strongly represented in Bulgaria (43.8%), Lithuania (38.6%) and Romania (36.0%). The reasons behind the lower female participation in high-tech KIS lay in the specificities of sectors included in that aggregate: Computer programming, Scientific research and development, Telecommunication, and corresponding occupations which apparently remain more popular among men.

Trade in high-tech products

Trade in high-tech products refers to the [import](#) and [export](#) of products identified as being of high-technology. The high-tech products are divided in 9 groups: 'Aerospace', 'Armament', 'Chemistry', 'Computer -office machines', 'Electrical machinery', 'Electronics - telecommunication', 'Non - electrical machinery', 'Pharmacy', 'Scientific instruments'. On the global level, the export value of high-tech products represented around 16% of all exports value in 2009. The two groups of products together, i.e. 'Electronics – telecommunication' and 'Computer – office machines' accounted for 63% of high-tech exports worldwide (Figure 1). 'Scientific instruments', 'Aerospace' and 'Pharmacy' jointly mounted up to for one fourth of global high-tech exports. By contrast, 'Chemistry', 'Non-electrical machinery', 'Electrical machinery' and 'Armament' summed up to a mere 10% of total high-tech exports.

In 2009, the three world leaders in terms of exports of high-tech products were China (21.6%), the EU (15.9%) and the United States (13.5%), the value for US being based on 2008 data. Hong-Kong ranked at the fourth position with a share of 8.1%. Japan, which remained until 2007 the fourth biggest exporter of high-tech goods, fell to the sixth position with a share of 6.2%. Two other countries: Singapore and South Korea recorded also significant shares of 6.2% and placed themselves at the level of Japan. The high performance of Hong-Kong and Singapore, both being relatively small Asian countries was driven by the important number of transiting high-tech products. Those two countries owe their ranks to the hub effect and re-exports of goods. 'Other Asian countries', Malaysia, Switzerland and Mexico registered their shares in exports of high-tech products ranging from 5.3% to 2.4%. Close behind came Thailand, Canada and Philippines with shares between 1.8% and 1.1%. The remaining main EU partners, Israel, India, Norway, Russian Federation, Indonesia, Brazil and Australia each recorded global export shares in high-tech products below 1%.

In 2009, the 21 largest exporting countries (entities) accounted for 98.6% of global exports in high-tech products.

High-tech employment at regional level

Figure 2 shows the regional discrepancies in high-tech sectors (by [NACE Rev. 2](#)) as a share of total employment. This figure combine the national average for each country as well as the regions with the lowest and highest shares of employment in high-tech sectors. At EU-27 level, the high-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and high-tech KIS) represented 3.7% of total employment in EU-27 in 2010 with two-thirds of persons occupied in high-tech knowledge-intensive services one-third occupied in high-tech manufacturing.

The national and regional highest and lowest shares vary significantly from country to another and some significant discrepancies can be observed at the regional level in the countries.

With regards to national averages, 18 out of 32 observed countries registered values higher than the EU-27 average (3.7%) with the rates of more than 5.0% in Ireland, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, Malta, Slovenia and Hungary. On the other hand, the lowest national shares of high-tech sectors in total employment below 2.5% were registered in Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Lithuania, Romania and Turkey. It must be noted that 6 European countries (Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta) and Iceland are classified only at country level, taking into account the regional data presented in Figure 2.

At regional level, especially capital regions or those situated close to capitals, high shares of employment in high-tech sectors are often observed. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (United Kingdom), situated in close proximity to London, stood out with 9.7% of their labour force in high-tech sectors. The following regions rated similarly: Hovedstaden (DK) with 9.5%, Province Brabant Wallon (BE) with 8.9%, Stockholm (SE) with 8.7% and Praha (CZ) with 8.0%. By contrast, the lowest shares of less than 1% were registered in Samsun (TR), region Nord-Est (RO), Dytiki Ellada (EL), and Región de Murcia (ES). Spain, Romania, Turkey, France, the United Kingdom and Poland, showed the biggest regional discrepancies when assessed by the ratio of the highest share to the lowest share. The lowest discrepancies in employment between regions were observed in Ireland, Switzerland, Slovenia, the Netherlands and Slovakia.

Data sources and availability

High-tech statistics uses various other domains and sources mainly within Eurostat's official statistics ([CIS](#) , [COMEXT](#) , [HRST](#) , [LFS](#) , [SBS](#) , [SES](#) , PATSTAT and R & D). Its coverage and availability is therefore

dependent on these other primary sources.

The **sectoral approach** is an aggregation of manufacturing industries according to technological intensity (R & D expenditure/value added) and based on the [Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community \(NACE\)](#) at 2- or 3-digit level for compiling aggregates related to high-technology, medium high-technology, medium low-technology and low-technology. Services are mainly aggregated into knowledge-intensive services (KIS) and less knowledge-intensive services (LKIS) based on the share of tertiary educated persons at NACE 2-digit level.

Note that due to the revision of the NACE from NACE Rev. 1.1 to NACE Rev. 2 the definition of high-technology industries and knowledge-intensive services changed. For high-tech statistics it means that two different definitions (one according NACE Rev. 1.1 and one according NACE Rev. 2) are used in parallel and the data according to both NACE versions are presented in separated tables depending on the data availability.

Within the sectoral approach, a second classification has been created - Knowledge Intensive Activities - based on the share of tertiary educated people in each sectors of industries and services according to NACE at 2-digit level and for all EU 27 Member States. A threshold was then applied to rank sectors as knowledge intensive. In contrast to first sectoral approach mixing two methodologies one for manufacturing industries and one for services, the KIA classification is based on one methodology for all the sectors of industries and services.

The aggregations in use are total Knowledge Intensive Activities (KIA) and Knowledge Intensive Activities in Business Industries (KIABI). Two versions are in use also for Knowledge Intensive Activities one according NACE Rev. 1.1 and one according NACE Rev. 2. The data in this article are according NACE Rev. 2.

The **product approach** was devised to complement the sectoral approach. The product list is based on the calculations of R & D intensity by groups of products (R & D expenditure/total sales). The groups classified as high-technology products are aggregated on the basis of the [Standard international trade classification \(SITC\)](#) . The product approach is used for data on high-tech trade.

Due to the revision of SITC from SITC Rev. 3 to SITC Rev. 4 the definition of high-tech products has also changed. The data in this article are according SITC Rev. 4.

High-tech patents and biotechnology patents are defined according to the **patent approach** . The groups are aggregated on the basis of the [International patent classification \(IPC\)](#) - 8th edition. Biotechnology patents are also aggregated on the basis of the IPC - 8th edition.

For more detailed information of the various high-tech definitions see:

- [High-tech aggregation by NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [High-tech aggregation by NACE Rev. 2](#)
- [Knowledge Intensive Activities by NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Knowledge Intensive Activities by NACE Rev. 2](#)
- [High-tech aggregation by SITC Rev. 3](#)
- [High-tech aggregation by SITC Rev. 4](#)
- [High-tech aggregations by patents](#)

Context

Europe 2020

Investment in research, development, education and skills is one of the European Union's central policy areas. These key areas are essential to economic growth and to the development of the knowledge-based economy. The Europe 2020 strategy sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century. It aims to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy that delivers high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Innovation is a motor for economic progress: it is therefore a key element of Europe 2020.

Europe 2020 puts forward three priorities that go together and reinforce each other:

- smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy, delivering social and geographical cohesion.

Innovation Union

The European Commission has defined seven flagship initiatives to create progress under the Europe 2020 strategy. One of these is the "Innovation Union", supporting 'Smart growth'. The Innovation Union initiative improves the framework for research and innovation in the EU. It also improves the access to finance. The aim is to ensure that innovative ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs.

A key element of the Innovation Union is to complete the [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) . ERA aims to increase the competitiveness of European research institutions by bringing them together and encouraging a more inclusive way of work. Increased mobility of knowledge workers and deeper co-operation among EU research institutions are central goals of ERA.

ERA should inspire the best talents to enter research careers in Europe and stimulate industry to invest more in European research. It enables European researchers to develop strong links with partners around the world, so that Europe benefits from the progress of knowledge worldwide, contributes to global development and takes a leading role in international initiatives to solve global issues.

However, there are still national and institutional barriers which limit the development of ERA. In 2008, the European Commission and the Member States launched new initiatives to develop ERA, including the 'Ljubljana Process' to improve the political governance of ERA. Several initiatives on specific areas have been initiated. These initiatives aim at establishing partnerships with Member States and business, universities and research organizations to develop the ERA in their specific field.

One of these five new initiatives intends to create a [European Partnership for Researchers for mobility and career development](#) . Improving the mobility of researchers will improve the flow of knowledge throughout Europe, balance demand and supply for researchers at the European level, help create centres of excellence and improve the skills of researchers in Europe. Improving career prospects for researchers in Europe will stimulate more young people to choose a research career, help keep researchers in Europe and attract more talented non-European researchers.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - Pocketbook, 2011 edition

Main tables

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services (t_htec)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services (htec)

High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: economic statistics at national level (htec_eco)

High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: employment statistics at national and regional level (htec_emp)

High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: science and technology statistics at national and regional level (htec_sti)

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services](#) (ESMS metadata file - htec_esms)

Other information

- [Decision 1608/2003](#) of 22 July 2003 concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (Legal text)
- [Regulation 753/2004](#) of 22 April 2004 implementing Decision 1608/2003/EC as regards statistics on science and technology (Legal text)

External links

- [European Commission - Europe 2020](#)
- [European Commission - Research - ERA](#)
- [Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011](#)
- [European Commission - Enterprise and Industry - Industrial innovation: Innovation Union Scoreboard](#)
- [OECD - Statistical analysis of science, technology and industry](#)

See also

- [High-technology versus low-technology manufacturing](#)
- [Innovation statistics](#)
- [Patent statistics](#)
- [R & D expenditure](#)
- [R & D personnel](#)
- [Science and technology introduced](#)

Innovation statistics

Data from September 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

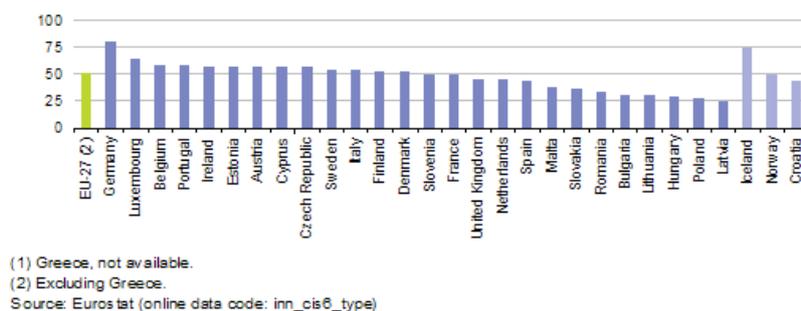


Figure 1: Proportion of innovative enterprises, 2008 (1)(% of all enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (inn_cis6_type)



Figure 2: Turnover from new or significantly improved products new to the market, 2008 (1)(% of total turnover of innovative enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (inn_cis6_prod)

	Process innovations: developed by the enterprise or group				Product innovations: new to market			
	Total	With	With	With	Total	With	With	With
		10 to 49 employees	50 to 249 employees	> 250 employees		10 to 49 employees	50 to 249 employees	> 250 employees
Belgium	42.2	42.7	39.3	47.5	47.5	47.1	45.5	59.3
Bulgaria	41.3	40.7	43.8	38.1	25.9	23.3	30.8	30.8
Czech Republic	39.0	40.1	35.4	41.2	39.1	34.0	47.0	54.1
Denmark	..	..	..	..	44.4	44.1	42.3	54.1
Germany	30.1	27.1	35.6	42.0	26.0	23.2	29.5	43.7
Estonia	40.5	37.9	44.3	56.0	25.6	24.2	28.0	36.1
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	50.7	50.6	49.4	57.4	21.5	18.0	28.1	43.6
France	50.8	50.8	49.1	55.0	43.2	39.9	46.3	60.0
Italy	44.9	44.0	48.7	47.9	47.7	45.5	55.5	61.4
Cyprus	50.9	53.5	47.3	22.7	26.8	24.0	33.6	40.9
Latvia	33.9	31.3	36.1	50.6	23.4	22.7	21.5	35.6
Lithuania	51.8	55.0	47.3	46.4	37.2	40.2	28.8	47.1
Luxembourg	51.7	48.0	53.2	69.7	40.6	35.3	47.6	55.8
Hungary	24.8	25.0	21.0	32.6	33.1	31.2	32.0	45.2
Malta	47.7	46.9	46.9	55.0	39.1	38.3	32.7	60.0
Netherlands	23.4	22.0	25.7	29.4	49.2	48.1	51.3	53.6
Austria	37.6	34.9	41.7	45.8	49.5	46.3	52.1	66.4
Poland	43.7	45.8	40.7	42.7	41.5	40.1	41.6	47.5
Portugal	52.0	52.4	50.7	52.2	35.6	33.1	41.7	53.7
Romania	66.0	67.0	64.4	63.7	24.8	23.0	26.8	31.4
Slovenia	37.2	36.2	38.8	38.7	51.3	51.3	48.1	59.5
Slovakia	34.2	34.6	31.3	39.7	35.7	34.2	33.4	48.0
Finland	39.2	40.4	35.1	40.0	37.3	35.5	35.9	57.7
Sweden	33.5	33.1	33.0	39.5	50.4	48.3	53.6	62.8
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	27.4	28.0	25.1	29.0	34.5	36.8	28.5	34.6
Croatia	37.4	36.9	39.3	36.0	37.4	36.7	38.5	39.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: inn_cis6_prod)

Table 1: Proportion of innovative enterprises which introduced products new to the market or own-developed process innovations, 2008(% of enterprises within size class or total) - Source: Eurostat (inn_cis6_prod)

	Environmental benefits from the production of goods or services within the enterprise						Environmental benefits from the after sales use of a good or service by the end-user		
	Reduced material use per unit of output	Reduced energy use per unit of output	Reduced CO ₂ 'footprint' (total CO ₂ production)	Replaced materials with less polluting or hazardous substitutes	Reduced air, water, soil or noise pollution	Recycled waste, water, or materials	Reduced energy use	Reduced air, water, soil or noise pollution	Improved recycling of product after use
Belgium	22.8	30.3	26.6	25.7	28.8	35.7	27.0	20.8	24.0
Bulgaria	11.6	13.6	6.0	10.0	10.5	8.6	8.8	6.1	6.1
Czech Republic	28.6	33.1	17.1	20.1	27.0	41.3	30.7	27.5	29.7
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	38.8	46.4	38.5	25.5	41.7	41.2	44.0	35.5	30.8
Estonia	27.4	11.7	13.4	22.3	10.0	10.6	15.0	10.2	10.4
Ireland	28.2	33.5	33.1	30.9	27.1	54.3	33.1	23.8	37.1
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	27.6	28.2	21.0	26.5	24.7	38.8	23.9	17.6	17.7
Italy	13.0	16.5	13.4	15.3	23.8	25.8	23.5	23.5	23.3
Cyprus	10.8	13.6	8.6	8.2	13.5	13.2	5.4	6.1	5.6
Latvia	19.9	23.5	11.5	19.7	27.9	14.3	21.7	27.9	12.6
Lithuania	29.3	29.3	20.7	25.6	21.3	18.2	22.9	20.0	18.7
Luxembourg	20.8	24.8	27.1	26.6	22.6	41.4	30.1	18.3	29.2
Hungary	31.8	36.3	17.3	29.4	27.6	26.1	19.1	16.9	13.4
Malta	23.0	27.0	13.7	19.8	12.5	27.8	19.8	6.9	16.9
Netherlands	17.1	21.1	15.9	22.3	19.3	21.5	19.8	15.9	13.8
Austria	26.9	30.7	25.1	27.4	30.9	23.6	28.9	23.1	17.2
Poland	23.5	25.3	16.1	24.9	28.2	23.7	24.8	25.3	17.0
Portugal	37.8	41.5	31.5	41.3	46.2	58.5	39.1	38.8	41.8
Romania	31.3	32.8	22.7	21.1	31.5	32.3	30.3	29.6	20.1
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	20.2	23.7	9.2	19.5	21.9	29.3	26.2	21.0	19.0
Finland	32.0	32.9	25.9	24.0	22.8	32.2	33.0	20.3	22.2
Sweden	24.0	28.6	23.7	24.2	23.0	21.8	28.1	23.6	18.5
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	28.8	32.7	18.1	30.4	39.2	36.1	32.6	36.1	31.2

Source: Eurostat (online data code: inn_cis6_eco)

Table 2: Innovations with environmental benefits — proportion of innovative enterprises introducing innovations with specified benefits, 2008(% of innovative enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (inn_cis6_eco)

	Reduced energy use per unit of output				End-user benefits, reduced energy use			
	Total	With	With	With	Total	With	With	With
		10 to 49 employees	50 to 249 employees	> 250 employees		10 to 49 employees	50 to 249 employees	> 250 employees
Belgium	30.3	26.3	37.9	56.5	27.0	25.0	31.5	37.8
Bulgaria	13.6	11.4	15.5	24.4	8.8	8.3	8.2	15.0
Czech Republic	33.1	28.4	40.8	53.1	30.7	29.3	33.2	36.9
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	46.4	42.9	54.5	60.4	44.0	41.4	49.3	55.9
Estonia	11.7	10.3	14.5	18.4	15.0	12.7	18.8	30.4
Ireland	33.5	28.0	44.7	64.4	33.1	31.8	35.1	43.1
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	28.2	23.8	35.0	50.5	23.9	21.6	27.0	38.5
Italy	16.5	14.8	22.6	34.8	23.5	21.5	30.8	43.3
Cyprus	13.6	11.5	19.3	28.0	5.4	4.8	7.3	8.0
Latvia	23.5	26.8	13.7	29.7	21.7	26.1	11.4	18.8
Lithuania	29.3	22.7	37.0	51.9	22.9	19.4	28.8	27.9
Luxembourg	24.8	17.5	33.8	54.6	30.1	28.5	28.3	48.5
Hungary	36.3	33.1	36.9	55.7	19.1	19.3	16.5	23.8
Malta	27.0	25.3	25.9	45.0	19.8	17.7	20.7	35.0
Netherlands	21.1	17.6	26.3	41.9	19.8	17.9	23.2	30.2
Austria	30.7	26.8	34.9	53.8	28.9	26.0	32.9	44.2
Poland	25.3	21.5	28.0	40.5	24.8	24.1	24.1	31.4
Portugal	41.5	40.2	43.8	55.9	39.1	40.2	34.7	40.6
Romania	32.8	29.2	37.1	50.6	30.3	28.8	32.3	37.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	23.7	18.3	31.4	45.5	26.2	24.9	27.7	32.9
Finland	32.9	28.4	38.9	56.5	33.0	29.7	35.7	55.6
Sweden	28.6	25.1	33.4	53.5	28.1	27.3	25.6	46.5
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	32.7	29.8	35.7	50.0	32.6	32.2	31.7	40.2

Source: Eurostat (online data code: inn_cis6_eco)

Table 3: Proportion of innovative enterprises introducing innovations with reduced energy use, 2008(% of innovative enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (inn_cis6_eco)

	Existing environmental regulations or taxes on pollution	Environmental regulations or taxes expected to be introduced in the future	Government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovation	Current or expected market demand from customers for environmental innovations	Voluntary codes or agreements for environmental good practice within sector
Belgium	20.1	16.3	7.8	13.6	26.1
Bulgaria	8.6	5.4	2.4	4.0	5.2
Czech Republic	40.6	26.8	9.5	13.6	24.3
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	20.8	19.0	7.7	18.3	18.8
Estonia	24.1	19.3	4.4	17.2	26.3
Ireland	27.2	19.9	9.1	25.3	28.5
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	24.0	15.0	6.4	17.6	23.9
Italy	22.9	16.3	12.8	13.0	14.8
Cyprus	7.2	5.3	3.1	3.9	13.1
Latvia	19.1	11.3	8.3	13.6	34.0
Lithuania	39.3	31.8	12.5	26.8	24.5
Luxembourg	10.1	11.4	4.4	15.0	43.2
Hungary	41.3	34.5	4.1	31.9	32.8
Malta	23.8	23.8	8.1	11.3	13.3
Netherlands	10.5	9.2	6.7	13.8	12.7
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	24.1	16.1	4.9	12.7	13.3
Portugal	31.6	18.3	7.0	21.9	42.0
Romania	37.6	20.4	9.3	17.6	17.7
Slovenia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovakia	37.0	27.3	4.7	11.7	18.9
Finland	15.8	17.8	6.2	30.3	29.1
Sweden	8.4	12.3	2.7	14.7	15.1
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatia	35.7	28.0	8.4	19.6	30.3

Source: Eurostat (online data coded: inn_cis6_ecomot)

Table 4: Motivation to introduce environmental innovations — proportion of innovative enterprises reporting specified motivations, 2008(% of innovative enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (inn_cis6_ecomot)

Europe has a long-standing tradition of producing inventions. However, commentators often focus on an entrepreneurial gap in order to explain why some ideas for new products or services do not become a success in the marketplace, or why other ideas relating to new processes do not get implemented, thereby surrendering the opportunity to make efficiency gains in production or within organisations.

This article looks at the state of [innovation](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) by presenting data on where innovation takes place and how many [enterprises](#) engage in innovation and what proportion of their turnover comes from new or significantly improved products, as well as the environmental benefits of innovation (including reductions in the use of energy).

Main statistical findings

Extent of innovation

Among the EU Member States the highest propensity to innovate in 2008 (see Figure 1) was recorded in Germany (79.9% of all enterprises), followed by Luxembourg (64.7%) – these were the only Member States where more than 60% of enterprises were innovative – the [EU-27](#) average (excluding Greece) was 51.6%. The lowest propensities to innovate were recorded in Latvia (24.3%), Poland (27.9%) and Hungary (28.9%) – the only Member States where the proportion of innovative enterprises was below 30%. Estonia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic were the only Member States that joined the EU in 2004 to report a propensity to innovate above the EU average. Note that [large enterprises](#) tend to innovate more than [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) and, as such, these figures for the EU Member States may, at least to some degree, reflect the enterprise structure of each domestic economy.

New or significantly improved products contributed a relatively small proportion of total turnover among innovative enterprises in 2008, with 15 of the 25 Member States for which data are available reporting single-digit shares (see Figure 2). These products did however account for a higher proportion of sales in Malta (24.7%), Bulgaria (17.0%), Hungary (16.6%), the Czech Republic (16.1%) and Slovakia (14.9%).

Large enterprises (with 250 or more employees) were more likely to have brought product innovations to market in 2008 than either [medium-sized enterprises](#) (50 to 249 employees) or [small enterprises](#) (10 to 49 employees); this pattern held for all of the Member States for which data are available – as shown in Table 1. Lithuania was the only Member State where the proportion of small enterprises with product innovations was above the average for all enterprises.

A similar size class breakdown for process innovations that are developed within the enterprise also showed

that large innovative enterprises were generally more likely to introduce such innovations: the main exception to this was Cyprus where process innovations were much less likely to have been introduced in large enterprises than in small or medium-sized enterprises, while this was also true, to a lesser extent, in Bulgaria and Lithuania; in Romania, Poland, Portugal and Finland small enterprises were more likely than large enterprises to have introduced process innovations, while in Italy and Slovenia medium-sized enterprises were the most likely to have introduced process innovations.

Innovations with environmental benefits

The environmental benefits of an innovation can occur during the production of a good or service, or during the after sales use of a good or service by the end-user. Table 2 shows the proportion of innovative enterprises having introduced environmental benefits with a distinction between benefits from the production or from the use of the innovative product: six different benefits related to production are presented as well as three benefits related to use. Among the benefits from production, the most common benefits were generally a reduction in energy use or increased recycling. The main exceptions were: Estonia and Lithuania, where the most common benefit was reduced material use; Latvia, Austria and Poland (and Croatia), where the most common benefit was reduced pollution; and the Netherlands, where the most common benefit was the use of less polluting or hazardous materials. Among the benefits from after sales use, the most common benefit was reduced energy use; reduced pollution was a more common benefit in Cyprus, Latvia and Poland (as well as Croatia), whereas improved end of product life recycling was the most common benefit in Ireland and Portugal.

Table 3 focuses on innovations with reduced energy use and presents an analysis by innovator size class. In every Member State for which data are available, large enterprises were more likely than either small or medium-sized enterprises to have introduced innovations with reduced energy use during production. A similar situation can be seen for innovations which lead to reduced energy use by end-users, although there were exceptions; in Latvia such innovations were more common among small enterprises and in Lithuania they were more common among medium-sized enterprises.

The motivation for environmental innovations is presented in Table 4. The most common reason for introducing environmental innovations appears to be either because of existing environmental regulations or taxes on pollution or because of voluntary codes or agreements for environmental good practice. Current or expected market demand from customers was, however, the most common motivation in the Netherlands and Finland. Expected future environmental regulations or taxes were also often cited as a motivation, for example, in Malta. In every Member State, the availability of government financial incentives for environmental innovation was the least common motivation of the five reasons that were surveyed.

Data sources and availability

The [Community innovation survey \(CIS\)](#) collects information about product and process innovation, as well as organisational and marketing innovations. The legal basis for the collection of these statistics is [Regulation 1450/2004](#) of 13 August 2004 implementing [Decision 1608/2003/EC](#) concerning the production and development of Community statistics on innovation.

Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology, or the use of other knowledge acquired (by the enterprise). For the purpose of the CIS an innovation is defined as a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market, or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process, as well as organisational and marketing innovations, including new logistics or distribution methods. Such innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovative activity, nor is introducing products with purely aesthetic changes. Innovations should therefore be new to the enterprise concerned: for product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market, and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

Enterprises with innovation activity include all types of innovator, namely product and process innovators, as well as enterprises with only on-going and/or abandoned innovation activities. Enterprises may cooperate with other parties (for example, suppliers, competitors, customers, educational/research establishments) when

engaging in an innovative activity. The proportion of enterprises with innovation activity is also referred to as the propensity to innovate.

An environmental innovation is an innovation that creates environmental benefits compared with alternatives. The environmental benefits can be the primary objective or motivation of the innovation or the result of other innovation objectives.

Context

While Europe has a tradition of producing initial ideas (inventions), it is regarded by some as not being so good at bringing them to market; as such, EU policy in this field increasingly aims to provide more focus to industry-driven, applied [research and development \(R&D\)](#) .

Education is another area seen as key to developing an innovation-oriented society, through the acquisition of entrepreneurial, managerial, scientific, mathematical and foreign-language skills, as well as digital literacy. Policymakers express concern at the numbers of science and technology graduates who directly apply their education once they move into the [labour market](#) , while a lack of job mobility between universities and business may potentially hinder the transfer of ideas, thereby reducing the EU's innovation performance (see [R&D personnel](#)).

In October 2006, the [European Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) adopted a [Decision 1639/2006/EC](#) establishing a competitiveness and innovation framework programme (CIP) for the period 2007-2013. With SMEs as its main target, the competitiveness and innovation framework programme aims to support innovation activities (including eco-innovation), provide better access to finance and deliver business support services in the regions. It encourages the take-up and use of information and communication technologies and aims to help to develop the information society. Furthermore, it also promotes the increased use of renewable energies and energy efficiency. [Horizon 2020](#) is the title for the framework programme for research and innovation from 2013 through to 2020 – see the article on [science and technology introduced](#) for more information.

The [European Institute of Innovation and Technology](#) was established in March 2008 to increase sustainable growth and competitiveness by reinforcing the innovation capacity and, most importantly, the innovation impact of the EU. Its aim is to bring together higher education, research and innovation through the creation of 'knowledge and innovation communities'.

In September 2009, the European Commission adopted a Communication titled ' [reviewing Community innovation policy in a changing world](#) ' (COM(2009) 442 final). In October 2010, as one of the seven flagship initiatives of the [Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth](#) , the European Commission adopted a Communication on an ' [Innovation Union](#) ' (COM(2010) 546 final). This sets out a comprehensive innovation strategy for Europe, focusing on major areas of concern for citizens such as climate change, energy efficiency and healthy living. It pursues a broad concept of innovation, not only technological, but also in business models, design, branding and services that add value for users. It includes public sector and social innovation as well as commercial innovation. It aims to involve all actors and all regions in the innovation cycle. The policies in the innovation union aim to do three things:

- make Europe into a world-class science performer;
- revolutionise the way public and private sectors work together, notably through innovation partnerships;
- remove bottlenecks like expensive patenting, market fragmentation, slow standard setting and skills shortages that currently prevent ideas getting quickly to market.

The [European innovation scoreboard](#) , formerly used for assessing the innovation performance of EU Member States, has been reworked to improve international comparability and to include a number of research-oriented indicators in line with the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the innovation union.

European innovation partnerships (EIPs) also form part of the innovation union and are designed to act as a framework to address major societal challenges, bringing together activities and policies from basic research through to market-oriented solutions. The first EIP announced in February 2011 is a [partnership for active and](#)

[healthy ageing](#) and has three main objectives, namely to:

- enable EU citizens to lead healthy, active and independent lives while ageing;
- improve the sustainability and efficiency of social and healthcare systems;
- boost the competitiveness and markets for innovative products and services that respond to the ageing challenge.

The partnership for active and healthy ageing is focused on prevention and health promotion, integrated care, and independent living for older persons. Its overarching target is to increase the average number of healthy life years within the EU-27 population by two years by 2020.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe – 2011 edition](#) - Pocketbook

Main tables

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Community innovation survey (t_inn)

Turnover from innovation (tsdec340)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Community innovation survey (inn)

Results of the second community innovation survey (CIS2) (inn_cis2)

Results of the third community innovation survey (CIS3) (inn_cis3)

Results of the fourth community innovation survey (CIS4) (inn_cis4)

Results of the community innovation survey 2006 (CIS2006) (inn_cis5)

Results of the first community innovation light survey - CIS light (inn_cisl)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Community innovation survey](#) (ESMS metadata file - inn_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Innovation: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme \(CIP\)](#)
- [European Commission -**Innovation Union** -Key documents](#)
- [European Innovation Scoreboard 2008 \(EIS\)](#)
- [OECD - Science and innovation - Statistics](#)
- [Regional Innovation Scoreboard \(RIS\) 2009](#)
- [The Lisbon council - making Europe fit for the future](#)

See also

- [Careers of doctorate holders](#)
- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [Patent statistics](#)
- [R & D expenditure](#)
- [R & D personnel](#)

Patent statistics

Data from October 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

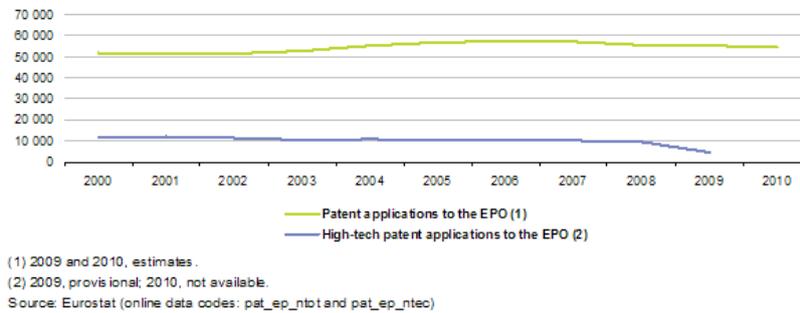
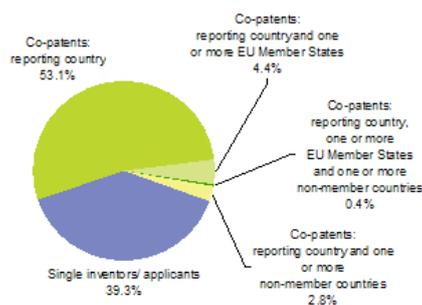


Figure 1: Patent applications to the EPO, EU-27, 2000-2010(number of patent applications) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_ntot) and (pat_ep_ntec)

	Patent applications to the EPO			High technology patent applications to the EPO			Patents granted by the US Patent & Trademark Office		
	(number of patent applications)		(per million inhab.)	(number of patent applications)		(per million inhab.)	(number of patents granted)		(per million inhab.)
	2005	2010 (1)	2010 (2)	2004	2009 (3)	2009 (4)	2001	2006	2006
EU-27	56 620	54 414	108.6	10 792	4 765	9.5	32 603	19 520	39.6
Belgium	1 492	1 415	130.5	340	199	18.5	817	432	41.1
Bulgaria	24	12	1.6	2	2	0.3	7	21	2.8
Czech Republic	109	268	25.5	15	8	0.7	53	58	5.7
Denmark	1 167	1 338	241.7	270	86	15.7	622	369	67.9
Germany	23 862	21 724	265.6	3 637	1 598	19.5	13 228	7 638	92.7
Estonia	6	51	38.1	2	2	1.5	5	9	7.0
Ireland	274	354	79.1	61	32	7.1	262	170	40.4
Greece	111	76	6.7	15	7	0.6	23	31	2.8
Spain	1 353	1 454	31.6	147	113	2.5	495	346	7.9
France	8 346	8 741	135.1	1 884	1 137	17.7	4 467	2 875	45.5
Italy	4 890	4 424	73.3	488	259	4.3	2 228	1 508	25.7
Cyprus	17	10	13.0	1	1	0.6	1	3	4.3
Latvia	19	24	10.7	3	3	1.3	1	5	2.1
Lithuania	9	22	6.5	2	2	0.6	5	5	1.5
Luxembourg	98	83	165.9	11	7	2.0	77	52	109.9
Hungary	135	203	20.2	29	8	0.7	73	39	3.9
Malta	11	6	13.5	2	2	4.9	3	1	2.5
Netherlands	3 477	3 206	193.4	1 064	309	18.7	1 770	1 180	72.3
Austria	1 516	1 577	188.3	197	115	13.7	727	502	60.8
Poland	124	305	8.0	21	26	0.7	57	43	1.1
Portugal	124	108	10.2	9	8	0.8	25	11	1.1
Romania	29	40	1.9	3	6	0.3	11	17	0.8
Slovenia	109	167	81.7	3	8	3.7	21	10	5.0
Slovakia	31	33	6.0	3	1	0.1	5	8	1.4
Finland	1 313	1 165	217.7	653	105	19.7	1 120	569	108.2
Sweden	2 396	2 865	306.7	522	205	22.2	1 660	953	105.3
United Kingdom	5 581	4 745	76.5	1 412	528	8.6	4 840	2 666	44.1
Iceland	31	17	52.5	4	1	2.7	20	11	37.2
Liechtenstein	25	46	1 280.2	1	1	32.9	19	13	367.3
Norway	488	407	83.8	72	18	3.8	301	204	44.0
Switzerland	3 188	2 952	379.1	429	187	24.3	1 637	1 150	154.1
Croatia	33	25	5.7	1	1	0.2	19	12	2.6
FYR of Macedonia	2	2	0.2	1	1	0.2	1	1	0.2
Turkey	165	323	4.5	7	21	0.3	31	28	0.4
Japan	21 845	16 853	147.1	7 635	2 712	42.7	42 181	31 112	243.5
United States	36 155	24 647	95.6	11 178	2 505	26.2	116 734	84 645	283.3

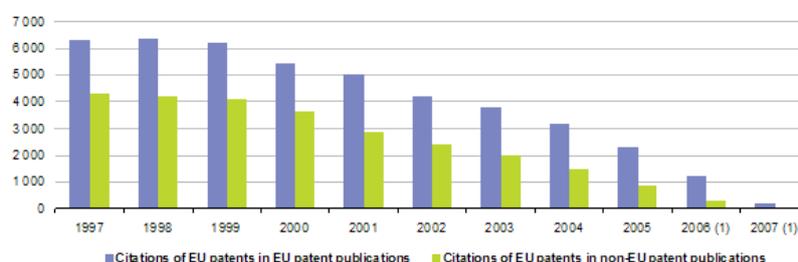
(1) Latvia and Malta, 2009.
 (2) Latvia and Malta, 2009; Japan and the United States, 2008.
 (3) Latvia, Malta and the FYR of Macedonia, 2008.
 (4) Latvia, Malta, the FYR of Macedonia, Japan and the United States, 2008.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: pat_ep_ntot, pat_ep_ntec and pat_us_ntot)

Table 1: Patent applications to the EPO and patents granted by the USPTO, 2001-2010 - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_ntot), (pat_ep_ntec) and (pat_us_ntot)



(1) Provisional.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: pat_ep_cpi)

Figure 2: Co-patenting at the EPO according to inventors' country of residence, 2009 (1)(% of total) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_cpi)



(1) Provisional.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: pat_ep_cti)

Figure 3: EU patent citations(EPO), 1997-2007(number) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_cti)

This article provides information on [patent applications](#) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . [Intellectual property rights](#) , in particular [patents](#) , provide a link between [innovation](#) , [inventions](#) and the marketplace. Applying for a patent makes an invention public, but at the same time gives it protection; from a consumers perspective it may be argued that patent protection motivates the invention of new goods and services but at the same time may slow down the diffusion of new technologies, techniques and products. A count of patents is one measure of a country's inventive activity and also shows its capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive and innovative performance of a country.

Main statistical findings

From a low point of 51375 [EU-27](#) patent applications filed with the [European Patent Office \(EPO\)](#) in 2002, there was a steady increase during four years. Having peaked at 57424 applications in 2006, the number of EU-27 patent applications to the EPO fell for four consecutive years, although latest estimates show that patent applications (54415) in 2010 remained higher than at the start of the decade. During the period 2002 to 2006, the number of EU-27 patent applications to the EPO increased, on average, by 2.8% per annum, while during the period 2006 to 2010 the reduction in the number of patents was, on average, 1.3% per annum. Over the whole of the last decade (2000 to 2010), the number of EU-27 patent applications filed with the EPO increased by 2704 – see Figure 1.

Among the EU Member States, Germany had by far the highest number of patent applications to the EPO, some 21724 in 2010 (39.9% of the EU-27 total). In relative terms, Sweden reported the highest number of patent applications per million inhabitants (306.7), followed by Germany (265.6), Denmark (241.7) and Finland (217.7). Between 2005 and 2010 the number of patent applications filed with the EPO fell in 12 of the EU Member States, the largest contractions being recorded in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and the Netherlands. The downturn in the number of patent applications in these countries more than outweighed the

increases recorded in the remaining 17 Member States, where the highest absolute gains in numbers of applications were recorded in Sweden, France and Poland. Note that the information for Japan and the United States is only available through to 2008 and that, as such, the large reduction in patent applications to the EPO for these two countries may, to some degree, reflect the onset of the financial and economic crisis (see Table 1).

EU-27 high-technology patent applications to the EPO represented 23.7% of all patent applications in 2001. Their relative importance declined after this, as did their absolute number – from 12188 in 2001, there was a relatively steady reduction through to 2008 (despite growth in 2004). This was followed by a collapse in the number of high-technology applications in 2009, with the total falling to 4765 (provisional data). This considerable and continued reduction in high-technology patent applications filed with the EPO may reflect the length of patent procedures.

A relatively small group of EU Member States had a far higher propensity to make high-technology patent applications to the EPO. The highest rates (per million inhabitants) were recorded in Sweden, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France (all between 22.2 applications per million inhabitants and 17.7 applications per million inhabitants), while Denmark, and Austria were the only other EU Member States to record double-digit ratios.

Just under two fifths (39.3%) of EU-27 patent applications to the EPO in 2009 were from single inventors, while the remainder were co-patents (see Figure 2). By far the most common type of co-patent involved multiple inventors/applicants from a single country – in fact, such co-patents made up an overall majority (53.1%) of all patent applications. Patent applications involving inventors from more than one country made up the remaining 7.6% of patent applications to the EPO.

Citations are the references in search reports used to assess an invention's patentability; they document the state of the art at the time of the claimed invention. Citations in a patent application may be references to other patents or to other relevant reference material, such as scientific journals. Figure 3 shows that EU patent citations were more likely to refer to EU patent publications than to non-EU patent publications; this is an established pattern that could be observed each year between 1997 and 2007. The number of patent citations in more recent years is lower than in previous periods, reflecting the practice of citing older patents.

Data sources and availability

Since 2007, Eurostat's production of European Patent Office (EPO) data has been based almost exclusively on the EPO's worldwide statistical patent database (PATSTAT). The EPO grants European patents for the contracting states to the [European Patent Convention \(or Munich Convention\)](#), of which there are currently 38 – the EU Member States, the [EFTA Member States](#), several other candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), as well as Albania, Monaco and San Marino.

European patent applications refer to applications filed directly under the EPC or to applications filed under the [Patent Cooperation Treaty \(PCT\)](#) and designated to the EPO ([Euro-PCT](#)). Patent applications are counted according to the year in which they are filed and are assigned to a country according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if there are multiple inventors.

By contrast, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) data refer to patents granted; data are recorded by year of publication as opposed to the year of filing. This methodological difference implies that any comparison between EPO and USPTO patent data should be interpreted with caution.

High-technology patents are counted following criteria established by the trilateral statistical report (drafted by the EPO, USPTO and the Japan Patent Office (JPO)), where the following technical fields are defined as high-technology groups in accordance with the international patent classification (IPC): computer and automated business equipment; micro-organism and genetic engineering; aviation; communication technology; semiconductors; and lasers.

Context

Intellectual property law establishes protection over intangibles – for example, when a manufactured product is sold, the product itself becomes the property of the purchaser, however, intellectual property rights allow intangible elements to remain in the ownership of the creator; these intangibles include (among others) the idea itself, or the name or sign/logo used to distinguish the product from others.

Patents and trademarks are common ways to protect industrial property. Patents are a limited term exclusive right granted to an inventor, maintained through the payment of fees. While patents are generally used to protect research and development ([R&D](#)) results, they are also a source of technical information, which can potentially prevent re-inventing and re-developing ideas. A count of patents shows a country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains; in this context, patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive and innovative performance of countries. Most studies show that innovative enterprises tend to make more use of intellectual property protection than enterprises that do not innovate. Enterprise size and the economic sector in which an enterprise operates are also likely to play an important role in determining whether an enterprise chooses to protect its intellectual property; for this reason the structure and specialisation of an economy plays a part in the level of patent applications.

The use of patents is relatively restricted within the EU – this may be due to a range of influences: their relative cost; the overlap between national and European procedures; or the need for translation into foreign languages. Furthermore, the increasing number and complexity of patent applications worldwide has resulted in a backlog of pending applications, while the constant expansion of the human knowledge base makes it increasingly difficult for patent offices to keep abreast of technological developments.

The [European Council](#) held in Lisbon in March 2000 called for the creation of a Community patent system to address shortcomings in the legal protection of inventions, while providing an incentive for investments in R&D. In July of the same year, the [European Commission](#) made a first proposal for the creation of a Community patent: this was discussed at various levels and despite a number of proposals and amendments for a Council Regulation during 2003 and 2004 no legal basis was forthcoming. In April 2007, the European Commission released a Communication titled ' [Enhancing the patent system in Europe](#) ' (COM(2007) 165 final), stating that European patent systems were more expensive, uncertain and unattractive than those in non-member countries.

In July 2008, the European Commission adopted a Communication titled ' [An industrial property rights strategy for Europe](#) ' (COM(2008) 465 final) foreseeing the development of legislation and proposing that the harmonisation of patent law should make it easier for European enterprises to patent their inventions both within and outside the EU.

On 4 December 2009, the European Council unanimously adopted conclusions on an enhanced patent system in the EU. The package agreed covers two main areas: firstly, agreement on the approach to be adopted in order to move towards an EU patent regulation; secondly, an agreement on establishing a new patent court in the EU. It is anticipated that these measures will together make it less costly for businesses to protect innovative technology and make litigation more accessible and predictable. However, the creation of the EU patent depends on a solution being found for translation arrangements which were the subject of European Commission proposal in July 2010 for a ' [Council Regulation on the translation arrangements for the European Union patent](#) ' (COM(2010) 350 final). In December 2010, it became clear that there was not unanimous agreement on this proposal: in February 2011 the [European Parliament](#) gave its consent for the use of the [enhanced cooperation](#) procedure to make progress on this issue and this was authorised by the Competitiveness Council in March 2011 (with the participation of 25 EU Member States). In April 2011, the European Commission adopted proposals for ' [Implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection](#) ' (COM(2011) 215 final).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - 2010 edition \(Statistical book\)](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - 2010 edition \(Pocketbook\)](#)

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - 2009 edition \(Pocketbook\)](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - 2009 edition \(Statistical book\)](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - 2008 edition \(Pocketbook\)](#)

Main tables

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Patent statistics (t_pat)

Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) (tsiir060)

Total European patent applications (tsc00009)

European high-technology patents (tsc00010)

Patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (tsiir070)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Patent statistics (pat)

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year (pat_epo)

Patents granted by the USPTO by priority year (pat_uspto)

Triadic patent families by earliest priority year at the national level (pat_triadic)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Patent statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - pat_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Patent statistics: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Data Production Methods for Harmonised Patent Indicators: Assignee Sector Allocation](#)
- [Data Production Methods for Harmonised Patent Indicators: Patentee Name Harmonisation](#)

External links

- [European Patent Office \(EPO\) - Statistics](#)
- [OECD Patent Statistics Manual](#)
- [PATSTAT - the EPO Worldwide Patent Statistical Database \(Information flyer\)](#)

See also

- [Innovation statistics](#)
- [Patent statistics backgrounds](#)
- [Science and technology introduced](#)

Patent statistics backgrounds

[Intellectual property rights](#) and in particular [patents](#) provide a link between [innovation](#) , [inventions](#) and the marketplace. Applying for a patent makes an invention public, but at the same time gives it protection. A count of patents is one measure of a country's inventive activity and also shows its capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains.

In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive and innovative performance of a country. This article sketches the context and methodology of statistics on [patent applications](#) and grants in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and some other European countries.

An analysis of the most recent EU data can be found in the Statistics explained dedicated to [patent statistics](#) .

Data sources and availability

From 2007 onwards, Eurostat 's production of [European Patent Office \(EPO\)](#) and [United States Patent and Trademark Office \(USPTO\)](#) data has been based on the [EPO Worldwide statistical patent database](#) . This was developed by the EPO in 2005, using their collection and knowledge of patent data.

European patent applications refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether the patents are granted or not. For patent applications to the EPO all direct applications (EPO-direct) are taken into account, but among the PCT applications (applications following the procedure laid down by the PCT) made to the EPO, only those that have entered into the regional phase are counted. Patent applications are counted according to the priority date (the year in which they were filed anywhere in the world) at the EPO and are broken down according to the [International patent classification \(IPC\)](#) . Applications are assigned to a country according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if there are multiple inventors to avoid double counting. To normalise the data, the total number of applications at the EPO is divided by the national population and expressed in terms of patent applications per million inhabitants.

A patent application to the EPO can be valid in several countries and at most in all of the Contracting States of the European Patent Convention. In July 2009, the Convention was in force in 36 countries (all [EU Member States](#) plus Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Monaco, San Marino, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey). In addition to the Contracting States, three other countries (Albania, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) have concluded an 'extension agreement' with the EPO, by which these states can also be designated in a European patent application.

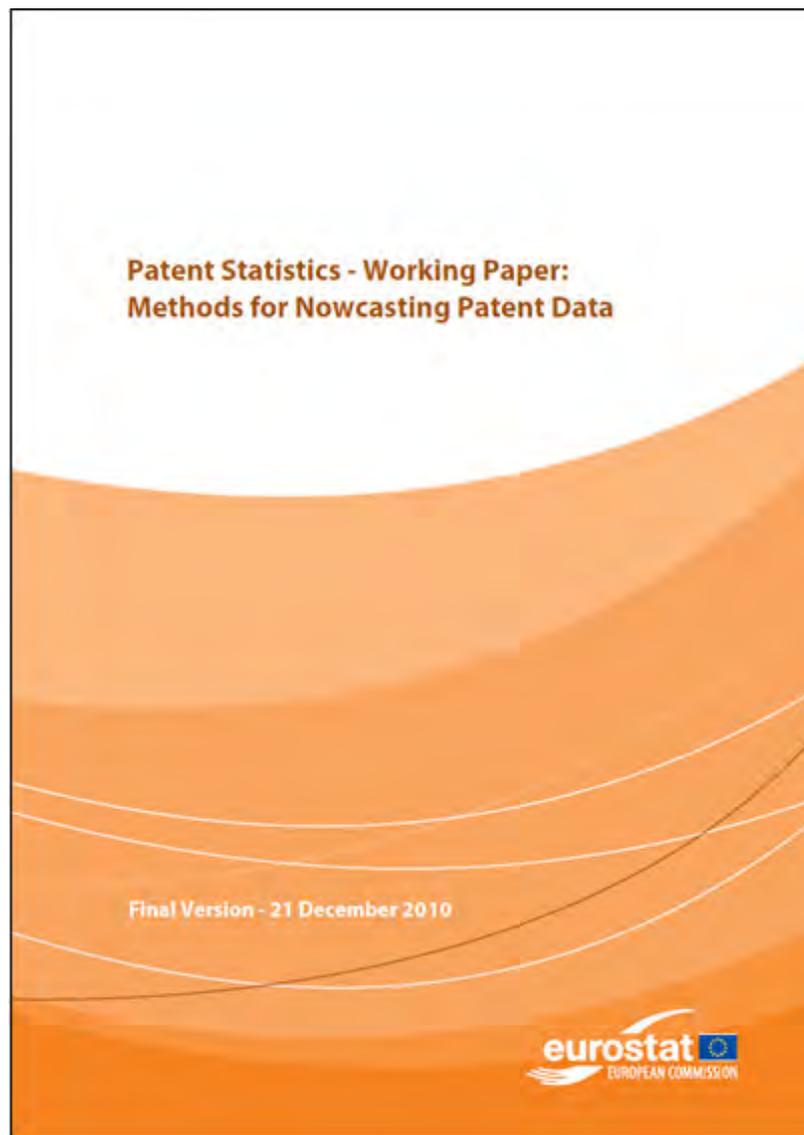
The falling trend in patent applications in the last years is linked to the length of patenting procedures and should not be interpreted as a real decline in patenting activity. For this reason the 2009 figures in Eurostat's reference database are flagged as provisional or as estimates.

Patent indicators provide a measure of the innovative performance at country, firm or region level. Nevertheless, indicators are criticized as being "outdated". This is due to the fact that information on patent applications is disclosed to the public 18 months or more after priority date. This issue is known as "timeliness". In order to overcome this, Eurostat carried out a study where nowcasting methods have been discussed and developed.

The main purpose of this study it was to do the presentation of the existing methods for nowcasting of patent data to the European Patent Office (EPO) and the proposal of improved methods. An evaluation of these methods has been performed and conclusions regarding the most adequate methods for most of the countries have been drawn.

Moreover, an attempt to apply econometric models for nowcasting patent applications to the EPO was attempted as well as a comparison analysis. The existing econometric models are presented and 6 new models are detailed. A comparison analysis is performed and the strengths and weaknesses of each model is outlined.

In contrast to EPO data, the USPTO data refers to patents granted. Patents are allocated to the country of the inventor, using fractional counting in the case of multiple inventor countries. Comparisons between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.



Patent statistics - Working Paper: Methods for Nowcasting patent data



Patent Statistics at Eurostat: Methods for Regionalisation, Sector Allocation and Name Harmonisation

**Patent Statistics:
Eurostat quarterly review of literature
on patent statistics**



Patent Statistics: Eurostat quarterly review of the literature on patent statistics

What is new?

KUL / Eurostat

Patent Statistics at Eurostat: Methods for Regionalisation, Sector Allocation and Name Harmonisation

Over the last decade, Eurostat regularly increased and improved the dissemination of patent data with the production of new indicators on economic activities. The core of the work is linked to the [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) , and to the priorities of the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) . There is therefore a need to enhance the information available in patent databases.

In that context Eurostat, in collaboration with the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (K.U. Leuven), developed and implemented several innovative methodologies to be applied on PATSTAT data. They relate to regionalisation of patentee and inventors addresses (according to the [NUTS](#) classification), as well as sector allocation and name harmonisation of applicants.

This compendium of methodologies developed by Eurostat in the field of patent statistics contributes to the further development of indicators that are instrumental for analysis and policy development. It presents several methodological enhancements to deal with limitations in patent data sources. First, until now, no exhaustive

sector allocation was available for identifying the nature of the applicant: individual, firm, university, public research organisation... Eurostat has bridged this gap by developing an exhaustive sector allocation methodology that is now made available for research and policy analysis.

Second, regarding applicant names in existing patent data sources, non-uniformity is the rule rather than the exception. Therefore, name harmonisation algorithms have been developed with a considerable impact in terms of coverage, resulting in highly improved indicator accuracy. Third, regionalization methodologies have been developed to better capture the regional dimension of technology development within the European Research Area (at EU-27 level).

These enhancements allow greater efficiency and accuracy in patent indicator extractions at regional, sectoral and institutional level, and are hence a considerable step forward in monitoring innovation systems in terms of technological activities.

Regionalisation of patent data

Until recently, economic geography has played only a minor role in economic theory, despite the obvious fact that economic activities are not equally distributed over space. Relatively little empirical attention has been paid to the emergence and growth of regional clusters of technological activities. The existing evidence is mostly based on case study research, while large-scale empirical evidence or verification is rather scarce.¹⁶⁸ One reason for this lack of large-scale empirical evidence on the phenomenon of technology clusters is the low availability of quantitative data at the region-technology level, covering regions worldwide over longer periods. Patent data, which provide information on the date and geographic location of technological development and on the organisations and institutions involved, have become increasingly available at regional level. However, in order to be able to construct patent indicators from them, addresses of inventors and patentees need to be allocated to regions. This section outlines a methodology for achieving this.

Regional patent statistics build on the allocation of inventor and patentee addresses to regions. This allocation or regionalisation exercise requires first of all an exhaustive list of postcodes and city names and their respective regions. Within Europe, the NUTS classification is a hierarchical system used to divide the economic territory of the EU4. It is used in the collection, development and harmonisation of EU regional statistics; in socio-economic analyses of the regions; and in the framing of EU regional policies.

Sector allocation

A corollary of this conception of innovation dynamics is the need for refinements in patent indicators. Sector assignment — i.e. identifying whether patentees are companies (private business enterprise), universities and higher education institutions, or governmental agencies — becomes a necessary condition for further analysis of the dynamics underlying technological performance.

This section outlines an updated version of the sector allocation methodology that was developed in 2006.¹⁶⁹ It starts with an overview of previous efforts in sector assignment of patentees, indicating the relevance of additional development efforts. After that, the currently developed methodology and its outcomes are outlined. Conclusions are drawn on the performance of the current sector allocation methodology, and future avenues for further improvement are delineated.

Name harmonisation

The development of patent indicators on the micro-level of specific entities like companies, universities and individual inventors is faced with specific concerns stemming from the heterogeneity of patentee names that appear in patent documents within and across patent systems. Whereas this poses no challenge to the functioning of the patent system itself, it does complicate analyses at patentee level: the analyst is confronted with inconsistencies such as spelling mistakes, typographical errors and name variants, which often also reflect idiosyncrasies in the organisation of R&D and/or IPR activities within a single organisation.

With the objective of reconciling completeness and accuracy, a comprehensive methodology was developed to obtain harmonised patentee names in an automated way. The methodology consists of several harmonisation layers. In a first layer, which emphasised accuracy or precision', the number of unique patentee names was

¹⁶⁸Lecocq, 2013

¹⁶⁹Van Looy, du Plessis & Magerman, 2006

reduced by approximately 20% and the average number of patents per patentee increased from 5.5 before to 6.8 after harmonisation. In a second layer, emphasis was placed on recall'(a high coverage in terms of patent volumes). This layer covers the top 500 most active patentees, as well as university patentees. For the top 500 patentees, this additional harmonisation layer resulted in allocating over 30000 patentee names to the top organisations, raising their aggregated patent volume by almost 70%.

Method for harmonizing applicants' names and PATSTAT harmonized PERSON table

The K.U.Leuven/Eurostat method for harmonized patent applicant's names is a comprehensive method to achieve harmonization of patentee names in an automated way. This method was applied on all applicant names in the PERSON table of EPO's Worldwide Patent Statistical Database (PATSTAT), edition April 2009, resulting in a new PERSON table with harmonized applicant names. The developed method is based on the contents of the name and country address of the applicant name, no other information is used in the harmonization process. All names are processed by a step-wise validation process based on rules: character cleaning; punctuation cleaning; legal from indication treatment; common company word removal; spelling variation harmonization; condensing; umlaut harmonization. About 4 000 search and replace rules are executed for every step to handle the particular issue.

See: '[Data production methods for harmonized patent statistics: Patentee name harmonization](#)'

A first version of the method was applied on EPO and USPTO applicant names in 2006.¹⁷⁰

An extended methodological outline describing more in details all aspects of: The Name harmonization versus legal entity harmonization and consolidation; the Automated rule-based system; the Trade-off between precision/accuracy and recall/completeness and the possibilities for Extending the method and for applying it on the EPO's Worldwide Patent Statistical Database can be found under the following link: '[Harmonizing harmonized patentee names: an exploratory assessment of top patentees](#)'

Data production methods for harmonized patent statistics: Patentee sector allocation

In addition to the 'Method for harmonizing applicant's names' the K.U. Leuven and Eurostat published in 2006 also a working paper on a method for sector allocation.¹⁷¹This method on assignee sector allocation has been reviewed and improved recently. The latest results are available in the working document '[Evolution of innovation actors and the influence of legislation](#)' .

In applying numerous rules based on keywords and/or clues patent applications are classified to five different institutional sectors:

- individual applicant;
- firms or business enterprise;
- government (agencies) and (private or public) [non-profit organizations](#) ;
- university/higher education;
- [hospitals](#) .

More than 85% of all patent applications to the EPO are made by the business enterprises sector. For around 9% of the patent applications individual applicants can be identified. Whereas the patenting activity of the hospital sector is very small the patent applications of the remaining two sectors make up respectively about 2%. However one should bear in mind that these percentages are calculated for all patent applications to the EPO. This implies that the results may vary significantly across countries.

The working document focuses on the higher education sector and studies the role of legislation on the patenting activity in this sector.

¹⁷⁰Eurostat Working Paper - Magerman, T., Van Looy, B. & Song, X. (2006) Data Production Methods for Harmonized Patent Indicators: Patentee Name Harmonization

¹⁷¹Van Looy, B., du Plessis, M. & Magerman, T. (2006) Data Production Methods for Harmonized Patent Indicators: Assignee sector allocation. Eurostat Working Paper and Studies, Luxembourg.

The full methodology is described in the recent Eurostat working document '[Data production methods for harmonized patent statistics: Patentee sector allocation \(2009\)](#)' .

Eurostat quarterly review of literature on Patent Statistics - June 2012

This report has been prepared in the framework of Eurostat's work on patent statistics. It consists of an extensive targeted review of the existing and currently developed methodological, analytical and scientific material and of the most recent relevant literature in the following domains:

- PATSTAT data quality
- Name harmonisation and gender;
- Existing information and databases at institutional or company level or business surveys: comparison and possible integration and matching of data for analytical purposes;
- Development of methods on patent data based on technical fields: biotechnology, nanotechnology, environmental technologies, energy, measurement of climate change, eco-innovation, technological innovation, other emerging fields;
- Development of methods for compiling information on patent families and citations;
- Regionalisation.

The report essentially consists of a collection of electronic articles, working papers and other publications available free of charge. An update of the report will be made available every three months.



Flyer: Conference on Patent statistics for Decision Makers 2012

Conferences on Patent statistics

A conference on **Patent Statistics for Decision Makers - Knowledge Assets and Economic Growth** , will take place in Paris, on 28th and 29th November 2012. The event is organised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Patent Office (EPO) in co-operation with Eurostat , Japan Patent Office (JPO) , Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) , National Science Foundation (NSF) , United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) .

The goal of the Patent Statistics for Decision Makers 2012 conference is to present the latest empirical evidence relying on patent statistics and to discuss findings with decision makers from both the private and the public sector. The conference aims to share frontier knowledge on topics relevant to policy-makers, academics, companies, and practitioners including:

- Patenting and the development of new technological fields (e.g. clean technologies, health technologies)
- Defining patent “quality” and assessing the economic and technical value of patents
- Patenting strategies, patent thickets, competition policy and standards
- The market for ideas: knowledge-based assets, knowledge markets, and the organisation of the firm

- Innovation-based entrepreneurship, and the role of IP for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- The “IP bundle”: the use of patents and other IP as strategic assets
- Intellectual assets and economic growth
- Patenting trends and patent policies in emerging economies
- Patent system reforms: adapting IP rights to the changing economic landscape
- Patent fees, patenting costs, and the functioning of patent systems

The event is targeted at decision makers, academics, analysts, practitioners and other experts dealing with innovation, intangible assets, academic entrepreneurship, enterprise dynamics, and science and technology-related issues.

Context

Europe 2020

Investment in research, development, education and skills is one of the European Union’s central policy areas. These key areas are essential to economic growth and to the development of the knowledge-based economy. The Europe 2020 strategy sets out a vision of Europe’s social market economy for the 21st century. It aims to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy that delivers high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Innovation is a motor for economic progress: it is therefore a key element of Europe 2020. Europe 2020 puts forward three priorities that go together and reinforce each other:

- smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy, delivering social and geographical cohesion.

Innovation Union

The [European Commission](#) has defined seven flagship initiatives to create progress under the Europe 2020 strategy. The [Innovation Union](#), which describes itself as “one of the seven flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy”, released a [progress report](#). The report states, as Innovation Union goals, making “Europe into a world-class science performer”, removing “obstacles to innovation – like expensive patenting, market fragmentation, slow standard-setting and skills shortages – which currently prevent ideas getting quickly to market” and revolutionizing “the way public and private sectors work together, notably through Innovation Partnerships between the European institutions, national and regional authorities and business.”

The report includes updates on 34 commitments made in conjunction with the Europe 2020 goals, here are just a few:

- Put in place national strategies to train enough researchers (2011)
- Ensure cross border operation of venture capital funds (2011)
- Deliver the EU Patent (2014)
- Speed-up and modernise standard-setting (early 2011)
- Promote open access; support smart research information services (no date)
- Facilitate collaborative research and knowledge transfer (no date)

The Innovation Union [Communication](#) outlining a medium term strategy for innovation in Europe includes an action aiming at improving the economic exploitation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Action 22 is formulated as follows:

- 22. By the end of 2011, working closely with Member States and stakeholders, the Commission will make proposals to develop a European knowledge market for patents and licensing. This should build on Member State experience in trading platforms that match supply and demand, market places to enable financial investments in intangible assets, and other ideas for breathing new life into neglected intellectual property, such as patent pools and innovation brokering.

Patents are generally used to protect R&D results, but they are also significant as a source of technical information, which may prevent re-inventing and re-developing ideas because of a lack of information. However, the use of patents is relatively restricted within the EU. There are a number of possible reasons for this including:

- their relative cost;
- the overlap between national and European procedures;
- the need for translation into foreign languages.

Most studies in this area show that innovative enterprises tend to make more use of intellectual property protection than companies that do not innovate. Enterprise size and the economic sector in which an enterprise operates are also likely to play an important role in determining whether an enterprise chooses to protect its intellectual property.

The [European Council](#) held in Lisbon in March 2000 called for the creation of a Community patent system to address shortcomings in the legal protection of inventions, while providing an incentive for investments in R&D and contributing to the competitiveness of the economy as a whole. In July 2000 the European Commission made a first proposal for the creation of a Community patent. This was discussed at various levels and despite a number of proposals and amendments for a Council Regulation on the Community patent during 2003 and 2004 no legal basis was forthcoming. In April 2007 the European Commission released a [Communication Enhancing the patent system in Europe](#). This demonstrates that the European patent system is more expensive, uncertain and unattractive compared to patent systems in competitor states. The report also underlined the European Commission's belief that a more competitive and attractive Community patent system can be achieved, based upon the creation of a unified and specialised patent judiciary, with competence for litigation on European patents and future Community patents.

All these elements have been under examination under successive EU Council Presidencies and culminated with the adoption, on 4 December 2009, of Council conclusions on an "Enhanced patent system for Europe" ([17229/09](#)) and a general approach on a draft regulation on the EU patent ([16113/09 ADD1](#)). However, the translation arrangements for the EU patent remained out of the scope of these conclusions.

The Council conclusions were adopted without prejudice to the opinion requested on 25 June 2009 to the European Court of Justice on the compatibility of the envisaged system with EU law.

On 2 July 2010, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal on the translation arrangements for the EU patent ([11805/10](#)).

After verifying, on 10 December 2010, the failure to reach the required unanimity on the translation arrangements in the foreseeable future, and therefore the impossibility to establish a unitary patent protection in the entire EU within a reasonable period, several member states expressed their wish to establish an enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection.

On 15 February 2011, the European Parliament gave its consent to proceed with the enhanced cooperation.

At its meeting on 10 March the Council authorized the launch of enhanced cooperation on the creation of a unitary patent title, in which 25 member states will participate. This is the first step towards a streamlined and less costly patenting system. This complex issue has been discussed for decades.

The enhanced cooperation will be open for those member states which are currently not participating (Italy and Spain) to join at any time, and businesses from those countries will have access to the unitary patent protection on the territory of the participating member states.

The EU came a step closer to getting a single patent system on December 2011, when a deal struck by European Parliament representatives and the Polish Presidency of the Council was backed by the Legal Affairs Committee. The new EU patent would be substantially cheaper and thus more competitive than current ones. Parliament succeeded in adapting the proposed regime to small firms' needs.

Before the new regulation can enter into force, it must be endorsed by the full Parliament, possibly at the February 2012 plenary session, and the Council.

The legislation is being dealt under the so-called "enhanced cooperation procedure", which allows groups of Member States to integrate policies further, even where others do not agree. Spain and Italy have so far opted out of work on the patent proposal, but could join the decision-making process at any time. This procedure was adopted to unblock the file, long stalled over language issues.

On January 2012, in the Statement of the members of the European Council - [Towards growth-friendly consolidation and job-friendly growth](#) (point 4 under Completing the Single Market) the participating Member States commit to reaching at the latest in June 2012 a final agreement on the last outstanding issue in the patent package.

The European Patent Office (EPO) is setting up an [Economic and Scientific Advisory Board](#) to address important patent-related economic and social issues in a more selective and dedicated way. Made up of internationally recognised experts with a global perspective and an emphasis on Europe, the board will advise the EPO on economic and social studies.

Using studies and analyses supplied by the EPO and external partners, the board will also provide early warnings on sensitive issues, and make policy recommendations.

Supported by the EPO's Chief Economist, the Advisory Board will be composed of representatives of companies, research establishments, universities and other institutions in Europe, Asia and the USA who are familiar with the patent system.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Patent Statistics at Eurostat: Methods for Regionalisation, Sector Allocation and Name Harmonisation](#)
- [Data Production Methods for Harmonised Patent Indicators: Patentee Name Harmonisation](#)
- [Data Production Methods for Harmonised Patent Indicators: Assignee Sector Allocation](#)

External links

- [European Patent Office \(EPO\) - Statistics](#)
- [OECD Patent Statistics Manual](#)
- [PATSTAT - the EPO Worldwide Patent Statistical Database](#) (Information flyer)

See also

- [Patent statistics](#)

Notes

R & D budget statistics - transnationally coordinated research

Data from 2012, third round of experimental data collection.

This article presents the experimental results of the third round of data collection in the European Union (EU) and some EFTA and candidate countries on 'national public funding to transnationally coordinated research'. Transnational cooperation in research is one of the core elements of the European Research Area (ERA) and EU public policies to promote it have grown in importance.

National public funding to transnationally coordinated research is measured as the 'government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD)' directed towards three categories of research and development (R & D) performers and programmes: transnational public R & D performers located in Europe, Europe-wide transnational public R & D programmes and bilateral or multilateral public R & D programmes established between Member State governments or with EFTA and candidate countries (see Data sources and availability).

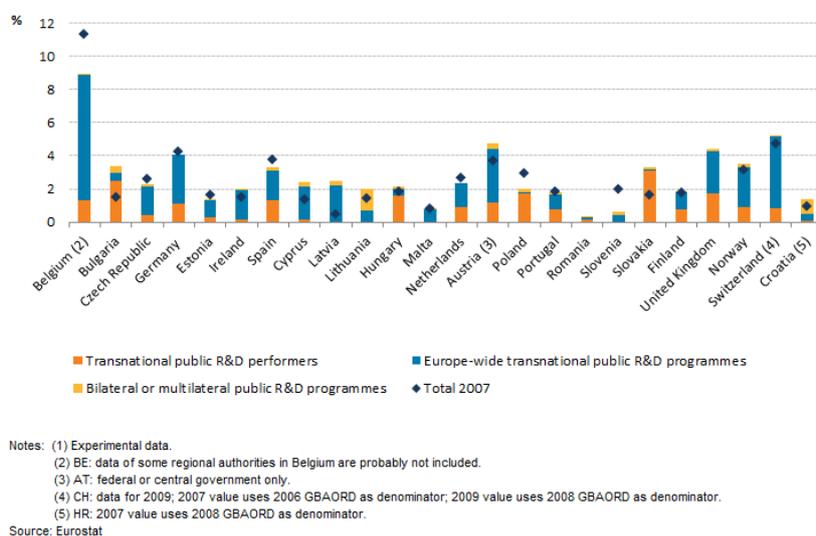


Figure 1: National public funding to transnationally coordinated research, by category, 2010(1) (as a% of total national GBAORD)

Country	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research					Share of national public funding to transnationally coordinated research in total GBAORD				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	EUR million					percentage				
BE	229.856 i	287.629 i	185.555	212.581	:	11.35 i	12.27 i	8.11	8.95	:
BG	1.193 €	1.352 €	1.765	3.378	3.954	1.50 €	1.24 €	1.50	3.39	:
CZ	19.007	17.621	11.527	20.411	:	2.58	2.15	1.32	2.28	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	790.000	832.800	890.400	937.400	945.600	4.22	4.23	4.27	4.07	4.03
EE	1.265	1.362	5.016	1.345	3.330	1.63	1.31	5.21	1.31	:
IE	14.288	14.862	15.886	15.926	15.625	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.93	1.90
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	303.031	347.318	351.351	275.753	:	3.79	4.13	4.04	3.32	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0.900	2.583	1.584	1.970	:	1.34	3.57	1.89	2.45	:
LV	0.299	0.704	0.818	0.717	0.711	0.48	1.05	2.15	2.50	:
LT	1.344	1.573	2.081	0.945	:	1.40	1.85	2.98	2.01	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	7.022	7.898	9.120	7.516	:	1.80	1.74	2.14	2.15	:
MT	0.061	0.086	0.024	0.116 b	0.117	0.77	0.97	0.25	0.81 b	1.01
NL	118.357	138.189	108.602	120.086	139.893	2.66	2.95	2.19	2.35	2.80
AT	65.122	74.770	107.591	108.448	:	3.68	3.76	5.00	4.76	:
PL	28.480	26.461	29.404	29.423	58.518	2.91	2.41	2.80	2.00	:
PT	23.331	28.451	30.344	31.526	31.764	1.83	1.92	1.96	1.79	1.74
RO	:	:	0.661	0.962	:	:	:	0.18	0.27	:
SI	3.599	3.474	6.851	1.305	2.288	2.00	1.83	2.80	0.60	0.96
SK	1.903	2.703	5.398	6.442	6.588	1.64	1.51	2.84	3.31	4.08
FI	30.930	33.030	35.425	37.723	79.164	1.78	1.82	1.84	1.83	3.83
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	474.575 e	:	:	:	:	4.39 e	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	67.324	68.145	65.641	95.649	92.912	3.11	3.03	2.80	3.55	3.24
CH	104.852	135.108	137.930	162.448	:	4.70 i	5.16	5.26 i	:	:
HR	2.895	2.383	3.587	4.385	4.511	0.92 i	0.76	1.15	1.35	1.47
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

: Not available Flag i BE: data of some regional authorities in Belgium are probably not included;
e Estimate CH: 2007 value uses 2006 GBAORD as denominator;
b Break in series 2009 value uses 2008 GBAORD as denominator;
€ Low quality HR: 2007 value uses 2008 GBAORD as denominator.
Source: Eurostat

Table 1: National public funding to transnationally coordinated research, 2007-2011 - see list of country codes

Country	GBAORD	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research				Share of national public funding to transnationally coordinated research in total GBAORD				Share of different types of contributions of total national public funding to transnationally coordinated research				
		Total	National contributions to:			Total	National contributions to:			Total	National contributions to:			
			Trans-national public R&D performers	Europe-wide transnational public R&D programmes	Bilateral or multilateral public R&D programmes		Trans-national public R&D performers	Europe-wide transnational public R&D programmes	Bilateral or multilateral public R&D programmes		Trans-national public R&D performers	Europe-wide transnational public R&D programmes	Bilateral or multilateral public R&D programmes	
														percentage
BE	2375.648	212.581	31.248	179.209	2.136	8.66	1.32	7.35	0.83	100	14.79	54.33	1.08	
BG	99.713	3.378	2.495	0.467	0.415	3.39	2.50	0.47	0.42	100	73.86	13.83	12.29	
CZ	893.930	20.411	3.786	15.327	1.298	2.28	0.42	1.71	0.15	100	18.55	75.09	6.36	
DK	2296.209	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	23616.600	597.400	255.600	691.000	:	4.07	1.11	2.96	0.03	100	27.29	72.71	:	
EE	102.757 e	1.345	0.320	1.010	0.015	1.31	0.31	0.98	0.01	100	23.79	75.99	1.12	
EL	827.000	15.926	1.987	14.709	0.180	1.93	0.13	1.78	0.02	100	6.70	92.36	0.94	
ES	8308.168	275.753	108.736	148.993	20.021	3.32	1.51	1.77	0.24	100	39.43	53.31	7.26	
FR	16360.328	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	9548.000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	80.571	1.970	0.124	1.579	0.267	2.45	0.15	1.90	0.33	100	6.29	60.15	13.55	
LV	26.644	0.717	0	0.638	0.079	2.60	0	2.23	0.26	100	0	88.98	11.02	
LT	46.976	0.945	0	0.339	0.606	2.01	0	0.72	1.29	100	0	35.87	64.13	
LU	231.738	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	349.287	7.516	5.683	1.361	0.482	2.15	1.62	0.39	0.14	100	75.35	18.11	6.55	
MT	14.321 e	0.116 b	0 b	0.197 b	0.066 b	0.61 b	0 b	0.75 b	0.06 b	100	0 b	80.24 b	6.90 b	
NL	5.117.591	120.086	45.244	74.692	0.250	2.35	0.80	1.45	0.00	100	37.65	62.12	0.21	
AT	2.279.091 i	100.440	26.253	74.115	0.000	4.76	1.15	3.25	0.35	100	24.21	60.34	7.45	
PL	1.474.554	29.423	25.704	0.642	3.010	2.00	1.75	0.04	0.20	100	87.56	2.16	10.26	
PT	1766.490	31.526	12.873	16.623	2.930	1.79	0.73	0.94	0.11	100	40.83	52.73	6.44	
RO	353.290	0.662	0.696	0.268	0.065	0.27	0.17	0.08	0.03	100	61.86	37.96	10.19	
SI	217.855	1.305	0.637	0.876	0.392	0.80	0.62	0.40	0.18	100	2.84	67.13	30.04	
SK	194.518	6.442	6.061	0.043	0.335	3.51	3.12	0.02	0.17	100	94.09	0.67	5.25	
FI	2065.265	37.723	15.193	22.210	0.329	1.63	0.74 i	1.08	0.02	100	40.29 i	59.88	0.85	
SE	3093.653	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	10.819.422 e	474.575 e	190.669 e	272.099 e	11.207 e	4.39 e	1.76 e	2.52 e	0.19 e	100 e	40.18 e	57.46 e	2.36 e	
IS	75.087	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.987.538	95.649	23.482	66.189	5.997	3.55	0.87	2.45	0.22	100	24.53	69.20	6.27	
CH	324.603	162.448	40.342	118.419	5.687	1.35	0.10	0.36	0.69	100	24.83	71.87	3.50	
HR	324.603	4.385	0.339	1.168	2.877	1.35	0.10	0.36	0.69	100	7.73	26.64	65.61	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	0.135	0.190	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

: Not available Flag i AT: federal or central government only;
e Estimate FI: overestimated data.
b Provisional
b Break in series
Source: Eurostat

Table 2: National public funding to transnationally coordinated research, 2010

Main statistical findings

(from the third round of experimental data collection 2012)

- **On average, about 3.8% of EU Member States' R & D budget was directed to 'transnationally coordinated research' in 2010**

In 2010, for the 21 EU Member States providing these data except Belgium, the share of the total R & D budget (GBAORD) that was used to fund 'transnationally coordinated research' ranges from 0.27% in Romania to 4.76% in Austria, with an EU aggregate of 3.79% (based on the data for 21 Member States). Belgium stands out as an exceptional case, with 8.95% of its R & D budget directed to transnationally coordinated research in 2010.

- **The share of countries' R & D budget directed to 'transnationally coordinated research' decreased slightly in 2010 compared to 2009**

Between 2009 and 2010 the share of the R & D budget directed to 'transnationally coordinated research' increased most significantly in Bulgaria (from 1.50% to 3.39%) and Malta (from 0.25% to 0.81%). It decreased noticeably in Estonia (from 5.21% to 1.31%) and Slovenia (from 2.80% to 0.60%). At EU aggregate level (for the 21 Member States that provided the data on this indicator) it decreased slightly from 3.84%, in 2009 to 3.79% in 2010. In nominal terms national public funding to transnationally coordinated research increased in most of the countries except Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovenia.

- **Framework Programme instruments for coordinating national R & D programmes and other Europe-wide R & D programmes are a major driving force for transnationally coordinated research activities**

In the majority of the countries that provided data, the largest share of the national contributions to transnationally coordinated research goes to the category 'Europe-wide transnational public R & D programmes'. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, the dominant category is 'transnational public R & D performers'. In Lithuania and Croatia 'bilateral or multilateral public R & D programmes' registered the highest share.

The observations show the considerable importance of Europe-wide programmes in steering coordinated research in European countries. The use of Framework programme (FP) coordination instruments in particular (participation in ERA-NETs, European Technology Platforms, Joint Technology Initiatives) and coordination under the [ESFRI Roadmap](#), are mentioned in all countries as major vehicles for implementing S & T and research coordination (*Monitoring progress towards the ERA*, European Commission, [ERAWATCH Network](#), 2009).

Data sources and availability

The third round of data collection on 'national public funding to transnationally coordinated research' was conducted in 2012 by national statistical institutes under the guidance of [Eurostat](#). As it is still an experimental data collection of this kind, the figures have to be viewed with the utmost caution and will be subject to revision in the coming years. Twenty four European countries, including 21 EU Member States, provided comprehensive data on this indicator.

The main source used by most of the countries for the compilation of these data is 'government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD)', in many cases supplemented with additional information from the national funding agencies/ministries. In some countries, R & D budget text analysis is combined with data collected through R & D surveys.

GBAORD covers not only government-financed R & D performed in government establishments, but also government-financed R & D in the other three national sectors (business enterprise, private non-profit, higher education) as well as abroad (including international organisations).

Transnational public R & D performers include:

- the [European Organisation for Nuclear Research \(CERN\)](#) ;
- the [European Molecular Biology Laboratory \(EMBL\)](#) ;
- the [European Southern Observatory \(ESO\)](#) ;
- the [European Synchrotron Radiation Facility \(ESRF\)](#) ;
- the [Institut Laue-Langevin \(ILL\)](#) ;
- the [European Commission](#) 's [Joint Research Centre \(JRC\)](#) .

Europe-wide transnational public R & D programmes include: [EUREKA](#) , [COST](#), [ESA](#), [ERA-NETs](#) , [ERA-NET+](#), [EFDA](#) , [EUROCORES](#) , Article 185 initiatives (Europe-developing countries clinical trials platform, Eurostars and Ambient assisted living for the elderly), Joint technology initiatives (public funding part: ENIAC, ARTEMIS). National contributions to FP funding which come from the overall national contributions to the total EU budget are not included in the data provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Bilateral or multilateral public R & D programmes established between Member State governments include: non-EC funded public R & D programmes jointly undertaken by the governments of at least two Member States, Candidate countries or EFTA countries, although other non-EU countries can also participate in them.

National public funding of transnationally coordinated research is measured as the 'government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD)' directed towards three categories of R & D performers and programmes:

1. transnational public R & D performers located in Europe;
2. Europe-wide transnational public R & D programmes;
3. bilateral or multilateral public R & D programmes established between Member State governments (and with candidate countries and EFTA countries).

While the first category often involves cross-border flows of funds (the transnational R & D performer being located in one country is located abroad for all the other contributing countries), this is not the case for the second and third categories, which may or may not involve cross-border flows of funds. In most transnational R & D programmes, there is actually no cross-border flow of funds, as each country funds its own participants.

Transnationally coordinated research is not meant to be limited to European coordination only. Naturally, non-European countries participate in research activities performed by transnational public R & D performers located in Europe. Multilateral public R & D programmes between European countries can (and often do) include non-European countries.

Context

Transnationally coordinated public R & D activities are a key element and are growing in importance for the development of the European Research Area (ERA).

Over the past fifty years, Europe has been successful in establishing effective publicly-funded mechanisms for transnational cooperation in research. Various intergovernmental research organisations have been created, such as the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and the European Space Agency (ESA). The European Commission's Joint Research Centre has also emerged as an important R&D player. In the 1970s and 1980s, inter-governmental schemes such as COST and EUREKA were launched and the EU Framework programme for research was initiated.

In recent years new forms of transnational cooperation have started to emerge. Since 2005, the European Union has launched new instruments of coordination and collaboration known as ERA-NET and Article 185 initiatives. European countries will also be investing heavily in the ITER project, along with their international partners. In addition, European countries are now cooperating to fund and build the next wave of European

(and international) research infrastructures, and 35 new pan-European infrastructures have already been identified by the intergovernmental body ESFRI.

In order to improve policy for the ERA, it is important to know what amount of public research effort in the ERA involves these (or other) forms of transnational cooperation, since the manner in which R & D funding is allocated has important implications for the achievement of the ERA objectives. In an effort to respond to this need, Eurostat carried out the third round of experimental data collection on 'national public funding to transnationally coordinated research' in 2012.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - pocketbook](#) - 2012 edition
- [Europe in figures - Eurostat yearbook](#) - 2011 edition

Database

The Eurostat database does not yet contain the data shown in this article.

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Other information

- [Decision 1608/2003](#) of 22 July 2003 concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (legal text)
- [Regulation 753/2004](#) of 22 April 2004 implementing Decision 1608/2003/EC as regards statistics on science and technology (legal text)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D](#) (ESMS metadata file - gba_esms)

External links

- [ERAWATCH Reports](#) , see 'Monitoring progress towards the ERA', 01/10/2009
- [European Commission - NETWATCH: Platform on transnational R&D programme collaboration](#)

See also

- [R & D expenditure](#)
- [R & D expenditure in business enterprises](#)

Notes

R & D expenditure

Data from October 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

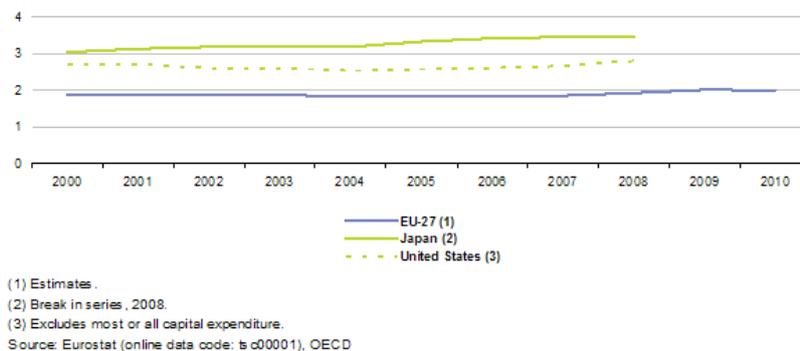


Figure 1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in the Triad, 2000-2010(% share of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (tsc00001), OECD

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.92	2.01	2.00
Euro area	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.87	1.88	1.96	2.06	2.06
Belgium	1.97	2.07	1.94	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.97	2.03	1.99
Bulgaria	0.51	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.53	0.60
Czech Republic	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.48	1.56
Denmark (1)	2.24	2.39	2.51	2.58	2.48	2.46	2.48	2.58	2.85	3.06	3.06
Germany	2.47	2.47	2.50	2.54	2.50	2.51	2.54	2.53	2.69	2.82	2.82
Estonia	0.60	0.70	0.72	0.77	0.85	0.93	1.13	1.08	1.28	1.43	1.62
Ireland	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.16	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.45	1.74	1.79
Greece	.	0.58	.	0.57	0.55	0.60	0.59	0.60	.	.	.
Spain	0.91	0.92	0.99	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.27	1.35	1.39	1.39
France (2)	2.15	2.20	2.24	2.18	2.16	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.12	2.26	2.26
Italy	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.26
Cyprus	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.49	0.50
Latvia	0.45	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.56	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.46	0.60
Lithuania	0.59	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.81	0.79	0.83	0.79
Luxembourg	1.65	.	.	1.65	1.63	1.56	1.66	1.58	1.57	1.66	1.63
Hungary (3)	0.81	0.93	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.94	1.01	0.98	1.00	1.17	1.16
Malta (3)	.	.	0.26	0.25	0.53	0.57	0.62	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.63
Netherlands	1.94	1.93	1.88	1.92	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.81	1.77	1.82	1.83
Austria	1.93	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.24	2.46	2.44	2.51	2.67	2.72	2.76
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.68	0.74
Portugal	0.73	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.75	0.78	0.99	1.17	1.50	1.64	1.59
Romania	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.52	0.58	0.47	0.47
Slovenia (4)	1.38	1.49	1.47	1.27	1.39	1.44	1.56	1.45	1.65	1.86	2.11
Slovakia	0.65	0.63	0.57	0.57	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.63
Finland	3.35	3.32	3.36	3.44	3.45	3.48	3.48	3.47	3.70	3.92	3.87
Sweden (5)	.	4.13	.	3.80	3.58	3.56	3.68	3.40	3.70	3.61	3.42
United Kingdom	1.81	1.79	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.73	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.86	1.77
Iceland	2.67	2.95	2.95	2.82	.	2.77	2.99	2.68	2.64	3.11	.
Norway	.	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.58	1.52	1.49	1.62	1.61	1.80	1.71
Switzerland	2.53	.	.	.	2.90	.	.	.	2.99	.	.
Croatia	.	.	0.96	0.96	1.05	0.87	0.75	0.80	0.89	0.83	0.73
Turkey	0.46	0.51	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.58	0.57	0.71	0.73	0.85	.
Japan (4)	3.04	3.12	3.17	3.20	3.17	3.32	3.40	3.44	3.45	.	.
United States	2.69	2.71	2.60	2.60	2.53	2.56	2.60	2.66	2.79	.	.

(1) Break in series, 2007.
(2) Break in series, 2000 and 2004.
(3) Break in series, 2004.
(4) Break in series, 2008.
(5) Break in series, 2005.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: t2020_20), OECD

Table 1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 2000-2010(% share of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (t2020_20), OECD

	Business enterprise sector		Government sector		Higher education sector	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
EU-27	1.15	1.23	0.25	0.27	0.41	0.49
Euro area	1.16	1.27	0.27	0.30	0.40	0.48
Belgium	1.24	1.32	0.15	0.19	0.41	0.46
Bulgaria	0.10	0.30	0.31	0.22	0.05	0.07
Czech Republic	0.86	0.97	0.27	0.30	0.22	0.28
Denmark (1)	1.68	2.08	0.16	0.06	0.60	0.90
Germany	1.74	1.90	0.35	0.41	0.41	0.51
Estonia	0.42	0.81	0.11	0.17	0.39	0.62
Ireland	0.81	1.22	0.09	0.06	0.34	0.51
Greece	0.19	.	0.12	.	0.28	.
Spain (2)	0.60	0.71	0.19	0.28	0.33	0.39
France (3)	1.31	1.38	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.48
Italy (4)	0.55	0.67	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.36
Cyprus	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.16	0.25
Latvia	0.23	0.22	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.24
Lithuania	0.15	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.41	0.42
Luxembourg (5)	1.35	1.16	0.19	0.29	0.02	0.19
Hungary	0.41	0.69	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.23
Malta	0.38	0.37	0.03	0.02	0.16	0.23
Netherlands	1.01	0.87	0.24	0.22	0.66	0.75
Austria	1.72	1.88	0.13	0.15	0.61	0.72
Poland	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.27
Portugal	0.30	0.72	0.11	0.11	0.28	0.59
Romania	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.06	0.12
Slovenia (2)	0.85	1.43	0.35	0.38	0.24	0.29
Slovakia	0.25	0.27	0.15	0.19	0.10	0.17
Finland	2.46	2.69	0.33	0.36	0.66	0.79
Sweden (6)	2.59	2.35	0.18	0.17	0.78	0.90
United Kingdom	1.06	1.08	0.18	0.17	0.44	0.48
Iceland (7)	1.43	1.64	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.77
Norway (8)	0.81	0.88	0.24	0.28	0.47	0.55
Switzerland (9)	.	.	0.02	.	0.66	.
Croatia	0.36	0.32	0.21	0.20	0.30	0.21
Turkey (7)	0.20	0.34	0.07	0.11	0.32	0.40
Japan (10)(11)	2.54	2.70	0.28	0.29	0.45	0.40
United States (11)	1.79	2.02	0.31	0.30	0.36	0.36

(1) Break in series, 2007.

(2) Break in series, business enterprise sector, 2008.

(3) Break in series, business enterprise sector, 2006.

(4) Break in series, higher education sector, 2005.

(5) Break in series, government sector, 2009.

(6) Break in series, business enterprise sector and government sector, 2005.

(7) 2009 instead of 2010.

(8) Break in series, government sector and higher education sector, 2007.

(9) 2006 instead of 2005.

(10) Break in series, higher education sector, 2008.

(11) 2008 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00001), OECD

Table 2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sector, 2005 and 2010(% share of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (tsc00001), OECD

	Business enterprises		Government		Abroad	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
EU-27 (1)	54.1	54.1	34.5	34.9	9.0	8.4
Euro area (1)	56.1	59.7	35.4	35.4	7.0	7.0
Belgium (1)	59.7	58.6	24.7	25.3	12.4	12.1
Bulgaria (1)	27.8	30.2	63.9	60.5	7.6	8.4
Czech Republic	53.2	48.9	40.9	38.9	4.9	10.4
Denmark (2)	59.5	60.3	27.6	27.7	10.1	8.8
Germany (1)	67.6	66.1	28.4	29.7	3.7	3.8
Estonia	38.5	43.4	43.5	44.3	17.1	11.5
Ireland (1)	57.4	57.2	32.0	31.3	8.6	15.6
Greece	31.1	.	46.8	.	19.0	.
Spain (1)	46.3	43.4	43.0	47.1	5.7	.
France	51.9	51.0	38.6	39.7	7.5	7.3
Italy (1)	39.7	44.2	50.7	42.1	8.0	9.4
Cyprus (1)	16.8	15.7	67.0	69.0	10.9	12.1
Latvia	34.3	38.8	46.0	26.4	18.5	33.4
Lithuania	20.8	24.1	62.7	47.5	10.5	20.0
Luxembourg	79.7	65.9	16.6	29.7	3.6	4.3
Hungary	39.4	47.4	49.4	39.3	10.7	12.4
Malta	46.8	51.5	25.9	30.5	26.9	18.0
Netherlands (1)	46.3	45.1	38.8	40.9	12.0	10.8
Austria	45.6	44.3	35.9	38.9	18.0	16.4
Poland	33.4	24.4	57.7	60.9	5.7	11.8
Portugal (1)	36.3	44.0	55.2	45.3	4.7	4.1
Romania	37.2	32.3	53.5	54.4	5.3	11.1
Slovenia (3)	54.8	58.4	37.2	35.3	7.3	6.0
Slovakia	36.6	35.1	57.0	49.6	6.0	14.7
Finland (4)	66.9	66.1	25.7	25.7	6.3	6.9
Sweden (1)(5)	63.9	58.8	24.5	27.5	8.1	10.4
United Kingdom	42.1	45.1	32.7	32.1	19.3	16.4
Iceland (1)	48.0	48.5	40.5	41.4	11.2	9.9
Norway (1)	46.8	43.6	43.6	46.8	8.1	8.2
Switzerland (6)	.	68.2	.	22.8	.	6.0
Croatia	34.3	38.8	58.1	49.2	2.6	9.9
Turkey (1)(7)	43.3	41.0	50.1	34.0	0.8	1.1
Japan (3)(6)	76.1	78.2	16.8	15.6	0.3	0.4
United States (6)	64.3	67.3	30.2	27.1	.	.

(1) 2009 instead of 2010.

(2) Break in series, 2007.

(3) Break in series, 2008.

(4) Break in series, abroad, 2005.

(5) Break in series, 2005.

(6) 2008 instead of 2010.

(7) Break in series, business enterprises and government, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00031), OECD

Table 3: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by source of funds, 2005 and 2010(% of total gross expenditure on R&D) - Source: Eurostat (tsc00031), OECD

This article presents data on [research and development \(R&D\)](#) expenditures within the [European Union \(EU\)](#), according to the sector of performance and the source of funds. The data are obtained through statistical surveys which are regularly conducted at national level covering R&D performing entities in the private and public sectors.

One of the key objectives of the EU during the last decade has been to encourage increasing levels of investment, in order to provide a stimulus to the EU's competitiveness. The Lisbon strategy set the EU an objective of devoting 3% of its GDP to R&D activities by 2010. The target was not reached – and subsequently the 3% target was maintained, forming one of five key targets within the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) adopted in 2010.

Main statistical findings

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) stood at EUR245673 million in the EU-27 in 2010, which was a 3.8% increase on the year before, and some 43.5% higher than ten years earlier (in 2000) – note that these rates of change are in current prices and so reflect price changes as well as real changes in the level of expenditure. In 2008 the level of expenditure on R&D in the EU-27 was 88.5% of that recorded by the United States, although slightly more than double the level of expenditure in Japan and considerably above R&D expenditure levels recorded in the emerging economies – for example, EU-27 expenditure was 5.3 times as high as in China.

In order to make figures more comparable, GERD is often expressed relative to [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#)

– see Figure 1 – or in relation to population. The ratio of GERD to GDP, one of five key Europe 2020 strategy indicators, increased marginally in the EU-27 during the period up to 2002 reaching a high of 1.88%, before declining modestly through to 2005 (1.83%), and climbing again to 2.01% by 2009. There was a small decline in 2010 when the ratio fell to 2.00%. The decrease – despite the higher absolute level of R&D expenditure – was due to the partial recovery from the financial and economic crisis, as GDP increased at a slightly faster pace than GERD in 2010. Nevertheless, the EU-27's R&D expenditure relative to GDP remained well below the corresponding shares recorded in Japan (3.45%) and the United States (2.79%) in 2008; this pattern has existed for a lengthy period of time. There was a far higher increase in the relative importance of GERD in the Japanese economy, as its share of GDP rose by 0.41 percentage points during the period 2000 to 2008; note however that Japanese economic growth was also subdued during this period.

Among the EU Member States, the highest R&D intensities in 2010 were recorded in Finland (3.87%), Sweden (3.42%) and Denmark (3.06%) – see Table 1. There were eight Member States that reported R&D expenditure accounting for less than 1% of their GDP in 2010; Greece also had a ratio of less than 1% although its latest available data is for 2007. The Member States with the lowest R&D intensity were generally in southern and eastern Europe.

The differences in the relative importance of R&D expenditure between countries are often explained by referring to levels of expenditure within the business enterprise sector. Table 2 shows that the share of R&D conducted within the business enterprise sector was equivalent to 1.23% of the EU-27's GDP in 2010, compared with 2.70% in Japan and 2.02% in the United States (both 2008), while the relative importance of R&D expenditure in the government and higher education sector was broadly similar across all three members of the [Triad](#). An evaluation of the data for the EU Member States also confirms that those countries with relatively high shares of business enterprise expenditure on R&D – namely, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Germany – also reported relatively high levels of total GERD. Apart from Germany, these countries also tended to feature near the top-end of the ranking of expenditure by the higher education sector, where the Netherlands also had a relatively high share of R&D expenditure. Government R&D expenditure relative to GDP was highest in Germany, Slovenia, France and Finland.

An analysis of R&D expenditure by source of funds shows that more than half (54.1%) of the total expenditure in 2009 within the EU-27 was funded by business enterprises, while just over one third (34.9%) was funded by government, and a further 8.4% from abroad (foreign funds). Business-funded R&D accounted for 78.2% of total R&D expenditure in Japan and 67.3% in the United States (both 2008). Table 3 confirms the relatively important role played by the business enterprise sector as a source of R&D funding in Luxembourg, Finland and Germany (latest available data for 2009), as business-funded R&D accounted for about two thirds of total GERD in 2010. In contrast, a majority of the gross expenditure on R&D made in Cyprus (2009), Bulgaria (2009), Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Lithuania in 2010 was funded by the government sector. There were also considerable differences in the source of R&D funding from abroad, with relatively high shares (in excess of 15% of total GERD in 2010) reported in Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, the United Kingdom and Ireland (2009).

Data sources and availability

Statistics on science, technology and innovation are based on [Decision 1608/2003/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology. The Decision was implemented by the European Commission as [Commission Regulation 753/2004](#) on statistics on science and technology which was adopted in 2004 following close cooperation with the EU Member States.

Eurostat's statistics on R&D expenditure are compiled using guidelines laid out in the [Frascati manual](#), published in 2002 by the [OECD](#). R&D expenditure is a basic measure that covers intramural expenditure, in other words, all expenditures for R&D that are performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy in the Member States.

The main analysis of R&D statistics is by four institutional sectors of performance. These four sectors are the business enterprise sector, the government sector, the higher education sector, and the private non-profit sector (the latter is not shown in this article). Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is composed of expenditure from each of these four sectors. Expenditure data considers the research spend on the national territory, regardless of the source of funds; data are usually expressed in relation to GDP; this ratio is often

referred to as R&D intensity. Additional analysis of R&D expenditure are available by: source of funds; field of science; type of costs; economic activity ([NACE](#)); enterprise size class; type of R&D; socio-economic objectives; and regions ([NUTS](#)).

Context

The European Commission has through its [innovation union](#) flagship initiative (which forms part of the Europe 2020 strategy) placed renewed emphasis on the conversion of Europe's scientific expertise into marketable products and services, through seeking to use public sector intervention to stimulate the private sector and to remove bottlenecks which stop such ideas reaching the market. Furthermore, the latest revision of the [integrated economic and employment guidelines](#) (revised as part of the [Europe 2020 strategy](#)) includes a guideline to optimise support for R&D and innovation, strengthening the knowledge triangle and unleashing the potential of the digital economy.

The [European Commission](#) compiles three levels of [indicators to support research and innovation policymaking](#) . These may be grouped together as: the headline indicator; innovation union scoreboard (or core) indicators; and a comprehensive set of other indicators. The headline indicator is the 3% target for research intensity to be reached within the EU by 2020; this is one of five Europe 2020 headline indicators being tracked within the Europe 2020 strategy. The scoreboard indicators are designed to monitor research and innovation for the Competitiveness Council, while the comprehensive set of other indicators are for in-depth economic analytical purposes and Commission services to produce a science, technology and competitiveness report.

One area that has received considerable attention in recent years is the structural difference in R&D funding between Europe and its main competitors. Policymakers in Europe have tried to increase R&D business expenditure so that it is more in line with relative contributions observed in Japan or the United States. The [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) is designed to overcome some of these barriers that are thought to have hampered European research efforts, for example, by addressing geographical, institutional, disciplinary and sectoral boundaries.

In December 2008, the Competitiveness Council adopted a [2020 vision for the ERA](#) . According to the opening statement of this vision, all players should benefit from: the 'fifth freedom', introducing the free circulation of researchers, knowledge and technology across the ERA; attractive conditions for carrying out research and investing in R&D intensive sectors; Europe-wide scientific competition, together with the appropriate level of cooperation and coordination. The 2020 vision for the ERA is part of the wider picture of Europe's 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

In November 2011 the European Commission presented a successor for the [7th Framework Programme](#) by announcing [Horizon 2020](#) , an EUR80000 million programme for investment in research and innovation, implementing the innovation union. Horizon 2020 focuses on turning scientific breakthroughs into innovative goods and services that have the potential to provide business opportunities and change people's lives for the better. Running from 2014 to 2020 this programme is part of the EU's drive to create new growth and jobs in Europe.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, Technology and Innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2011 edition)
- [Science, Technology and Innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2010 edition)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - Edition 2010](#) (Statistical book)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2009 edition)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) (Statistical book - 2009 edition)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2008 edition)

Main tables

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Research and development (t_research)

Statistics on research and development (t_rd)

Research and development expenditure, by sectors of performance (tsc00001)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds (tsiir030)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Research and development (research)

Statistics on research and development (rd)

R&D expenditure at national and regional level (rd_e)

R&D personnel at national and regional level (rd_p)

Scoreboard main indicators (rd_scb) (Excel tables)

Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D (gba)

Total GBAORD by NABS 2007 socio-economic objectives (gba_nabsfin07)

Total GBAORD by NABS 1992 socio-economic objectives (gba_nabsfin92)

Total GBAORD as a% of total general government expenditure (gba_nabste)

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D](#) (ESMS metadata file - gba_esms)
- [Scoreboard main indicators](#) (ESMS metadata file - rd_scb_esms)
- [Statistics on research and development](#) (ESMS metadata file - rd_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [R & D expenditure: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Decision 1608/2003/EC](#) of 22 July 2003 concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology
- [Regulation 753/2004](#) of 22 April 2004 implementing Decision 1608/2003/EC

External links

- [European Commission - Cordis - Seventh Framework Programme \(FP7\)](#)
- [European Commission - Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs - Towards a green and innovative economy](#)
- [OECD - Innovation - Measuring science and technology](#)
- [The EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard](#) (European Commission - Joint Research Centre (JRC))

See also

- [R & D budget statistics - transnationally coordinated research](#)
- [R & D expenditure in business enterprises](#)
- [R & D personnel](#)
- [Science and technology introduced](#)

R & D personnel

Data from October 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

	Total	Business enterprise sector		Government sector		Higher education sector	
	(1 000 FTE)	(1 000 FTE)	(% of total)	(1 000 FTE)	(% of total)	(1 000 FTE)	(% of total)
EU-27	1 564.8	708.3	45	198.6	13	640.3	41
Euro area	1 086.8	532.0	49	149.2	14	392.6	36
Belgium	38.2	17.6	46	3.0	8	17.3	45
Bulgaria	10.9	1.5	14	5.8	53	3.6	33
Czech Republic	29.2	12.7	43	6.2	21	10.1	35
Denmark	35.3	21.5	61	1.1	3	12.5	35
Germany	327.5	187.0	57	50.9	16	89.6	27
Estonia	4.1	1.3	31	0.5	13	2.2	54
Ireland	14.4	7.9	55	0.4	3	6.1	42
Greece (2)	21.0	6.3	30	2.2	10	12.4	59
Spain	134.7	45.4	34	24.4	18	64.6	48
France (3)	234.2	133.5	57	28.7	12	68.7	29
Italy	105.8	41.7	39	16.7	16	43.5	41
Cyprus	0.9	0.2	21	0.1	11	0.5	59
Latvia	3.8	0.6	16	0.6	15	2.6	69
Lithuania	8.4	1.2	15	1.5	18	5.7	68
Luxembourg	2.5	1.4	54	0.7	26	0.5	20
Hungary	21.3	10.3	48	5.0	24	6.0	28
Malta	0.6	0.3	57	0.0	5	0.2	38
Netherlands	52.1	24.9	48	7.0	13	20.2	39
Austria	35.9	22.4	62	1.6	4	11.7	32
Poland	64.5	11.7	18	13.6	21	39.2	61
Portugal	45.9	10.4	23	2.5	6	28.8	63
Romania	19.8	5.9	30	5.6	28	8.2	42
Slovenia	7.7	3.4	44	2.0	26	2.3	29
Slovakia	15.2	1.9	13	3.0	20	10.2	67
Finland	41.4	22.9	55	4.6	11	13.5	33
Sweden	49.3	30.4	62	1.9	4	17.0	34
United Kingdom	235.4	80.6	34	8.1	3	142.7	61
Iceland (3)	2.9	1.1	39	0.5	19	1.1	39
Norway	26.5	12.6	47	4.5	17	9.5	36
Switzerland (4)	25.1	10.3	41	0.5	2	14.3	57
Croatia	7.1	1.3	18	2.1	30	3.7	52
Turkey (3)	57.8	21.0	36	5.7	10	31.0	54
Japan (4)	656.7	492.8	75	32.1	5	123.5	19
United States (2)	1 412.6	1 130.5	80	.	.	.	.

(1) Shares do not sum to 100 % due to estimates and the exclusion of private non-profit sector data from the table.

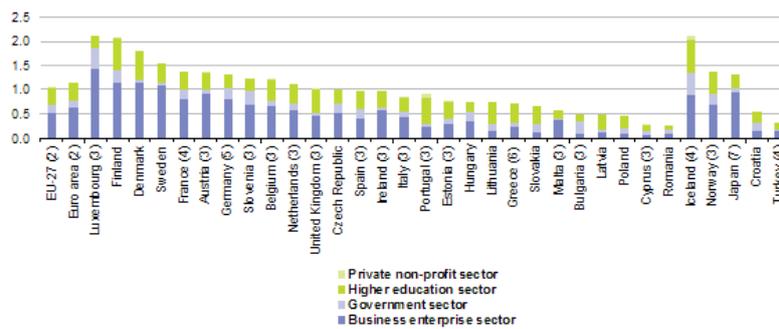
(2) 2007.

(3) 2009.

(4) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00004), OECD

Table 1: Researchers in full-time equivalents(FTE), by institutional sector, 2010 (1) - Source: Eurostat (tsc00004), OECD



(1) Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway and Turkey, private non-profits sector, not available.

(2) Estimates.

(3) Provisional.

(4) 2009.

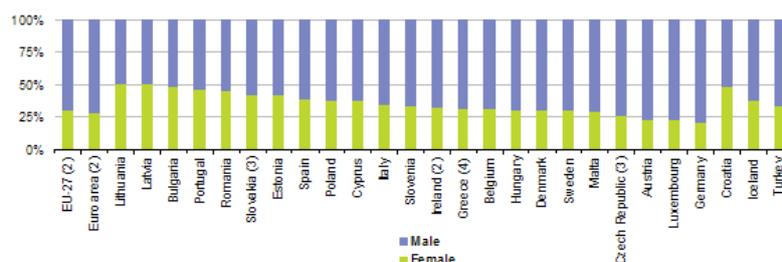
(5) Business enterprise sector, provisional.

(6) 2007, estimates.

(7) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00002)

Figure 1: Proportion of research and development personnel by sector, 2010 (1)(% of labour force) - Source: Eurostat (tsc00002)



(1) France, the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom, not available.

(2) Estimates.

(3) 2010.

(4) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00006)

Figure 2: Gender analysis of researchers in all institutional sectors, 2009 (1)(% of total researchers, based on FTEs) - Source: Eurostat (tsc00006)

	People working in an S&T occupation					People who have a tertiary education and work in an S&T occupation				
	(1 000) (% of total employment)					(1 000) (% of total employment)				
	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)
EU-27	71 694	30.1	30.8	31.0	33.2	44 306	17.6	18.5	18.9	20.5
Belgium	1 632	32.5	33.5	34.2	36.3	1 198	22.9	23.8	24.9	26.6
Bulgaria	695	21.6	22.9	22.5	23.6	521	16.0	17.1	17.2	17.7
Czech Republic	1 561	33.8	35.6	35.3	31.9	735	11.8	13.4	14.5	15.0
Denmark	1 119	37.4	38.5	40.6	41.4	694	22.2	23.0	24.6	25.7
Germany	14 972	36.5	36.9	37.2	38.2	8 814	18.3	19.1	19.2	22.5
Estonia	197	26.7	30.0	31.4	32.4	135	17.9	21.1	21.9	22.2
Ireland	582	23.5	26.0	27.2	32.5	450	18.3	20.7	22.1	25.1
Greece	1 042	23.3	23.4	24.1	25.5	837	18.2	18.3	19.2	20.5
Spain	4 936	25.3	26.2	26.6	27.3	3 987	19.6	21.2	21.3	22.0
France	9 589	32.0	32.9	32.9	37.3	5 750	20.1	20.8	21.4	22.3
Italy	6 995	31.5	30.6	30.0	30.5	3 068	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4
Cyprus	112	27.2	26.4	27.3	30.0	88	21.8	20.9	22.1	23.6
Latvia	278	31.1	32.4	30.2	28.6	191	17.2	19.5	19.7	19.7
Lithuania	462	29.2	30.3	32.3	33.8	367	20.5	22.1	25.0	26.8
Luxembourg (2)	115	41.5	50.9	50.8	51.6	79	27.9	33.8	32.9	35.3
Hungary	1 140	27.8	28.3	28.1	29.9	718	16.3	17.2	17.5	18.8
Malta	49	28.1	28.7	27.7	29.2	25	14.1	14.3	14.4	15.1
Netherlands	3 246	37.9	38.0	39.3	39.3	1 907	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.1
Austria	1 354	29.9	31.2	31.4	32.8	540	11.8	12.8	12.9	13.1
Poland	4 560	26.3	27.4	28.3	28.4	3 120	16.3	17.8	19.0	19.4
Portugal	1 109	18.5	19.2	19.8	23.3	713	11.5	12.1	12.8	15.0
Romania	1 898	19.3	19.7	19.9	20.8	1 248	11.7	12.1	12.6	13.7
Slovenia	313	32.0	32.7	32.4	33.8	186	17.9	18.5	18.6	20.1
Slovakia	719	29.0	30.0	31.4	30.6	362	12.2	13.6	15.0	15.4
Finland	924	34.9	35.3	35.2	37.5	672	24.6	25.0	24.9	27.3
Sweden	1 932	39.6	40.6	41.4	41.8	1 212	24.4	25.5	26.1	26.2
United Kingdom	10 163	26.9	27.9	27.4	35.2	6 688	18.1	19.4	19.3	23.2
Iceland	65	36.3	38.4	38.6	39.3	38	20.6	21.8	22.2	22.7
Norway	981	37.4	38.7	39.1	40.0	657	26.3	27.7	28.2	26.8
Switzerland (3)	1 785	40.7	41.1	40.5	41.3	960	21.7	22.5	22.2	22.2
Croatia	386	24.9	26.5	27.0	26.1	248	15.3	16.6	17.4	16.7
FYR of Macedonia	149	19.0	19.9	20.1	23.3	102	11.9	13.2	13.9	15.9
Turkey (4)	2 945	13.4	13.4	13.1	.	2 034	8.6	9.0	9.0	.

(1) Break in series.

(2) Break in series, 2009.

(3) Break in series, 2010.

(4) 2010 instead of 2011 for the number of people.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hrst_st_nocc)

Table 2: Human resources in science and technology, 2008-2011 - Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nocc)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
EU-27	13.2	12.5	18.0	16.6	8.3	8.3
Belgium	10.9	12.2	15.7	18.6	6.0	5.9
Bulgaria	8.6	11.4	9.9	13.6	7.3	9.1
Czech Republic	8.2	16.5	11.7	22.4	4.6	10.2
Denmark	14.7	16.5	19.3	20.6	10.1	12.2
Germany	9.7	14.8	14.5	20.1	4.8	9.3
Estonia	12.1	11.3	13.5	13.5	10.7	8.9
Ireland	24.8	20.1	34.3	29.3	15.2	11.2
Greece	10.1	12.8	11.5	14.8	8.7	10.5
Spain	11.8	13.9	16.2	18.9	7.2	8.6
France (1)	22.8	20.4	32.7	29.3	12.9	11.6
Italy (2)	11.6	11.3	14.3	13.6	8.8	9.0
Cyprus	3.6	5.1	4.3	6.2	2.7	3.9
Latvia	9.8	10.7	13.0	14.4	6.5	6.9
Lithuania	18.9	18.7	24.2	26.1	13.5	10.9
Luxembourg	-	3.1	-	4.3	-	1.8
Hungary	5.1	8.3	7.0	11.4	3.1	4.9
Malta	3.4	8.0	4.6	10.3	2.1	5.4
Netherlands	8.6	9.2	13.6	14.4	3.5	3.8
Austria	9.8	15.5	14.8	23.6	4.6	7.3
Poland	11.1	15.8	13.9	19.1	8.3	12.4
Portugal	9.5	14.4	11.2	17.8	7.7	10.8
Romania	10.3	15.6	12.1	18.4	8.5	12.7
Slovenia	9.8	14.8	14.1	20.2	5.3	8.7
Slovakia	10.2	18.3	12.9	23.0	7.3	13.4
Finland	18.1	24.2	24.8	34.2	11.1	13.7
Sweden	14.4	14.0	18.7	18.2	9.9	9.6
United Kingdom	19.2	18.7	26.9	25.6	11.3	11.5
Iceland	10.1	13.6	12.5	15.2	7.6	12.0
Liechtenstein	12.7	8.4	18.1	6.2	7.3	10.7
Norway	9.0	9.9	13.1	13.4	4.7	6.2
Switzerland	16.1	17.2	26.8	27.5	5.4	6.7
Croatia	5.7	11.6	7.5	14.2	3.8	8.9
FYR of Macedonia	4.0	6.4	4.1	7.5	3.8	5.2
Turkey	5.7	9.1	8.0	12.3	3.3	5.8
Japan	13.7	13.8	23.0	23.0	4.1	4.0
United States	10.6	10.7	14.2	14.4	6.8	6.8

(1) 2009 instead of 2010.

(2) 2008 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00188)

Table 3: Science and technology graduates, 2005 and 2010(tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1 000 persons aged 20-29 years) - Source: Eurostat (tps00188)

	Number (1 000)			Share (% of total PhD students)					
	Total PhD students	Male	Female	Social science, business & law	Teacher training & educ.; humanities & arts	Science, maths & comput.; engin., manuf. & construc.	Agriculture & veterinary	Health & welfare; services	Others (1)
EU-27 (2)	525.81	274.42	251.39	21.8	21.0	36.4	2.9	14.5	3.4
Belgium	13.41	7.38	6.03	20.6	12.3	44.0	6.7	16.1	0.3
Bulgaria	3.85	1.91	1.94	23.5	21.6	36.2	2.5	16.2	0.0
Czech Republic	25.92	15.07	10.85	17.9	17.1	47.3	4.2	13.6	0.0
Denmark	7.85	4.08	3.77	13.8	12.4	39.1	8.0	26.7	0.0
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2.65	1.12	1.53	20.4	23.5	43.1	4.3	8.7	0.0
Ireland	8.52	4.34	4.18	15.3	21.6	45.5	2.2	15.0	0.5
Greece	22.71	12.44	10.27	21.2	22.9	31.7	3.2	20.8	0.2
Spain	70.42	34.56	35.86	24.5	22.0	31.1	2.7	19.1	0.5
France	71.36	38.11	33.24	26.7	23.0	47.5	0.0	2.7	0.0
Italy (3)	38.23	18.10	20.12	19.7	14.9	42.5	6.1	16.4	0.5
Cyprus	0.49	0.24	0.25	19.3	28.3	47.6	1.0	3.7	0.0
Latvia	2.15	0.87	1.28	33.2	22.2	32.0	3.2	9.5	0.0
Lithuania	2.92	1.21	1.70	32.5	-	39.4	4.9	-	23.2
Luxembourg	0.36	0.21	0.15	29.3	19.0	47.8	0.0	3.9	0.0
Hungary	6.82	3.49	3.33	20.9	24.9	33.0	4.9	16.3	0.0
Malta	0.07	0.05	0.02	17.4	44.9	29.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
Netherlands	8.04	4.42	3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	26.83	14.20	12.63	39.3	21.6	27.1	2.5	7.4	2.1
Poland	35.67	16.98	18.69	20.3	-	31.0	5.4	10.1	33.3
Portugal	16.88	7.81	9.07	23.9	21.6	38.6	1.7	14.2	0.0
Romania	28.96	15.07	13.90	14.7	-	35.8	9.6	21.9	18.0
Slovenia	3.41	1.68	1.73	26.1	18.1	35.2	2.9	17.7	0.0
Slovakia	10.95	5.84	5.11	20.2	17.6	39.9	3.3	19.1	0.0
Finland	20.50	9.73	10.77	22.1	23.9	39.9	2.0	12.1	0.0
Sweden	19.99	10.08	9.91	11.3	10.5	42.4	2.1	33.6	0.0
United Kingdom	85.18	45.09	40.09	21.7	21.4	39.2	1.1	16.6	0.0
Iceland	0.31	0.13	0.18	16.0	32.9	29.4	1.0	20.8	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.06	0.04	0.02	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	0.0
Norway	7.44	3.72	3.72	17.8	12.6	41.5	1.5	26.6	0.0
Switzerland	20.12	11.43	8.69	25.1	16.1	39.4	2.3	16.6	0.5
Croatia	2.91	1.53	1.38	19.2	14.5	45.6	8.0	12.7	0.0
FYR of Macedonia	0.27	0.12	0.16	25.9	20.7	17.4	0.4	35.6	0.0
Turkey	44.77	25.33	19.44	25.7	23.2	33.5	6.8	10.8	0.0
Japan	73.73	50.09	23.64	12.7	13.9	31.3	5.4	33.4	3.4
United States	479.42	240.18	239.24	20.7	25.1	38.2	0.7	15.3	0.0

(1) Unknown or not specified.

(2) 2007.

(3) Analysis by field of education, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_enr15)

Table 4: PhD students(ISCED level 6), 2010 - Source: Eurostat (educ_enr15)

This article analyses data on [research and development \(R&D\) personnel, researchers](#) and human resources in science and technology (HRST) in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . Statistics on science and technology personnel

are key indicators for measuring the knowledge-based economy and its developments, for example, providing information on the supply of, and demand for, highly qualified science and technology specialists.

Main statistical findings

R&D personnel

The number of [researchers](#) in the [EU-27](#) has increased in recent years. There were 1.56 million researchers (in [full-time equivalents \(FTE\)](#)) employed in the EU-27 in 2010 (see Table 1), which marked an increase of almost 446000 (or 40%) when compared with 2000.

An analysis of R&D personnel in the EU-27 by [institutional sector](#) in 2010 shows that there was a high concentration of researchers in the business enterprise sector (45%) and the higher education sector (41%), while 13% of the total number of researchers were working in the [government sector](#) . The relative importance of the different institutional sectors varied considerably across the EU Member States, with business enterprises accounting for more than three fifths of all researchers in Austria, Sweden and Denmark. Bulgaria reported that more than half (53%) of its researchers were employed within the government sector, far more than the next highest share recorded in Romania (28%). More than two thirds of all researchers working in Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia were employed within the higher education sector, and more than half of the total number of researchers worked in the higher education sector in Portugal, Poland, the United Kingdom, Greece (2007), Cyprus and Estonia.

R&D personnel from all sectors together made up more than 2.0% of the [labour force](#) in Luxembourg and Finland in 2010. Aside from these two Member States, this share ranged from less than 0.5% in Romania, Cyprus, Poland, Latvia, and Bulgaria to over 1.5% in Sweden and Denmark with the EU-27 average at an estimated 1.04% (see Figure 1).

A analysis of researchers broken down by sex shows that men accounted for 70% of the EU-27's workforce in 2009, three percentage points less than in 2000. Women accounted for exactly half of the total number of researchers in 2009 in Latvia and Lithuania, and their share was very close to parity in Bulgaria and Croatia (see Figure 1).

Human resources in science and technology

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) provide a broad measure of the supply of, and demand for, people who are highly qualified and/or are working in science and technology occupations. Some 71.7 million people were employed in the EU-27 within science and technology occupations in 2011; this amounted to one third (33.2%) of total [employment](#) . Between 2008 and 2010 there was an increase in the relative importance of HRST by occupation within the EU-27 workforce, as their share rose by 0.9 percentage points; a comparison of the share in 2011 with earlier years is unreliable because of a break in series – see Table 2. The HRST 'core' – which is made up of people within science and technology occupations who possess a [tertiary level education](#) (for example, university graduates) – amounted to 44.3 million persons in 2011 across the whole of the EU-27, or just over one fifth (20.5%) of the total number of persons employed.

Persons in HRST occupations accounted for just over half of the workforce in Luxembourg in 2011, and for around two fifths of the total in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. The lowest shares were recorded in Romania, Portugal and Bulgaria, the only EU Member States to report that less than one quarter of the workforce was employed in HRST occupations. Concerning core HRST, in other words persons simultaneously in HRST occupations and having completed a tertiary level of education, the range between countries was similar: Romania, Italy and Austria were the only EU Member States to report that less than 15.0% of those employed were core HRST in 2011, while at the other end of the scale this share rose to 35.3% in Luxembourg (see Table 2).

Within the EU-27 there were 12.5 graduates from mathematics, science and technology fields of education per 1000 persons aged 20 to 29 years in 2010, with particularly high ratios – above 20 graduates per 1000 persons – being recorded in Finland, France (2009) and Ireland (see Table 3). This ratio should be interpreted with care as some graduates may be foreigners who return home following their studies and so push up the ratio in the country where they studied and pull down the ratio in their country of origin; this may explain to a large

extent the very low ratios recorded in the three smallest Member States, namely Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta.

A similar but more specific measure of a country's potential research capability is provided by the number of doctoral students (see Table 4). There were 525800 doctoral students in the EU-27 in 2007, compared with levels of 479400 in the United States and 73700 in Japan (these latter two figures are for 2010). In relative terms, the broad subject group of science, mathematics, computing, engineering, manufacturing and construction-related studies accounted for more than one third (36.4%) of the doctoral students in the EU-27 in 2007, a proportion that was somewhat higher than in Japan (31.3%, again for 2010) but lower than in the United States (38.2%, also for 2010).

Women accounted for 47.8% of doctoral students in the EU-27 in 2007, a share that was not too dissimilar from that recorded in the United States, where women were on a par with men (49.9% in 2010); in contrast, men accounted for a much higher share of doctoral students in Japan (67.9% in 2010). The gender split of doctoral students across the Member States was typically quite balanced in 2010 (no data available for Germany): women accounted for more than half of all the doctoral students in the [Baltic Member States](#), Portugal, Italy, Finland, Poland, Cyprus, Spain, Slovenia and Bulgaria, and at least 40% of all doctoral students in the remaining Member States, with the exception of Malta.

Data sources and availability

Statistics on science, technology and innovation are based on [Decision 1608/2003/EC](#) of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology. The Decision was implemented by the European Commission as Commission [Regulation 753/2004](#) on statistics on science and technology which was adopted in 2004 following close cooperation with the EU Member States.

Statistics on R&D personnel are compiled using guidelines laid out in the [Frascati manual](#), published in 2002 by the [OECD](#). R&D personnel include all persons employed directly within R&D, as well as persons supplying direct services (such as managers, administrative staff and clerical staff). For statistical purposes, indicators on R&D personnel are compiled as both head counts (HC) and as full-time equivalents (FTEs). Researchers are a sub-category of R&D personnel and are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned.

Statistics on human resources in science and technology (HRST) are compiled using guidelines laid out in the [Canberra manual](#), prepared in cooperation between the OECD, [European Commission](#), [UNESCO](#) and the [International Labour Organisation](#), and published in 1995. HRST are defined on the basis of education and/or occupation. HRST based on education are persons having successfully completed tertiary education in one or more of seven broad fields: natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, agricultural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and other fields. HRST based on occupation are persons who are employed in science and technology occupations as professionals or technicians. Persons who fulfil both education and occupation criteria are classified as the HRST 'core'. Tertiary education is defined as levels 5a, 5b or 6 of the 1997 version of the [international standard classification of education \(ISCED\)](#). In November 2011, UNESCO completed work on a revised ISCED classification ([ISCED 2011](#)); note that the first data collection based on the new classification will not begin until 2014. Among other changes, ISCED 2011 proposes four levels of tertiary education compared with two in ISCED 1997. Another means of classifying science and technology personnel based on occupation relates to 'professionals' and 'technicians and associate professionals' within the international standard classification of occupations (ISCO). Starting with reference year 2011, a new version of ISCO ([ISCO-08](#)) has been implemented. There is no one-to-one correspondence between the two versions of ISCO: [ISCO-88](#) and ISCO-08, resulting in a break in series between 2010 and 2011. However, the definition of the HRST population based on occupation remains broadly the same on the basis of the definitions for the two major groups (Group 2 - 'Professionals' and Group 3 - 'Technicians and associate professionals').

HRST data can be analysed by sex, age, region, sector of activity, occupation, educational attainment and fields of education (although it should be noted that not all combinations are possible). Data relating to stocks of HRST provide information on the characteristics of the current labour force.

Information on HRST flows from education are obtained from a UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on education and this can be used to provide a measure of the current and future supply of HRST from the edu-

cation system, in terms of actual inflows (graduates from the reference period) and potential inflows (students participating in higher education during the reference period). Science and technology graduates are defined as the number of new graduates from all public and private institutions completing science and technology-related graduate and post-graduate studies in the reference year; the number of graduates may be expressed relative to the total number of persons aged 20-29 years.

Indicators based on the number of doctoral students give an idea of the extent to which countries will have researchers at the highest level of education in the future. The data relate to the number of students in the reference year; they do not refer to the number of new graduates or to the total number (stock) of graduates in the labour market that year. The number of doctoral students is measured as students enrolled in ISCED level 6: this level concerns tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research degree, for example, a doctorate in economics. These programmes should be devoted to advanced study and original research and are not based on course-work alone; studies at the doctoral level usually require 3 to 5 years.

Context

The [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) is composed of all research and development activities, programmes and policies in Europe which involve a transnational perspective. In May 2008, the European Commission adopted a Communication to launch an initiative titled, ' [better careers and more mobility: a European partnership for researchers](#) ' (COM(2008) 317 final). The goal of this initiative is to improve the mobility of researchers and to enhance the diffusion of knowledge throughout Europe, by: balancing demand and supply for researchers at a European level; helping create centres of excellence; and improving the skills of researchers in Europe.

In December 2008, the Competitiveness Council adopted a [2020 vision for the ERA](#) . According to the opening statement of this vision, all players should benefit from: the 'fifth freedom', introducing the free circulation of researchers, knowledge and technology across the ERA; attractive conditions for carrying out research and investing in R&D intensive sectors; Europe-wide scientific competition, together with the appropriate level of cooperation and coordination. The 2020 vision for the ERA is part of the wider picture of [Europe's 2020 strategy](#) for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

As part of the [EU's 7th framework programme for research and technological development \(FP7\)](#) the European Commission announced in July 2011 nearly EUR7000 million of investment in research and innovation, with the aim of providing an economic stimulus expected to create around 174000 jobs.

In the FP7 the Marie Curie actions have been regrouped and reinforced within the specific programme titled [people](#) . Entirely dedicated to human resources in research, this programme has an overall budget of more than EUR4700 million over a seven-year period until 2013. Within the programme, efforts will be made to increase participation by women researchers, by encouraging equal opportunities, by designing actions to ensure that researchers can achieve an appropriate work/life balance, and by making it easier to resume a research career after a break from work. There are a number of bodies actively promoting greater gender equality, including: the European association for women in science, engineering and technology ([WiTEC](#)) and the European platform of women scientists ([EPWS](#)) .

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, Technology and Innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2010 edition)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - Edition 2010](#) (Statistical book)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2009 edition)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) (Statistical book - 2009 edition)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) (Pocketbook - 2008 edition)

Main tables

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Research and development (t_research)

Statistics on research and development (t_rd)

Total researchers, by sectors of performance (tsc00003)

Total researchers (FTE), by sectors of performance (tsc00004)

Research and development personnel, by sectors of performance (tsc00002)

Share of women researchers, by sectors of performance (tsc00005)

Share of women researchers (FTE): all sectors (tsc00006)

Database

- [Science and technology](#) , see:

Research and development (research)

Statistics on research and development (rd)

R&D personnel at national and regional level (rd_p)

Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance, occupation and sex (rd_p_persocc)

Total R&D personnel and researchers by sectors of performance, as% of total labour force and total employment, and by sex (rd_p_perslf)

Share of female researchers by sectors of performance (rd_p_femres)

Total R&D personnel and researchers by sectors of performance, qualification and sex (rd_p_persqual)

Total R&D personnel and researchers by sectors of performance, sex and fields of science (rd_p_perssci)

Researchers (HC) in government and higher education sector by age and sex (rd_p_persage)

Researchers (HC) in government and higher education sector by citizenship and sex (rd_p_perscitz)

Total R&D personnel and researchers, in business enterprise sector by economic activity and sex (rd_p_bempocc)

Total R&D personnel and researchers (FTE), in business enterprise sector, by size class (number of employees) and sex (rd_p_perssize)

Total R&D personnel and researchers by sectors of performance, region and sex (rd_p_persreg)

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Statistics on research and development](#) (ESMS metadata file - rd_esms)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [R & D personnel: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Research - Women and Science](#)
- [European Commission - EURAXESS - Research in motion](#)
- [The EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard](#) (European Commission - Joint Research Centre (JRC))

See also

- [Careers of doctorate holders](#)
- [Human resources in science and technology](#)
- [R & D expenditure](#)
- [Researchers in the European countries](#)

Science and technology introduced

Latest update of text: October 2012

Science is part of almost every aspect of our lives: at the flick of a switch, we have light; when we are ill, medicines help us get better; when we want to talk to a friend we just pick up the telephone or send a text message or e-mail. Europe has a long tradition of excellence in research and [innovation](#), having been the birthplace of the industrial revolution. The [European Union \(EU\)](#) is a world leader in a range of cutting-edge industrial sectors – for example, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications or aerospace.

[Research and development \(R&D\)](#) is often considered as one of the driving forces behind growth and job creation. However, its influence extends well beyond the economic sphere, as it can potentially resolve environmental or international security threats, ensure safer food, or lead to the development of new medicines to fight illness and disease.

Framework programmes

While most research within the EU is funded on a national level by private and public sources, since their launch in 1984, the EU's framework programmes for research have played a leading role in multidisciplinary research activities. The [seventh framework programme for research and technological development \(FP7\)](#) is the EU's main instrument for funding research across Europe; it runs from 2007 to 2013 and has a total budget of EUR50521 million, with an additional EUR2751 million for 2007 to 2011 for nuclear research and training activities to be carried out under the [Euratom Treaty](#). This money is generally intended to finance grants to research actors all over Europe, usually through co-financing research, technological development and demonstration projects. FP7 is made up of four broad programmes – cooperation (collaborative research), ideas (the [European Research Council](#)), people (human potential) and capacities (research capacity). Through these programmes, FP7 aims to create European 'poles of excellence' across a wide array of scientific themes, such as information technologies, energy and climate change, health, food, and social sciences. FP7 also foresees direct research at the [European Commission](#)'s own research institute (the [Joint Research Centre \(JRC\)](#)), whose activities are divided into 17 policy agendas, with an emphasis on understanding the relationship between the environment and health, internal and external security, and support for [Europe's 2020 growth strategy](#).

[Horizon 2020](#) is planned as the framework programme for research and innovation for the period running from 2014 through to 2020, building upon FP7, the competitiveness and innovation framework programme (CIP) and the European institute of innovation and technology (EIT). A Green paper titled '[From challenges to opportunities: towards a common strategic framework for EU research and innovation funding](#)' (COM(2011) 48 final) was adopted by the European Commission in February 2011 and proposed major changes to EU research and innovation funding to make participation easier, increase scientific and economic impact and provide better value for money. Preparatory work to bring about the new framework programme advanced during 2011, as the European Commission made a number of proposals, including proposals for Regulations of the European Parliament and Council to [establish the framework programme](#) (COM(2011) 809 final) and [to lay down rules for the participation and dissemination of Horizon 2020](#) (COM(2011) 810 final), a proposal for a Council Decision [establishing the specific programme implementing Horizon 2020](#) (COM(2011) 811 final) and a proposal for a Council Regulation on the [research and training programme of the European Atomic Energy Community \(2014-2018\) complementing Horizon 2020](#) (COM(2011) 812 final).

European Research Area

The [European Research Area \(ERA\)](#) was launched at the [Lisbon European Council](#) in March 2000. ERA aims to ensure open and transparent trade in scientific and technical skills, ideas and know-how. Europe's research efforts are often described as being fragmented along national and institutional lines. Indeed, individual EU Member States may find it difficult to play a leading role in important areas of scientific and technological advance as research is increasingly complex, interdisciplinary and expensive.

The ERA was given new impetus in April 2007 with the European Commission's Green paper on [the European research area: new perspectives](#) (COM(2007) 161 final). In May 2008, the ERA was re-launched as

part of what has become known as the [Ljubljana process](#) , including specific initiatives for five different areas: researchers' careers and mobility; research infrastructures; knowledge sharing; research programmes; and international science and technology cooperation. As a result, in the years through to 2020 the ERA will aim to establish a single European labour market for researchers, as well as single markets for knowledge and for innovative goods and services. Furthermore, the ERA should aim to: encourage trust and dialogue between society and the scientific and technological community; benefit from a strong publicly-supported research and technology base and world-class research infrastructures and capacities across Europe; provide for the joint design of research, education and innovation policies; address major challenges through strategic partnerships; and enable Europe to speak with one voice to its main international partners.

International cooperation forms an integral part of the EU's scientific policy, which includes programmes to enhance Europe's access to worldwide scientific expertise, attract top scientists to work in Europe, contribute to international responses to shared problems, and put research at the service of EU external and development policies. In December 2008, the Competitiveness Council adopted a [2020 vision for the ERA](#) , which foresees the introduction of a 'fifth freedom' for the EU's internal market – namely, the free circulation of researchers, knowledge and technology.

In July 2012, a Communication from the European Commission titled ' [A reinforced European Research Area Partnership for Excellence and Growth](#) ' (COM(2012) 392 final) was released. This aims to promote a significant improvement in Europe's research performance, stimulating growth and job creation. The measures in the Communication are designed to ensure the completion of the ERA by 2014, through various measures which need to be implemented by EU Member States, the European Commission and research organisations.

Innovation union

In October 2010, the European Commission launched a [Europe 2020](#) flagship initiative, titled ' [Innovation union](#) ' (COM(2010) 546 final) which sets out a strategic approach to a range of challenges like climate change, energy and food security, health and an ageing population. The proposals seek to use public sector intervention to stimulate the private sector and to remove bottlenecks which stop ideas reaching the market (such as access to finance, fragmented research systems and markets, under-use of public procurement for innovation, and speeding-up harmonised standards and technical specifications). In December 2011, the European Commission released the ' [State of the innovation union 2011](#) ' (COM(2011) 849 final), which reviewed progress made with respect to the 34 commitments made in the innovation union. European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs) also form part of the innovation union and are designed to act as a framework to address major societal challenges, bringing together activities and policies from basic research through to market-oriented solutions – for more information, see the article on [innovation statistics](#) .

International statistics

Official European statistics on science and technology provide a leading example of cooperation activities between international statistical organisations. In the domain of R&D statistics a joint survey produced by the [OECD](#) and [Eurostat](#) has been introduced, which is based on the collection of information following guidelines laid out in the [Frascati manual](#) . As regards human capital, Eurostat participated in the first two rounds (2006 and 2009) of a joint international survey – with the OECD and [UNESCO](#) aimed at developing internationally comparable indicators on the careers and mobility of doctorate (PhD) holders ([CDH statistics](#)). Within the domain of innovation statistics, Eurostat conducts a [Community innovation survey](#) , which is based on the guidelines laid out within the [Oslo manual](#) (jointly produced with other European Commission services and the OECD). In the framework of the International Patent Statistics Task Force (gathering the [European Patent Office \(EPO\)](#) , the [United States Patent and Trademark Office \(USPTO\)](#) , the OECD, the [World Intellectual Property Organization \(WIPO\)](#) , the [Japan Patent Office \(JPO\)](#) , the [Korean Intellectual Property Office \(KIPO\)](#) and the [United States National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)), Eurostat has worked towards the improvement of [PATSTAT](#) , a harmonised database held by EPO and covering EPO [patent applications](#) and USPTO patents granted.

The innovation scoreboard used for assessing innovation performance in the EU Member States has been re-worked to improve international comparability and to include a number of research-oriented indicators in line with the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the innovation union; it has been renamed the [innovation](#)

[union scoreboard](#) . This revised tool aims to provide a comparative assessment of the performance of the EU Member States and ten global competitors and the relative strengths and weaknesses of their research and innovation systems. The 2011 scoreboard is based on 25 research and innovation-related indicators grouped into three main categories and eight innovation dimensions, covering:

- enablers such as human resources, finance and support, open, excellent and attractive research systems;
- activities of enterprises, such as investment, linkages and entrepreneurship or intellectual assets; and
- outputs, such as innovators and economic effects.

Further Eurostat information

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme \(CIP\)](#)
- [European Commission - Cordis - Seventh Framework Programme \(FP7\)](#)
- [European Commission - i2010 - A European Information Society for growth and employment](#)

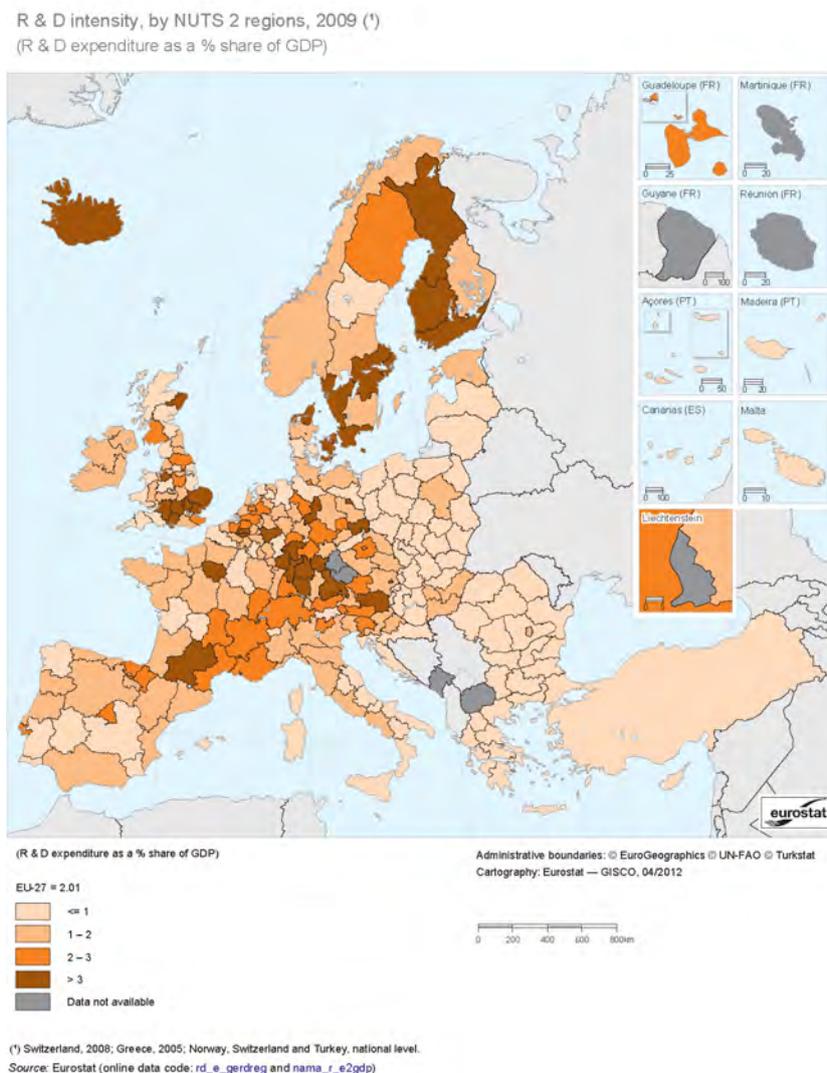
See also

- [All articles on science and technology](#)

Science and technology statistics at regional level

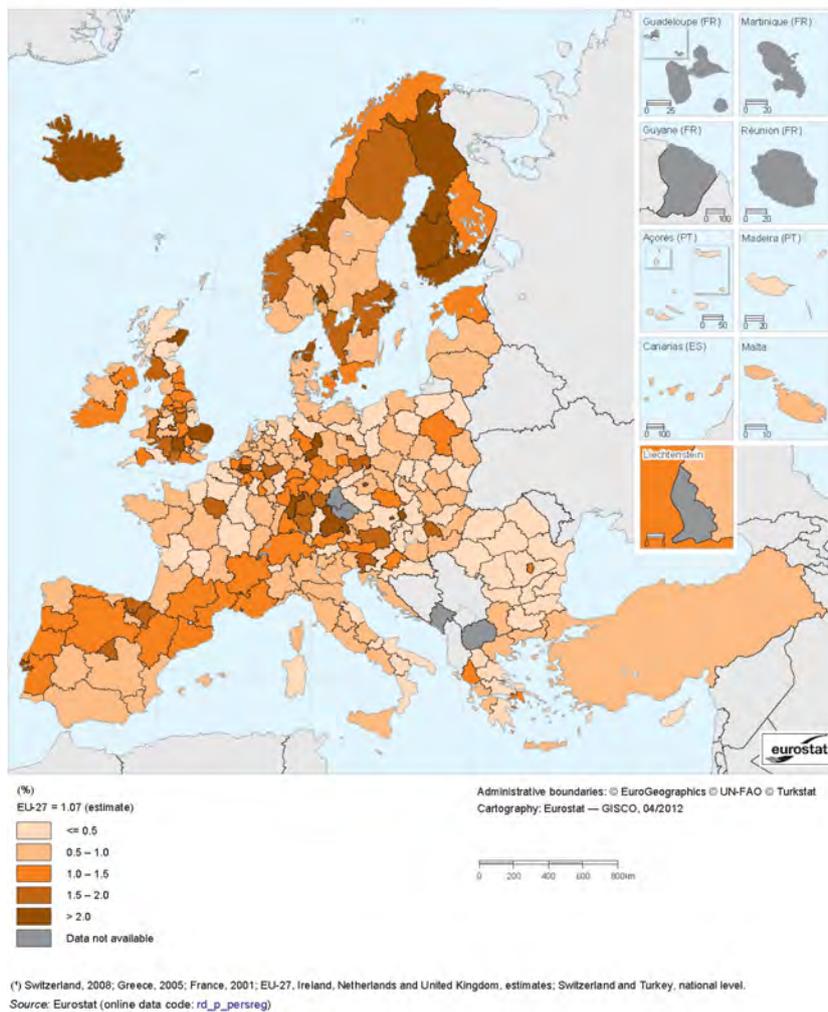
Data from February 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article presents statistical information that illustrates regional developments for science and technology indicators within the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . The domains covered are [research and development \(R&D\)](#) , the number of [researchers](#) , [human resources in science and technology \(HRST\)](#) , employment in [high technology](#) sectors and [patent applications](#) .



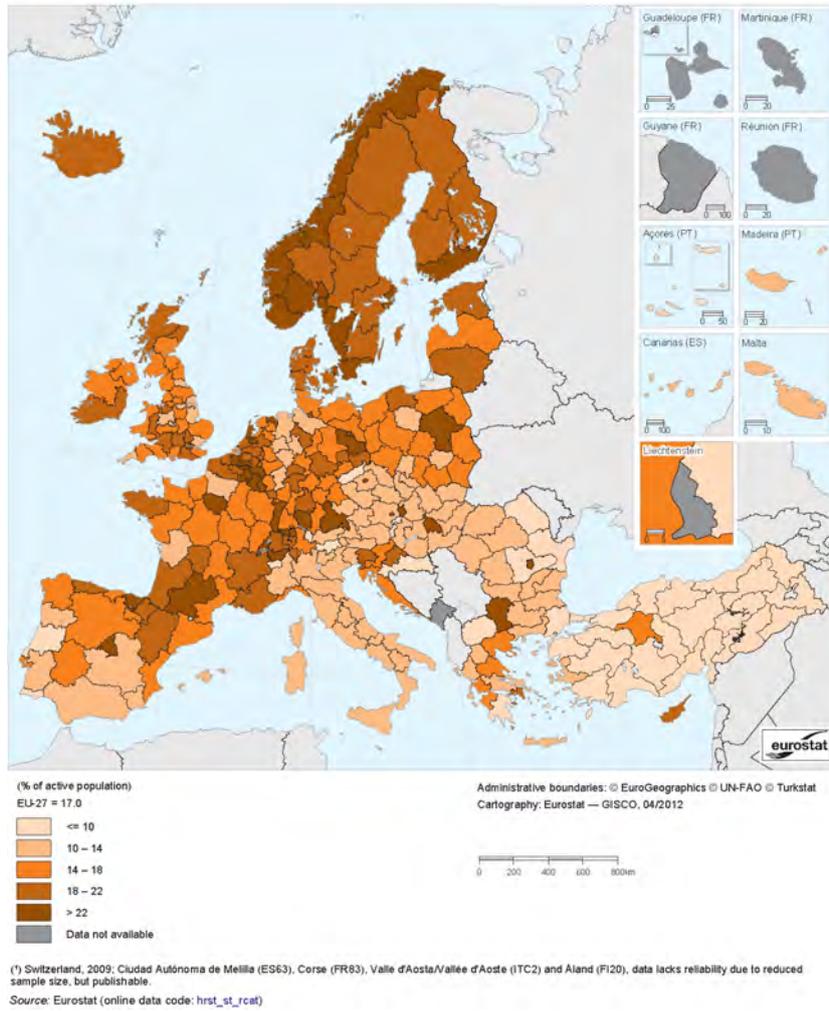
Map 1: R&D intensity, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009 (1)(R&D expenditure as a% share of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (rd_e_gerdreg) and (nama_r_e2gdp)

Proportion of researchers in the total number of persons employed, all sectors, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009 (*)
(%)

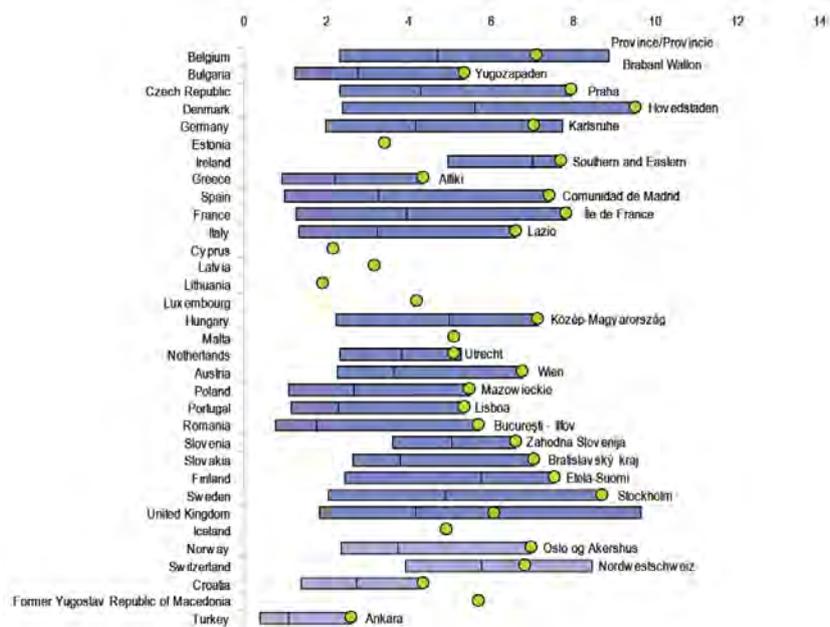


Map 2: Proportion of researchers in the total number of persons employed, all sectors, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (rd_p_persreg)

Human resources in science and technology core (HRSTC), by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of active population)



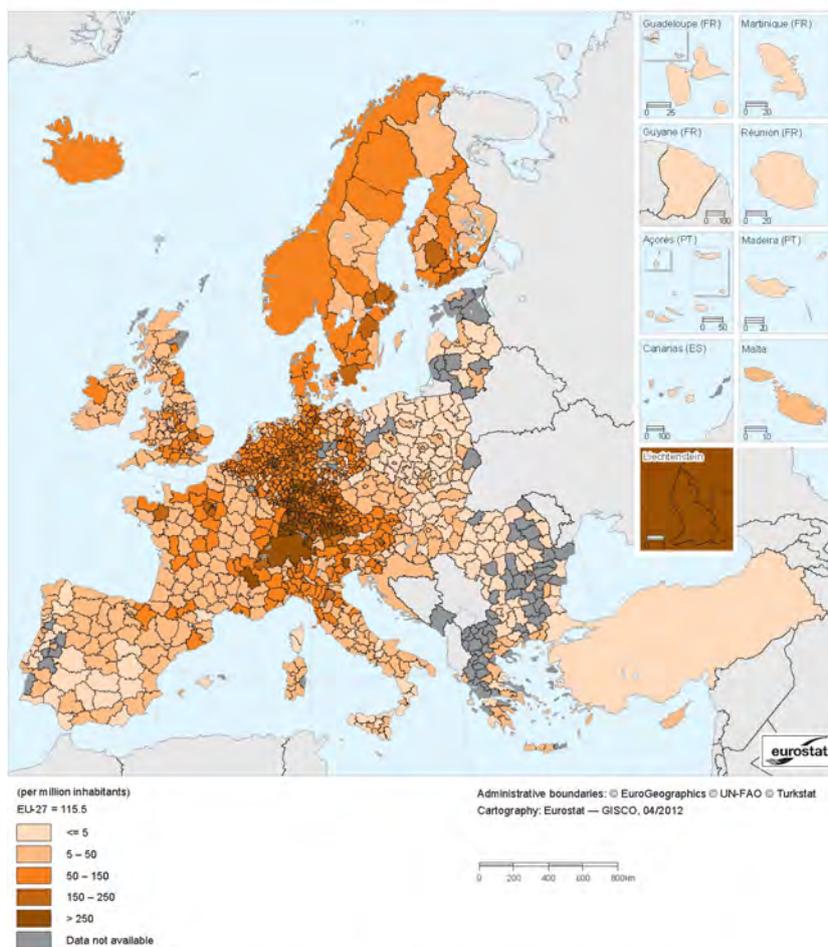
Map 3: Human resources in science and technology core (HRSTC), by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of active population) - Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_rcat)



(*) High-tech sectors = high-technology manufacturing plus high-tech knowledge-intensive services (KIS), the graph shows the range of the highest to lowest region for each country, the black vertical line is the average (mean), the green circular marker is the capital city, the name of the region with the highest value is also included, the graph is based on available information (some regions are unreliable or not available), Switzerland, 2009, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 2008.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: htec_emp_reg2)

Figure 1: Employment in high-tech sectors as a share of total employment, highest and lowest NUTS 2 region within each country, 2010 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (htec_emp_reg2)

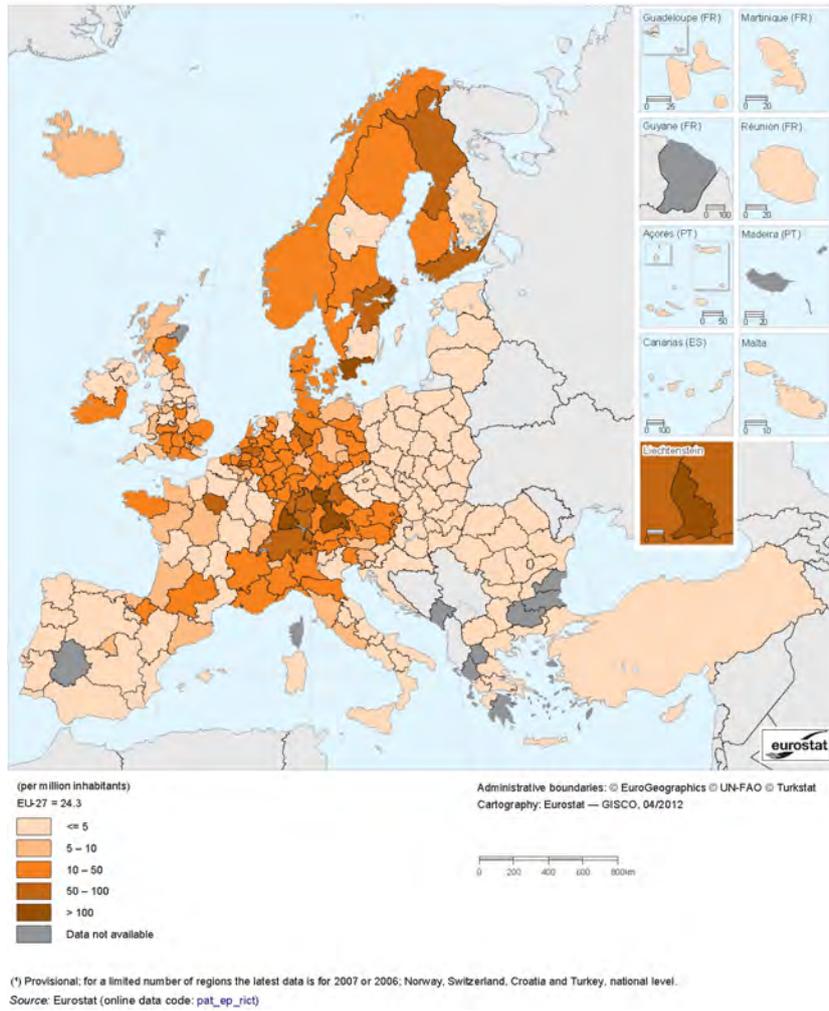
Patent applications to the EPO, by NUTS 3 regions, 2008 (*)
(per million inhabitants)



(*) Provisional: for a limited number of regions the latest data is for 2007 or 2006; Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Croatia and Turkey, national level.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: pat_ep_rtot)

Map 4: Patent applications to the EPO, by NUTS 3 regions, 2008 (1)(per million inhabitants) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_rtot)

ICT patent applications to the EPO, by NUTS 2 regions, 2008 (*)
(per million inhabitants)



Map 5: ICT patent applications to the EPO, by NUTS 2 regions, 2008 (1)(per million inhabitants) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_rict)

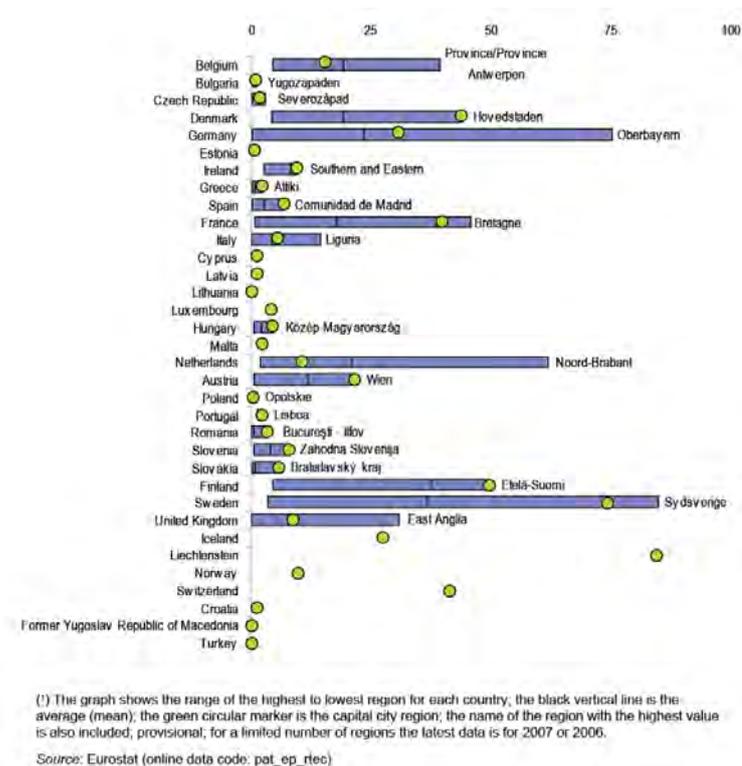


Figure 2: High-technology patent applications to the EPO, highest and lowest NUTS 2 region within each country, 2008 (1)(per million inhabitants) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_rtec)

Main statistical findings

Research and development intensity

The EU-27 had an **R&D intensity** ratio of 2.01% in 2009, in other words, **expenditure on R&D** was equivalent to 2.01% of **GDP**. A total of 35 of the 266 EU regions shown in Map 1 had R&D intensity above 3% in 2009. As such, they exceeded the 3% R&D intensity target set by the Barcelona Council in 2002 and maintained in the **Europe 2020** strategy. Among these 35 regions, 11 were in Germany, eight in the United Kingdom, four in Sweden, three each in Denmark and Finland and two each in Belgium, France and Austria. Together these 35 regions accounted for 45.0% of all R&D expenditure in the EU.

The German regions included a cluster of regions in south western and south eastern Germany: Rheinhesen-Pfalz, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Tübingen, Oberbayern, Mittelfranken and Darmstadt. These regions were also very important in absolute terms (the level rather than the intensity of R&D), as together they accounted for 13.4% of total R&D expenditure in the EU in 2009. The four other German regions with R&D intensity above 3%, from west to east, were Köln, Braunschweig (7.93% R&D intensity — the most R&D-intensive region on the map), Berlin and Dresden; these four regions together contributed 5.2% of total R&D expenditure in the EU.

The two Belgian regions were the Province/Provincie du Brabant Wallon, which was the second most R&D intensive region on the map, with a ratio equivalent to 7.6% of GDP, and the neighbouring Province/Provincie Vlaams-Brabant; as well as a large industrial area around the Belgian capital, these regions include the university towns of Louvain-la-Neuve (which has a science park) and Leuven.

Ten of the most R&D-intensive regions in 2009 were located in the **Nordic Member States**, including the capital city regions of Denmark and Sweden; the third highest R&D intensity of all EU regions was recorded in the Finnish region of Pohjois-Suomi (6.58%). The ten regions in Nordic Member States with an R&D intensity above 3% collectively contributed 9.3% of total R&D expenditure in the EU.

The two most R&D-intensive regions in the United Kingdom in 2009 were Cheshire in north west England (6.51%) and East Anglia (5.59% — this region includes the area around Cambridge). Together these two regions contributed around 2.0% of total R&D expenditure in the EU. Apart from North Eastern Scotland (which

is the main British region that supports the North Sea extraction of oil and gas) the other R&D-intensive regions in the United Kingdom were generally in southern England; together these contributed 3.9% to total R&D expenditure in the EU. In France the highest R&D intensity was in Midi-Pyrénées (4.38% — this region includes a cluster of R&D-intensive enterprises related to aerospace manufacturing centred on Toulouse) ahead of the capital city region of the Île de France (3.01%). The level of R&D expenditure in these two regions was high, particularly in the Île de France region which had the highest level of R&D expenditure among any of the NUTS level 2 regions in the EU; as a result these two French regions together contributed 8.5% to total R&D expenditure in the EU. In Austria the most R&D-intensive regions were Steiermark (3.88%) and Wien (3.95%), with a combined contribution of 1.8% to total R&D expenditure in the EU.

Among EFTA countries (no regional analysis is available) Iceland had an R&D intensity of 3.11% and Norway of 1.80% in 2009, while the rate in Switzerland was 2.99% in 2008. Turkey (no regional analysis available) had an R&D intensity of 0.85% in 2009, while the Croatian region of Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska had an R&D intensity of 1.54%, far above the intensity recorded in the two other Croatian regions (also 2009).

Researchers

Map 2 provides an overview of the regional distribution of the share of researchers in total employment (measured as a [headcount](#)); the EU-27 average for this indicator was estimated to be 1.1% in 2009. Researchers are directly employed on R&D activities and are defined as 'professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and in the management of the projects concerned'.

In many Member States the location of researchers was relatively concentrated, with a small number of regions recording a relatively high share of researchers in total employment far above the national average. The share of researchers among all persons employed was more than 2.0% in 21 of the EU regions shown in Map 2. The Member States with several regions above this level included: Germany and the United Kingdom with four each, Belgium and Finland with three each, and Denmark with two. Around two thirds of these regions with a high proportion of researchers also had high R&D intensity. Nevertheless, there were five regions where researchers accounted for more than 2.0% of the workforce but where R&D intensity did not exceed 3%: the capital city regions of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. More than 2.0% of the workforce in Iceland and the Norwegian regions of Trøndelag and Oslo og Akershus were researchers. The share of researchers exceeded 1.5%, but was 2.0% or less, in a further 22 regions within the EU, six each of which were in the United Kingdom or Germany; several of the other ten regions were in Sweden or Spain (three regions each), while the remainder were the capital city regions of France (note that the data for France relate to 2001), Hungary and Slovenia, as well as the Steiermark region of Austria. In 77 regions, the share of researchers was 0.5% or less of all persons employed and these regions were distributed across 19 of the EU Member States.

Human resources in science and technology

Investment in research, development, education and skills are key policy areas for the EU, as they may be considered essential to economic growth and to the development of a knowledge-based and so-called 'smarter' economy. This has led to an increased interest in the role and measurement of skills of people with science and technology-related education or work. One way to measure the concentration of highly qualified people is to look at human resources in science and technology (HRST): the [stock of HRST](#) can be used as an indicator to determine how developed the knowledge-based economy is. HRST includes persons who have completed tertiary education (HRSTE) — for example, university degrees — and/or are employed in a science and technology occupation (HRSTO); the group of persons who meet both criteria are referred to as core HRST.

Map 3 focuses on the number of persons having completed a [tertiary education](#) that are employed in a science and technology (S & T) occupation, in other words, core HRST. The map shows the level of core HRST relative to the size of the labour force (the economically active population). In 2010, 15 of the 33 EU-27 regions with the highest shares of core HRST in the labour force (those exceeding 22%) were capital city regions, while the remainder were generally other urban regions. Among all of the regions in the EU, the highest share was reported in Inner London (United Kingdom) where 33.4% of the labour force was considered to be core HRST.

Beyond this concentration in capital cities, there were also relatively high share of core HRST in the German regions which included the major cities of München and Hamburg, as well as in one region bordering Berlin and in Tübingen, while in Sweden the regions with a high share covered the major cities of Malmö and Göteborg. Other regions outside of capital city regions with over 22% of their respective labour forces considered to be core HRST included the País Vasco (which includes Bilbao) in Spain and Alsace and Midi-Pyrénées (including Strasbourg and Toulouse respectively) in France. Finally, there was a cluster of regions with high shares of core HRST that stretched from Luxembourg, through south-eastern Belgium up to Oost-Vlaanderen in the north of Belgium, with two more regions in the west and north of the Netherlands around the cities of Groningen and Utrecht.

Among the EFTA countries, the highest share (36.1%) of the labour force classified as core HRST was recorded in the Norwegian capital city region of Oslo og Akershus, a higher share than in any region in the EU; five other Norwegian regions had shares over 22%. Three Swiss regions recorded shares of core HRST above 22% of the labour force, namely the Région lémanique (including the city of Genève), Nordwestschweiz (including Basel) and Zürich. Like Belgium, Switzerland was unusual in that several regions had particularly high shares of core HRST (over 22%), but not the capital city region itself, as the Espace Mittelland (including Bern) recorded a share of 18.4%.

Employment in high-tech sectors

High-tech sectors include [high-tech manufacturing](#) and [high-tech knowledge-intensive services](#), based on the activity classification [NACE](#). The distinction between manufacturing and services is made due to the existence of two different methodologies. While R&D intensities are used to distinguish between high, medium-high, medium-low and low-technology manufacturing industries, for services the proportion of the workforce that has followed a tertiary education is used to distinguish between knowledge-intensive services and less knowledge-intensive services. The service sector as a whole accounted for 69.0% of employment in the EU-27 in 2010, but only 2.7% of the total was employed in high-tech knowledge-intensive services. Around 15.9% of the persons employed in the EU-27 worked in manufacturing, although the proportion that worked in high-tech manufacturing was around 1.1%. When combined, these high-tech sectors accounted for 3.7% of all employment in the EU-27.

Figure 1 shows the regional disparities in the high-tech sectors' share of total employment. This figure plots the highest and lowest shares of employment in high-tech sectors, as well as the national average and the share for the capital city region. Among those countries that have more than one NUTS level 2 region, it is clear that the share of high-tech sectors in employment varied quite substantially between regions. Urban regions, especially capital city regions or regions situated close to capitals, often exhibited the highest shares of employment in high-tech sectors. In fact, in all of the 25 multi-region countries shown in Figure 1 the employment share of high-tech sectors in the capital city region was above the national average, and in 20 of these the capital city region had the highest share; the exceptions were Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Considering all regions in the EU-27, the share of employment in high-tech sectors was highest in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (United Kingdom), which is situated within close proximity of London, followed by Hovedstaden (Denmark), Province/Provincie Brabant Wallon (Belgium) and Stockholm (Sweden) — these were the only regions where more than 8% of total employment was in high-tech sectors. Unlike the other indicators analysed in this article, this indicator did not show many clusters of regions within the same Member State near the top of the ranking: in fact, the ten regions with the highest shares of employment in high-tech sectors were all from different Member States. The three lowest shares among the EU regions were registered in Romania (1.0% or less of employment was in high-tech sectors), as was the case in one Spanish (Región de Murcia) and one Greek region (Dytiki Ellada).

Patents

Patent counts can provide a measure of [invention](#) and [innovation](#) and a time series of data is available with an analysis by region. However, care should be taken interpreting the data as not all inventions are patented and patent propensities vary across activities and enterprises; furthermore, patented inventions vary in technical

and economic value.

Regional patents statistics for [European Patent Office \(EPO\)](#) patent applications build on information from addresses of inventors; this is not always the place (region) of invention as inventors do not necessarily live in the same region as the one in which they work; this discrepancy is likely to be higher when smaller geographical units are used. Patent applications tend to be clustered geographically in a limited number of regions and this is especially true for high-tech activities. Map 4 shows that technological activity (based on patent applications) was very much concentrated in the centre of the EU. There were 91 NUTS level 3 regions in the EU (out of a total of 1211 regions with data available) that had more than 250 patent applications per million inhabitants in 2008. Among these were 83 German regions, two regions in Austria, France and the Netherlands, and one each in Belgium and Italy. The highest number of patents relative to inhabitants was 1251 in Erlangen (Kreisfreie Stadt) followed by 793 in the neighbouring region of Erlangen-Höchstadt; Erlangen is home to a number of research institutes, a university and various offices of the engineering group Siemens.

In the field of [information and communication technology \(ICT\)](#) patents (see Map 5) information is available for NUTS level 2 regions. Five regions within the EU had more than 100 ICT patent applications per million inhabitants in 2008, of which three were in southern Germany (Mittelfranken, Oberbayern and Freiburg) and two in Sweden (Sydsverige and Stockholm).

Figure 2 shows large differences between the top regions of each Member State in terms of the number of patents relative to the number of inhabitants in the field of high-technology. Among the 21 EU Member States with more than one region at the NUTS level 2, the highest ratio of high-tech patents to the number of inhabitants was recorded in 12 of the capital city regions. As such, high-tech patent applications were less concentrated in capital city regions than employment in high-tech sectors (see Figure 1). Furthermore, in Belgium and the Netherlands, the capital city region recorded a ratio of high-tech patents to inhabitants that was lower than the national average. Considering all EU regions together, the region of Sydsverige in Sweden had the highest number of high-tech patent applications relative to population size, 85 per million inhabitants. Two German regions (Oberbayern and Mittelfranken) and the Swedish capital city region of Stockholm followed, each with around 75 high-tech patents per million inhabitants. Nord-Brabant in the Netherlands, Oberpfalz in Germany and the capital city region of Etelä-Suomi in Finland were the only other regions in the EU with 50 or more high-tech patent applicants per million inhabitants in 2008.

Data sources and availability

[Eurostat](#) collects statistics on research and development (R&D) under the legal requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2004, which determines the dataset, breakdowns, frequency and transmission delays. The methodology for national R&D statistics is laid down in the [Frascati manual: proposed standard practice for surveys on research and experimental development \(OECD, 2002\)](#), which is also used by many non-member countries.

Statistics on human resources in science and technology (HRST) are compiled annually, based on microdata extracted from the [EU Labour Force Survey \(EU LFS\)](#). The basic methodology for these statistics is laid down in the [Canberra manual \(OECD, 1995\)](#), which lists all the HRST concepts.

Data on high-technology manufacturing industries and knowledge-intensive services are compiled annually, based on data collected from a number of official sources (such as EU LFS and [structural business statistics \(SBS\)](#)). The high-technology manufacturing aggregates are defined in terms of R&D intensity, calculated as the ratio of R&D expenditure for an economic activity relative to its value added. For manufacturing, four groups have been identified, depending on the level of R&D intensity: high, medium-high, medium-low and low-technology sectors. Services are classified into knowledge-intensive services (KIS) and less knowledge-intensive services. High-tech knowledge-intensive services include motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities, programming and broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming and related activities, information service activities and research and development. High-tech manufacturing covers the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations and of computers and electronic and optical products.

Data on patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) are compiled on the basis of microdata from the EPO. The patent data reported include patent applications filed at the EPO during the reference year, classified by the inventor's region of residence and in accordance with the [international patents classification](#)

of applications (IPC) . Patent data are regionalised using procedures linking postcodes and/or place names to NUTS level 2 and 3 regions. Patent statistics published by Eurostat are almost exclusively based on the [EPO Worldwide Statistical Patent Database, Patstat](#) , developed by the EPO in 2005, using its patent data collection and its knowledge of patent data.

Context

R&D is often considered as one of the driving forces behind growth and job creation. However, its influence extends well beyond the economic sphere, as it can potentially resolve environmental or international security threats, ensure safer food, or lead to the development of new medicines to fight illness and disease.

Since their launch in 1984, the EU's framework programmes for research have played a leading role in multi-disciplinary research activities. The [seventh framework programme for research and technological development \(FP7\)](#) is the EU's main instrument for funding research in Europe; it runs from 2007 to 2013 and has a total budget of EUR 50521 million, with an additional EUR 2751 for 2007 to 2011 for nuclear research and training activities to be carried out under the [Euratom Treaty](#) . FP7 aims to create European 'poles of excellence' across a wide array of scientific themes, such as information technologies, energy and climate change, health, food, and social sciences.

The [European research area \(ERA\)](#) was launched at the [Lisbon European Council](#) in March 2000. ERA aims to ensure open and transparent trade in scientific and technical skills, ideas and know-how. Europe's research efforts are often described as being fragmented along national and institutional lines. ERA was given new impetus in April 2007 with the European Commission's Green Paper on [the European research area: new perspectives](#) . In May 2008, the ERA was re-launched as part of what has become known as the [Ljubljana process](#) , which included specific initiatives for five different areas: researchers' careers and mobility; research infrastructures; knowledge sharing; research programmes; and international science and technology cooperation. As a result, in the years through to 2020 the ERA will aim to establish a single European labour market for researchers, as well as single markets for knowledge and for innovative goods and services.

In October 2010, the European Commission launched a Europe 2020 flagship initiative, titled the '[innovation union](#)' (COM(2010) 546 final); this sets out a strategic approach to a range of challenges like climate change, energy and food security, health and an ageing population. The proposals seek to use public sector intervention to stimulate the private sector and to remove bottlenecks which stop ideas reaching the market (such as access to finance, fragmented research systems and markets, under-use of public procurement for innovation, and speeding-up harmonised standards and technical specifications). European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs) form part of the innovation union and are designed to act as a framework to address major societal challenges, bringing together activities and policies from basic research through to market oriented solutions.

[Horizon 2020](#) is planned as the framework programme for research and innovation after 2013, building upon FP7, the competitiveness and innovation framework programme (CIP) and the European institute of innovation and technology (EIT). A Green Paper titled '[From challenges to opportunities: towards a common strategic framework for EU research and innovation funding](#)' (COM(2011) 48) was adopted by the European Commission in February 2011 and proposed major changes to EU research and innovation funding to make participation easier, increase scientific and economic impact and provide better value for money.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Regional yearbook 2011](#) - chapter 15
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - Pocketbook – 2011 edition
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - Statistical book - 2010 edition

Main tables

- [Regional statistics \(t_reg\)](#) , see:

Regional science and technology statistics (t_reg_sct)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST), by NUTS 2 region (tgs00038)

Employment in high-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and high-tech knowledge-intensive services), by NUTS 2 region (tgs00039)

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year, by NUTS 2 region (tgs00040)

High-tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year, by NUTS 2 region (tgs00041)

Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD), by NUTS 2 region (tgs00042)

Researchers, all sectors, by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00043)

Database

- [Regional statistics \(reg\)](#) , see:

Regional science and technology statistics (reg_sct)

R&D expenditure and personnel (reg_rd)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) (reg_hrst)

Employment in high technology sectors (reg_htec)

European patent applications to EPO (reg_pat)

Dedicated section

- [Regional statistics](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Science, technology and innovation: tables and figures](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Data production methods for harmonised patent statistics: assignee sector allocation](#) (publication)
- [Data production methods for harmonised patent statistics: patentee name harmonisation](#) (publication)
- [OECD patent statistics manual](#) (publication)
- [Science, technology and innovation](#) (methodology)

Other information

- [Commission Regulation 753/2004](#) of 22 April 2004 implementing Decision 1608/2003/EC as regards statistics on science and technology

External links

- [European Commission - Communication on Europe 2020](#)
- [European Patent Office \(EPO\) - EPO worldwide patents statistical database \(PATSTAT\)](#)
- [World Intellectual Property Organization \(WIPO\)](#)

See also

- [Human resources in science and technology](#)
- [Patent statistics](#)
- [R&D personnel](#)
- [Science and technology introduced](#)

The EU in the world - science and technology

Data from June - July 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Database .

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) based on Eurostat publication *The EU in the world 2013* .

The article focuses on science and technology in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and in the 15 non-EU countries from the [Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#) . It covers key statistics on [R & D expenditure](#) and [personnel](#) as well as [patents](#) and gives an insight into the European economy in comparison with the major economies in the rest of the world, especially with the EU's counterparts in the so-called [Triad](#) , the US and Japan, and with the [BRIC](#) countries Brazil, Russia, India and China (or [BRICS](#) if South-Africa is also included).

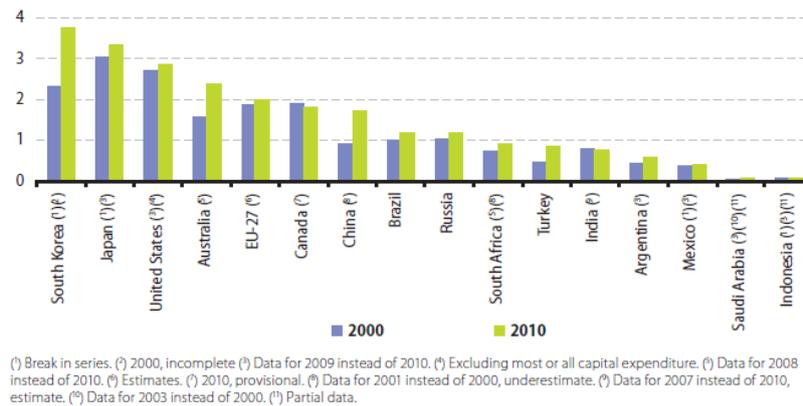


Figure 1: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development relative to GDP, 2000 and 2010 (% of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (rd_e_gerdtot) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)

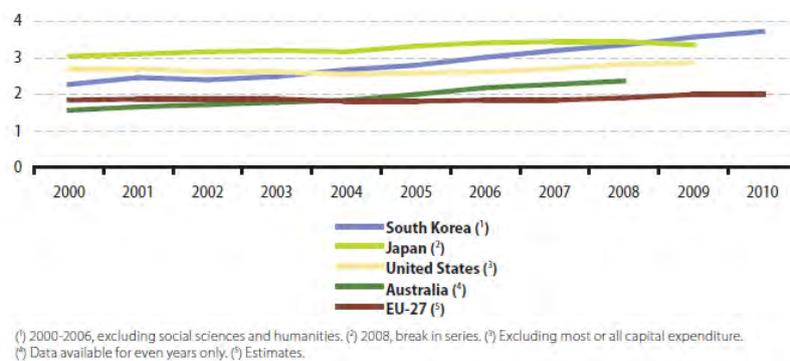
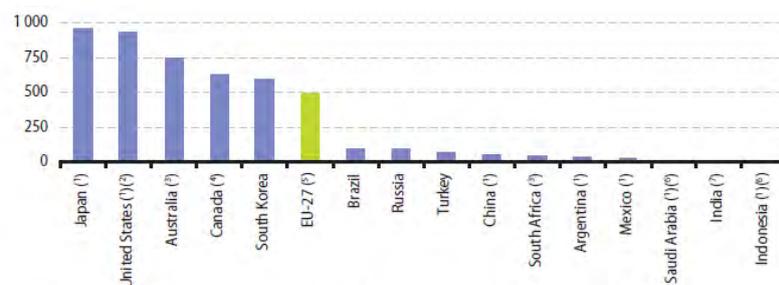


Figure 2: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development relative to GDP, 2000-2010 (% of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (rd_e_gerdtot) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)



(¹) 2009. (²) Excluding most or all capital expenditure. (³) 2008. (⁴) Provisional. (⁵) Estimate. (⁶) Partial data. (⁷) 2007, estimate.

Figure 3: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development per inhabitant, 2010 (EUR per inhabitant) - Source: Eurostat (rd_e_gerdtot) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology and Demographic & Socio-economic)

	Total GERD (% of GDP)	Analysis by sector of performance (% of GERD)			
		Business enterprise	Government	Higher education	Private non-profit
EU-27	2.00	61.5	13.3	24.2	1.0
Argentina (¹)	0.60	22.3	44.7	31.3	1.7
Australia (²)	2.37	61.3	12.2	23.9	2.6
Brazil	1.19	:	:	:	:
Canada	1.80	50.7	10.5	38.2	0.6
China (³)	1.70	73.2	18.7	8.1	:
India (⁴)	0.76	33.9	61.7	4.4	:
Indonesia (¹)(⁵)	0.08	:	:	37.9	:
Japan (⁶)	3.36	75.8	9.2	13.4	1.6
Mexico (¹)	0.40	44.2	24.6	28.4	2.8
Russia	1.16	60.5	31.0	8.4	0.2
Saudi Arabia (¹)(⁴)	0.08	:	:	:	:
South Africa (⁷)	0.93	58.6	20.3	19.9	1.1
South Korea	3.74	74.8	12.7	10.8	1.7
Turkey	0.84	42.5	11.4	46.0	:
United States (¹)(⁶)	2.86	70.3	11.7	13.5	4.4

(¹) 2009. (²) 2008. (³) 2007; data for the business enterprise sector includes the data for the private non-profit sector. (⁴) Partial data. (⁵) Excluding most or all capital expenditure; government includes central or federal government only.

Table 1: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD), analysis by sector of performance, 2010 - Source: Eurostat (rd_e_gerdtot) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)

	Business enterprise	Government	Higher education	Private non-profit	Abroad
EU-27 (¹)(²)	54.1	34.9	1.0	1.6	8.4
Argentina (¹)	21.4	73.2	3.8	0.8	0.7
Australia (³)	62.0	34.5	0.1	1.8	1.6
Brazil	45.4	52.7	1.9	:	:
Canada (⁴)	46.8	34.1	7.1	3.5	6.8
China (¹)	71.7	23.4	:	:	1.3
India (⁵)	33.9	66.1	0.0	:	:
Indonesia	:	:	:	:	:
Japan (⁶)	75.3	17.7	5.9	0.7	0.4
Mexico (¹)	43.2	46.9	6.4	1.6	1.9
Russia	25.5	70.3	0.5	0.1	3.5
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa (⁷)	42.6	45.1	0.1	0.7	11.4
South Korea	71.8	26.7	0.9	0.4	0.2
Turkey	45.1	30.8	19.6	3.7	0.8
United States (¹)(⁶)	61.6	31.3	3.8	3.4	:

(¹) 2009.
(²) Abroad includes cross-border funding between Member States within the EU-27.
(³) 2008.
(⁴) Government and higher education, 2008.
(⁵) 2007; data for the business enterprise sector includes the data for the private non-profit sector; overestimated.
(⁶) Excluding most or all capital expenditure; government includes central or federal government only; abroad is included in other headings.

Table 2: Analysis of gross domestic expenditure on research and development by source of funds, 2010, (%) - Source: Eurostat (rd_e_fundgerd) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)

	Total (number)		Sectoral share in total based on full-time equivalents (%)			
	Head count	Full-time equivalents	Business enterprise	Government	Higher education	Private non-profit
EU-27 (*)	3 643 115	2 486 743	51.5	14.1	33.3	1.2
Argentina (†)	83 211	59 683	14.0	48.7	35.0	2.3
Australia (‡)	:	137 138	39.4	12.4	44.7	3.5
Brazil	466 451	265 246	20.9	5.3	73.2	0.6
Canada (‡)	:	242 686	65.5	8.0	25.7	0.8
China (‡)	3 183 687	2 291 252	71.9	16.1	12.0	:
India	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indonesia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan (‡)	1 152 787	878 418	70.2	7.2	21.1	1.5
Mexico (‡)	:	83 642	48.9	20.3	28.3	2.5
Russia (‡)	736 540	839 992	52.9	33.4	13.5	0.2
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa (‡)	58 895	30 802	40.6	22.0	36.3	1.2
South Korea	500 124	335 228	68.7	8.0	21.9	1.4
Turkey (‡)	147 417	81 792	45.9	13.9	40.2	:
United States	:	:	:	:	:	:

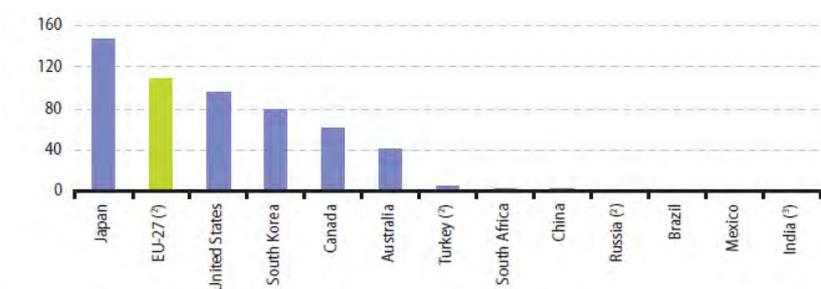
(*) Head count, 2009; other data, 2010.
(†) 2009.
(‡) 2008.
(§) Full-time equivalents total, 2009; other data, 2007.
(¶) Head count, underestimated.
(¶) Data in full-time equivalents, underestimated.

Table 3: Research and development personnel, 2010 - Source: Eurostat (rd_p_persocc) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)

	Total (number)		Sectoral share in total based on full-time equivalents (%)			
	Head count	Full-time equivalents	Business enterprise	Government	Higher education	Private non-profit
EU-27 (*)	2 318 518	1 564 770	45.3	12.7	40.9	1.1
Argentina (†)	67 245	43 717	9.6	45.9	42.8	1.6
Australia (‡)	:	92 379	30.0	9.0	57.7	3.3
Brazil	231 910	137 187	26.2	5.6	67.5	0.7
Canada (‡)	:	148 983	60.6	6.0	33.1	0.3
China (‡)	:	1 152 311	61.4	19.0	19.5	:
India	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indonesia (‡)	41 143	21 275	:	:	35.1	:
Japan (‡)	889 341	655 530	74.8	5.0	19.0	1.2
Mexico (‡)	:	42 973	37.7	19.3	40.4	2.6
Russia (‡)	368 915	442 071	47.8	32.8	19.1	0.3
Saudi Arabia (‡)	1 271	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa (‡)	39 955	19 384	31.8	15.7	51.3	1.1
South Korea	345 912	264 118	76.5	7.5	14.9	1.1
Turkey (‡)	124 796	64 341	39.4	9.5	51.2	:
United States (‡)	:	1 412 639	80.0	:	:	:

(*) Head count, 2009. (†) 2009. (‡) 2008. (‡) 2009; partial data. (¶) Head count, underestimated. (¶) Government only, partial data, 2009.
(¶) Data for higher education shows the number of graduates. (¶) 2007.

Table 4: Researchers, 2010 - Source: Eurostat (rd_p_persocc) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)



(†) Argentina, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia, not available.
(‡) 2010, estimate.
(‡) 2007.

Figure 4: Patent applications to the European patent office, 2008 (1)(number per million inhabitants) - Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_ntot)

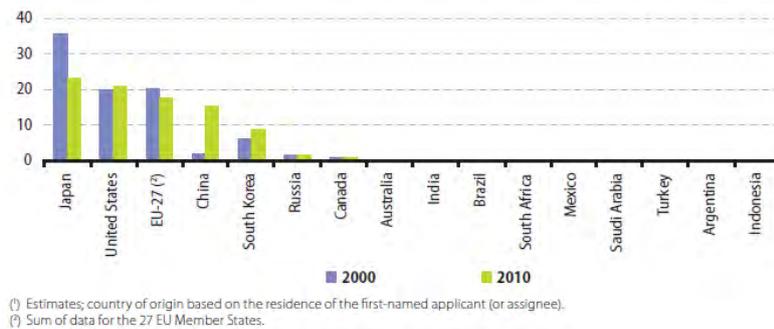


Figure 5: Share of world patent applications, 2000 and 2010 (1)(%) - Source: the World Intellectual Property Organisation

Main statistical findings

R & D expenditure

The highest R & D intensity among the G20 members was in South Korea

R & D includes creative work carried out on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. **Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)** is a key measure of the level of R & D activity and encompasses expenditures in the following sectors: **business**, **higher education institutions**, **government** and **non-profit organisations**; it includes R & D that is funded from **abroad**, but excludes payments made abroad.

GERD in the **EU27** was provisionally estimated at around EUR 245.7 billion in 2010. The relation between the level of GERD and **gross domestic product (GDP)** is known as R & D intensity, and in 2010 this ratio stood at 2.00% in the EU27. According to the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)**, by far the highest R & D intensity among the G20 members was in South Korea, where GERD was equivalent to 3.74% of GDP in 2010. The latest data (2008 or 2009) for Japan, the United States and Australia shows that they also recorded relatively high R & D intensities. By contrast, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia recorded by far the lowest R & D intensities among the G20 members, with GERD of less than 0.1% of GDP.

R & D intensity was higher in 2010 than in 2000 in nearly all G20 members (see Figure 1) – with only a small decline in Canada. The largest increase (in percentage point terms) in R & D intensity between 2000 and 2010 was in South Korea, with relatively large increases also recorded in Australia and China.

The increase in R & D intensity in the EU27 came mainly in recent years, as this indicator remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2007. Despite the financial and economic crisis there was an increase in 2008 and 2009 in the EU27's R & D intensity: in 2008 this was due to a 4.5% increase in GERD outstripping GDP growth (0.6% in current prices), while the fall in GERD (-1.2%) in 2009 was less than the sizeable contraction of GDP (-5.8%) in that year. Figure 2 shows the upward development of R & D intensity over the last ten years in the five G20 members with the highest R & D intensities.

An alternative analysis of R & D expenditure can be seen in Figure 3, namely the level of GERD relative to population size. This indicator provides a very clear distinction between G20 members; note that the data for non-member countries are also sourced from UNESCO. Japan and the United States stand out with GERD per inhabitant close to EUR 1000 in 2009. Australia, Canada, South Korea and the EU27 completed the group of countries with relatively high GERD per inhabitant. None of the other G20 members recorded GERD in excess of EUR 100 per inhabitant and this indicator dropped below EUR 10 per inhabitant in Saudi Arabia, India and Indonesia.

More than three fifths (61.5%) of all R & D in the EU27 was performed in the business enterprise sector; more than half of total R & D was performed in the business enterprise sector in most G20 members (see Table 1) although the share was lower in Mexico, Turkey, India and Argentina. The government sector was the dominant performing sector in India (61.7% of total R & D) and Argentina (44.7%), otherwise this sector performed less than one third of R & D. The higher education sector was the largest R & D

performing sector in Turkey (46.0% of the total) and exceeded one third of the total in Canada and Indonesia. Private non-profit organisations performed the smallest share of R & D in all G20 members (with data available), reaching its highest share (4.4%) in the United States.

The relative shares of R & D performance were quite different from the mix in terms of the [sources of funds](#) (see Table 2). The major difference concerned the relatively small share of funds provided by higher education institutions and the high share provided by the government sector; in other words, the R & D performed in higher education institutions was often financed by funds from other sectors, while the government sector financed far more R & D than it performed. For the business enterprise sector the shares of R & D performance and funding were relatively close in most G20 members, with the main exceptions being Russia and South Africa. Foreign financing for R & D was relatively important in South Africa where it exceeded one tenth of all financing, and to a lesser extent in the EU27 (including intra-EU cross-border funds) and Canada.

R & D personnel

The number of people working in R & D in 2009 in the EU27 was around 3.6 million

R & D personnel include all individuals employed directly in the field of R & D, covering not only [researchers](#), but also [technicians](#) and equivalent staff as well as supporting staff. The number of people working in R & D in 2009 in the EU27 was around 3.6 million; when converted into [full-time equivalents](#) the number of R & D personnel in 2010 was 2.5 million, of whom approximately one third were women. Among the other G20 members with data available (see Table 3) China had the next largest R & D workforce (3.2 million), followed by Japan and Russia – note that the Russian head count data is an underestimate and the data in full-time equivalents shows that the R & D personnel input in Russia was close to that in Japan.

The sectoral division of R & D personnel was broadly similar to that for the analysis of the sectoral performance of R & D expenditure; the main difference was that the share of personnel in higher education institutions was generally larger than the equivalent share of R & D expenditure with the reverse situation in the business enterprise sector. Canada was a notable exception to this rule, with nearly two thirds of its R & D personnel in the business enterprise sector that was responsible for about half of its R & D expenditure.

Table 4 provides a similar analysis to that in Table 3, but focuses on the core occupation of researchers, in other words professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems; persons involved in project management are also included. The number of researchers in 2009 in the EU27 was around 2.3 million or 1.6 million (2010 data) in terms of full-time equivalents. The number of researchers in the United States (also in full-time equivalents) was about 10% below that in the EU27, while in China the number was around 25% lower.

Combining the information in Tables 3 and 4 it can be seen that about half the R & D personnel in China were researchers, a share that reached three quarters in Japan and four fifths in South Korea and Turkey; in the EU27 the share was 63%. Generally the share of researchers that were in higher education institutions was higher than the equivalent share for all R & D personnel – notable examples include South Africa, Australia and Mexico – while South Korea, Brazil and Japan were the only exceptions.

Patents

Japan's share of patent applications between 2000 and 2010 remained at the top of the ranking by country of origin

As well as offering protection, [patents](#) result in inventions becoming public and can be seen as an important source for providing technical information. The statistics for [patent applications](#) to the [European Patent Office \(EPO\)](#) (see Figure 4) refer to applications filed in a particular year, regardless of whether the patent was granted or not. Patent applications are assigned to a country based on the inventor's place of residence. There is a high propensity to make use of patents in Japan, the United States and South Korea within their national economies and further afield. Indeed, there were more patent applications per inhabitant to the EPO made

from Japan than there were from within the EU27.

The UN's World Intellectual Property Organisation provides estimates for global patent applications and estimates that around 2 million patent applications were made in 2010, of which 62% were filed by residents. Japan's share of patent applications fell between 2000 and 2010 by 12.3 percentage points but Japan remained at the top of the ranking by country of origin with 23.3% of all patent applications worldwide. Over the same period China's share of patent applications increased by 13.6 percentage points to move to fourth place with 15.5% of all patent applications, behind the EU27 (17.6%), the United States (21.0%) and Japan, while South Korea's share also increased substantially (up 2.8 percentage points).

Data sources and availability

The statistical data were mainly extracted during June and July 2012.

EU27 and euro area data

Almost all of the indicators presented for the EU27 and EA-17 aggregates have been drawn from Eurobase, Eurostat's online database. Eurobase is updated regularly, so there may be differences between data appearing in this publication and data that is subsequently downloaded. In exceptional cases some indicators for the EU have been extracted from international sources, for example, when values are expressed in purchasing power parities. Otherwise, [European Commission](#) sources have been used, for example, data from the Market Observatory for Energy have been used for retail fuel prices in this article.

G20 countries from the rest of the world

For the 15 G20 countries that are not members of the EU, the data presented have generally been extracted from a range of international sources listed in the [Introduction](#). In a few cases the data available from these international sources have been supplemented by data for individual countries from national statistics authorities. For some of the indicators a range of international statistical sources are available, each with their own policies and practices concerning data management (for example, concerning data validation, correction of errors, estimation of missing data, and frequency of updating). In general, attempts have been made to use only one source for each indicator in order to provide a comparable analysis between the countries.

Context

Practical applications of science are integrated in almost every moment of our lives, for example in [household](#) appliances, transport and communications equipment, medicine and health equipment. Research and development (R & D) and [innovation](#) underlie such applications and are often considered as some of the primary driving forces behind economic growth and job creation.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - 2012 edition
- [The EU in the world 2013](#)
- [The European Union and the BRIC countries](#)

Database

- [Science, technology and innovation](#), see:

Research and development (research)

Statistics on research and development (rd)

R&D expenditure at national and regional level (rd_e)
Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance (rd_e_gerdtot)
Key indicators - GERD by source of funds (%) (rd_e_fundgerd)
R&D personnel at national and regional level (rd_p)
Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance, occupation and sex (rd_p_persocc)

Patent statistics (pat)

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year (pat_epo)

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the national level (pat_epo_nat)

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the national level (pat_ep_ntot)

Dedicated section

- [Science, technology and innovation](#)

External links

- [UNESCO Institute for Statistics](#)
- [Science & Technology](#)
- [World Intellectual Property Organisation \(WIPO\)](#)

See also

- [Other articles on The EU in the world](#)
- [All articles on the non-EU countries](#)
- [All articles on Science and technology](#)

Information society introduced

[Information and communication technology](#) is considered as critical to improving the [competitiveness](#) of European industry and, more generally, to meeting the demands of Europe's economy and society. ICT affects many aspects of everyday life, both at work and at home, and the [European Union](#)'s policies in this area range from the regulation of entire industrial sectors to the protection of an individual's privacy. The use of ICT has been one of the main drivers of change at work and in the home for more than a decade.

The policy framework for ICT is the [i2010](#) initiative, which seeks to create a 'European information society for growth and employment' by boosting efficiency throughout the European economy by means of wider use of ICT. The initiative is designed to promote an open and competitive digital economy. It aims to boost research into information and communication technologies and their application to improve social inclusion, public services and quality of life. It is a key element of the renewed [Lisbon Strategy](#) and offers a comprehensive strategy for the ICT and media sector. Indeed, at the heart of the policy is a desire to ensure that social and geographical differences are overcome, thus creating a fully inclusive digital society. The i2010 initiative has three main priorities:

- creating a Single European Information Space, which promotes an open and competitive [internal market](#) for the information society and media services;
- stimulating the information society by strengthening investment in [innovation](#) and research in ICT;
- exploiting the benefits of ICT by fostering inclusion, better public services and quality of life through the use of ICT.

Information and communication Technology will continue to be a focus of the European policy strategies as expressed in the Europe 2020 strategy for smart sustainable and inclusive growth and the Digital Agenda for Europe. The Digital Agenda sets an ambitious action plan in seven priority areas: creating a digital Single Market, interoperability, internet trust and security, fast internet access, digital skills and inclusion, investment in research and development and ICTs to tackle the challenges of climate change and ageing society. The Digital Agenda is monitored by a newly defined benchmarking framework for the years 2011 to 2015.

[Eurostat](#) information society statistics are key to monitoring these three priorities. A i2010 benchmarking framework was approved by Member States and the [European Commission](#) in 2006, which set out a comprehensive set of benchmarking indicators on internet and [broadband](#) take-up by citizens and businesses, and on the use of computers and online services.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#)

Dedicated section

- [Information society](#)

See also

[All articles on Information society](#)

External links

- [i2010 - A European Information Society for Growth and Employment](#)
- [OECD: Information and communication technologies](#)

Information society statistics

Data from August 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

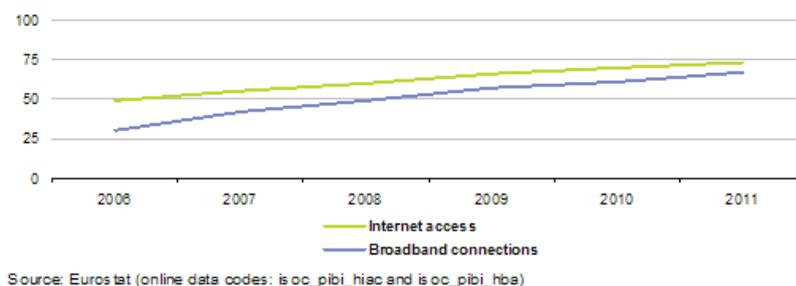


Figure 1: Internet access and broadband internet connections by households, EU-27, 2006-2011(% of all households) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_pibi_hiac) and (isoc_pibi_hba)

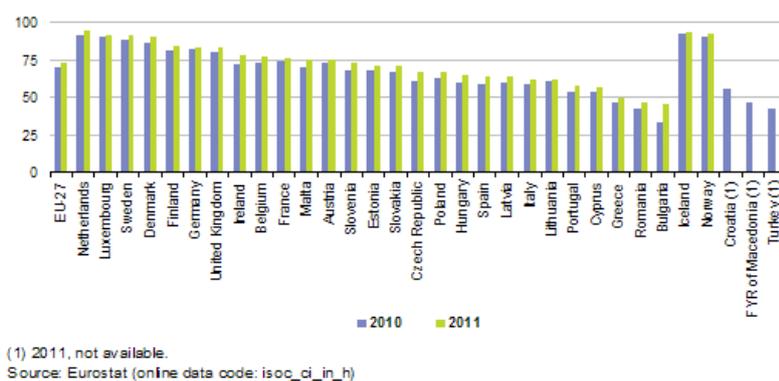


Figure 2: Internet access of households, 2010 and 2011(% of all households) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_in_h)

	Computer use			Internet use			Used internet for finding information on goods or services		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	69	71	73	65	69	71	52	56	57
Euro area (1)	69	72	73	66	69	72	55	58	58
Belgium	76	79	82	75	78	82	59	62	.
Bulgaria	44	45	49	42	43	48	17	26	28
Czech Republic	64	69	72	60	66	70	50	53	56
Denmark	87	89	90	86	88	90	74	78	72
Germany	81	83	84	77	80	81	69	72	70
Estonia	71	75	77	71	74	77	54	61	54
Ireland	68	70	76	65	67	75	54	57	53
Greece	47	48	54	42	44	52	33	36	39
Spain	63	67	69	60	64	67	47	54	47
France	74	76	78	71	75	78	63	63	67
Italy	49	53	55	46	51	54	33	35	41
Cyprus	53	57	59	48	52	57	39	47	48
Latvia	65	67	70	64	66	70	50	57	52
Lithuania	60	62	64	58	60	64	44	48	55
Luxembourg	88	90	91	86	90	90	75	78	66
Hungary	63	64	69	59	62	68	48	55	54
Malta	60	64	69	58	62	68	48	52	53
Netherlands	90	91	92	89	90	91	79	82	82
Austria	75	77	81	72	74	79	54	58	62
Poland	59	62	64	56	59	62	29	39	44
Portugal	51	55	58	46	51	55	40	44	41
Romania	42	41	43	33	36	40	12	26	27
Slovenia	65	70	70	62	68	67	49	57	54
Slovakia	74	78	76	70	76	74	50	62	54
Finland	84	88	89	82	86	89	73	74	76
Sweden	91	92	93	90	91	93	77	82	75
United Kingdom	84	86	87	82	83	85	64	63	66
Iceland	93	95	96	93	93	95	80	84	81
Norway	91	93	94	91	93	93	83	82	78
Croatia	50	58	.	47	54	.	33	43	.
FYR of Macedonia	55	56	.	50	52	.	26	30	.
Serbia	49	.	.	38	.	.	22	.	.
Turkey	36	39	.	34	38	.	18	21	.

(1) 2009 and 2010, EA-16 instead of EA-17.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_cfp_cu, isoc_ci_ifp_iu and isoc_ci_ac_i)

Table 1: Use of ICTs and use of online services, 2009-2011(% of individuals aged 16 to 74) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_cfp_cu), (isoc_ci_ifp_iu) and (isoc_ci_ac_i)

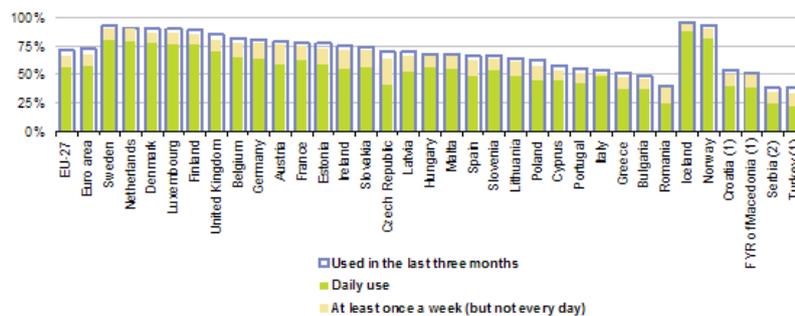
	Home	Place of work (other than home)	Place of education	Neighbour, friend or relative's house	Other place
EU-27	93	42	12	24	14
Euro area	93	43	11	25	17
Belgium	95	44	13	25	18
Bulgaria	91	36	11	8	7
Czech Republic	94	36	15	16	9
Denmark	98	51	17	21	16
Germany	95	45	9	22	16
Estonia	93	39	16	19	11
Ireland	93	31	11	5	3
Greece	88	35	8	13	12
Spain	88	41	13	26	24
France	94	39	8	33	12
Italy	88	40	12	24	20
Cyprus	87	44	16	29	21
Latvia	89	36	15	30	21
Lithuania	92	35	19	20	12
Luxembourg	97	47	12	15	20
Hungary	92	35	17	22	10
Malta	96	39	9	14	12
Netherlands	99	53	15	24	10
Austria	95	47	13	15	13
Poland	93	30	14	16	8
Portugal	90	40	16	27	17
Romania	89	30	18	9	7
Slovenia	94	50	12	31	22
Slovakia	91	47	16	21	13
Finland	97	55	20	45	34
Sweden	97	54	17	34	29
United Kingdom	95	44	13	25	8
Iceland	98	54	21	31	11
Norway	98	60	15	30	23
Croatia (1)	89	36	13	18	13
FYR of Macedonia (1)	86	23	17	17	20
Serbia (2)	81	28	14	16	7
Turkey (1)	63	32	7	16	21

(1) 2010.

(2) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_pibi_pai)

Table 2: Place of internet use, 2011(% of internet users aged 16 to 74) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_pibi_pai)



(1) 2010.

(2) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_ifp_iu and isoc_ci_ifp_fu)

Figure 3: Frequency of internet use, 2011(% of individuals aged 16 to 74) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_ifp_iu) and (isoc_ci_ifp_fu)

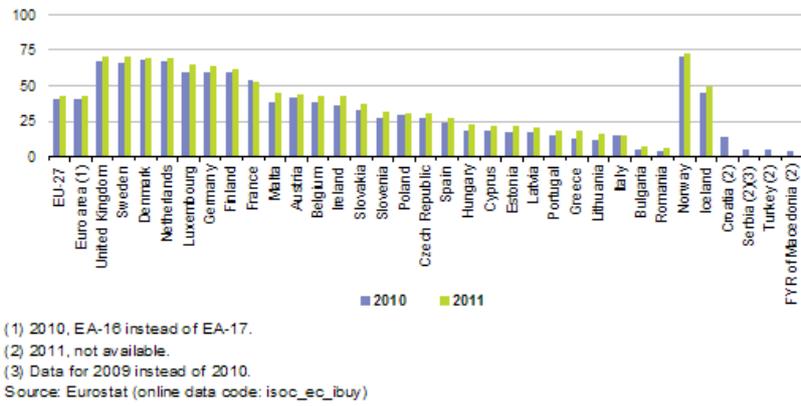


Figure 4: Individuals who ordered goods or services over the internet for private use in the 12 months prior to the survey, 2010-2011(% of individuals aged 16 to 74) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_ibuy)

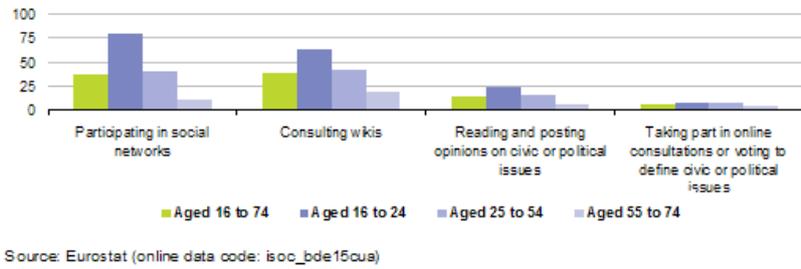


Figure 5: Use of internet for social networking, learning, civic and political participation, by age group, EU-27, 2011(% of individuals) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15cua)

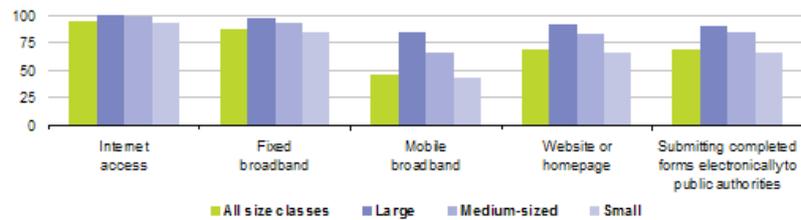
	Copied or moved a file or folder		Used arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet		Created electronic presentations		Written a computer program	
	Aged 16 to 74	Aged 16 to 24	Aged 16 to 74	Aged 16 to 24	Aged 16 to 74	Aged 16 to 24	Aged 16 to 74	Aged 16 to 24
EU-27	63	89	43	67	31	59	10	20
Euro area	65	89	44	66	33	65	10	19
Belgium	68	92	46	67	35	70	11	20
Bulgaria	41	76	22	47	6	18	2	5
Czech Republic	60	89	43	74	18	42	5	11
Denmark	79	95	67	88	50	88	11	19
Germany	72	94	44	60	33	67	9	18
Estonia	59	91	47	75	25	48	9	21
Ireland (1)	60	82	44	54	21	36	9	13
Greece	47	88	34	65	23	55	8	17
Spain	58	84	41	66	33	66	12	27
France	67	85	49	74	38	63	11	17
Italy	54	85	35	61	23	50	9	18
Cyprus	53	92	41	77	29	65	6	12
Latvia	61	97	46	87	32	75	7	18
Lithuania	57	97	42	82	29	68	8	20
Luxembourg (1)	80	96	62	73	50	75	16	21
Hungary	63	92	48	81	20	45	11	25
Malta (1)	59	93	44	74	30	63	8	21
Netherlands	81	95	54	63	55	89	9	12
Austria	75	99	56	87	43	84	13	30
Poland	52	94	33	70	16	47	6	16
Portugal	57	96	42	78	32	78	7	18
Romania	38	72	20	46	8	18	6	16
Slovenia (1)	61	97	48	85	36	85	6	16
Slovakia	70	95	52	77	23	54	6	13
Finland	77	95	61	76	52	84	26	37
Sweden	73	88	61	67	51	72	24	34
United Kingdom	72	94	51	72	36	61	13	25
Iceland	82	94	73	86	55	88	15	20
Norway (1)	68	89	67	85	61	86	18	20
Croatia (2)	45	84	34	68	.	.	16	39
FYR of Macedonia (2)	40	70	14	30	.	.	8	19
Serbia (2)	41	67	23	43	.	.	2	4
Turkey (2)	34	62	14	26	.	.	3	5

(1) Data for written a computer program for individuals aged 16-24: reduced reliability due to small number of respondents.

(2) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_sk_cskl_i)

Table 3: Computer skills of individuals, 2011(% of individuals) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_sk_cskl_i)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_in_en2, isoc_ci_it_en2, isoc_ci_cd_en2 and isoc_bde15ee)

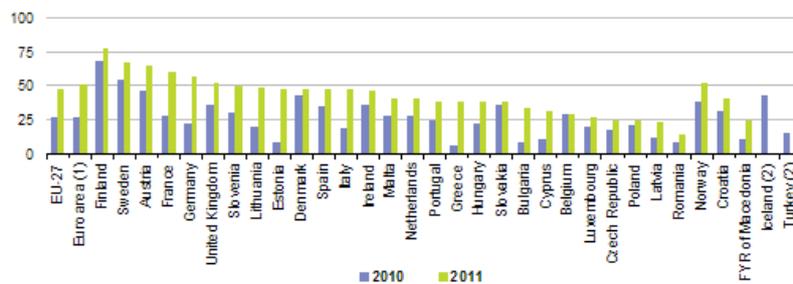
Figure 6: Enterprise use of information technology, by size class, EU-27, January 2011(% of enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_in_en2), (isoc_ci_it_en2), (isoc_ci_cd_en2) and (isoc_bde15ee)

	Internet access	Fixed broadband connection	Mobile broadband connection				Website or home-page
			All size classes	Small	Medium-sized	Large	
EU-27	95	87	47	43	66	85	69
Euro area	96	89	51	47	73	88	69
Belgium	96	86	29	25	45	71	77
Bulgaria	87	68	34	30	47	67	45
Czech Republic	95	87	25	20	41	81	77
Denmark	98	91	47	42	68	81	89
Germany	97	88	57	52	79	93	81
Estonia	96	90	48	45	58	71	73
Ireland	93	90	46	41	65	85	70
Greece	93	76	38	35	54	62	64
Spain	97	96	47	43	71	85	64
France	96	92	60	56	80	92	60
Italy	94	84	47	43	75	89	63
Cyprus	91	88	32	27	49	81	56
Latvia	92	82	23	21	32	53	53
Lithuania	98	87	48	45	64	84	68
Luxembourg	97	93	27	23	37	66	75
Hungary	89	84	38	33	57	77	60
Malta	95	94	41	37	52	74	73
Netherlands	100	91	41	36	55	75	82
Austria	98	82	65	60	87	97	83
Poland	94	73	24	19	38	73	65
Portugal	95	83	39	35	60	85	54
Romania	79	54	15	13	22	54	34
Slovenia	97	92	50	45	63	88	74
Slovakia	97	76	38	35	51	71	76
Finland	100	96	77	74	90	95	93
Sweden	96	94	67	64	85	95	89
United Kingdom	95	92	52	47	75	91	79
Iceland (1)	98	95	43	36	74	78	77
Norway	97	87	53	49	73	84	78
Croatia	96	80	41	34	48	74	66
FYR of Macedonia	82	74	24	23	28	38	52
Turkey (1)	91	89	16	13	25	41	53

(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_in_en2, isoc_ci_it_en2 and isoc_ci_cd_en2)

Table 4: Enterprise use of information technology, January 2011(% of enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_in_en2), (isoc_ci_it_en2) and (isoc_ci_cd_en2)



(1) 2010, EA-16 instead of EA-17.

(2) 2011, not available

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_it_en2)

Figure 7: Enterprise use of mobile broadband connections to the internet, January 2010 and January 2011(% of enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_it_en2)

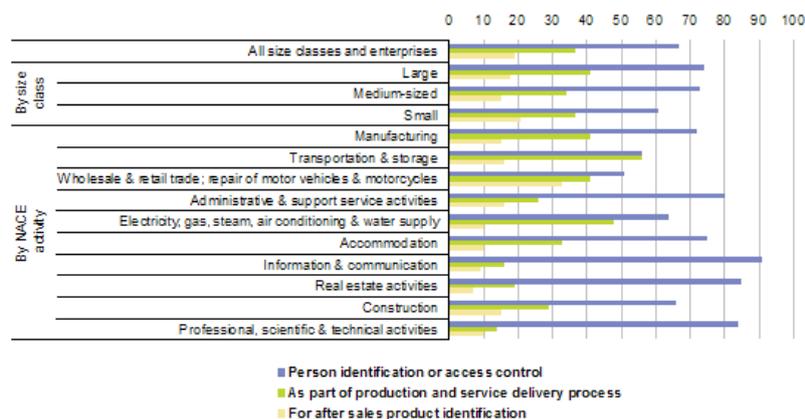
	Obtaining forms	Obtaining information	Returning filled in forms	Electronic declaration of:			
				social contributions	corporate tax	VAT	customs/excise
	(% of enterprises)			(% of enterprises submitting completed forms to public authorities)			
EU-27 (1)	76	74	69	72	54	77	31
Euro area	75	72	66	.	.	.	.
Belgium	70	85	71	55	54	89	28
Bulgaria	75	69	66	88	81	90	13
Czech Republic	79	82	61	35	19	36	13
Denmark	86	87	84	.	40	93	35
Germany	72	63	61	69	31	60	29
Estonia	85	85	80	97	96	96	33
Ireland	85	83	82	82	71	81	49
Greece	82	82	87	67	67	90	44
Spain	69	68	65	68	96	94	23
France	83	86	86	83	73	92	37
Italy	67	65	39	54	49	54	50
Cyprus	74	79	40	27	13	21	11
Latvia	80	82	85	95	85	95	29
Lithuania	98	92	93	97	95	96	41
Luxembourg	86	84	58	44	23	56	24
Hungary	79	83	74	89	87	88	46
Malta	76	85	53	56	47	24	34
Netherlands	79	48	91	61	51	86	18
Austria	84	82	73	70	51	85	21
Poland	81	81	87	88	19	19	10
Portugal	79	83	79	97	92	93	16
Romania	46	47	39	80	76	78	28
Slovenia	90	89	77	93	97	99	35
Slovakia	92	94	74	61	30	50	25
Finland	92	92	87	88	62	86	32
Sweden	91	91	83	69	37	68	15
United Kingdom	78	80	85	65	38	99	43
Iceland (2)	90	85	86	.	.	.	.
Norway	84	82	77	66	85	89	26
Croatia	78	72	63	55	50	51	37
FYR of Macedonia	62	60	33	60	35	44	30
Turkey (2)	59	60	42	.	.	.	.

(1) Electronic declaration of social contributions, excluding Denmark.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_bde15ee and isoc_cieg_map)

Table 5: Enterprises using the internet in contact with public authorities, by purpose of use, January 2011 - Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15ee) and (isoc_cieg_map)



(1) Ranked on the average use of RFID for all three purposes.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_cd_en2)

Figure 8: Enterprise use of RFID technologies by purpose, NACE and size class, EU-27, January 2011 (1)(% of enterprises using RFID) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_cd_en2)

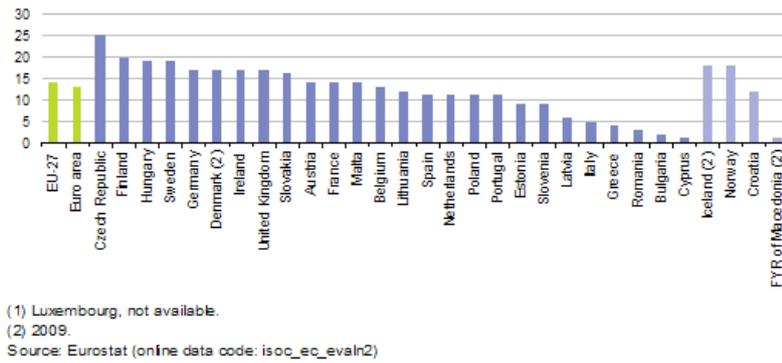


Figure 9: Enterprise turnover from e-commerce, 2010 (1)(% of total turnover) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_evaln2)

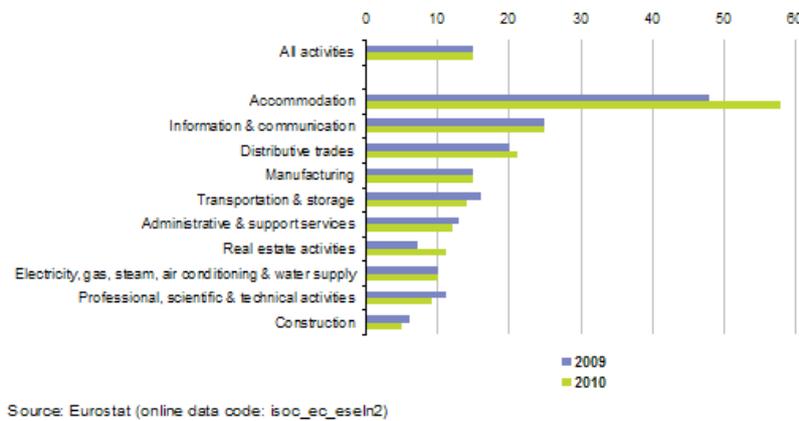


Figure 10: Enterprises selling online, EU-27, 2009-2010(% of enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_eseln2)

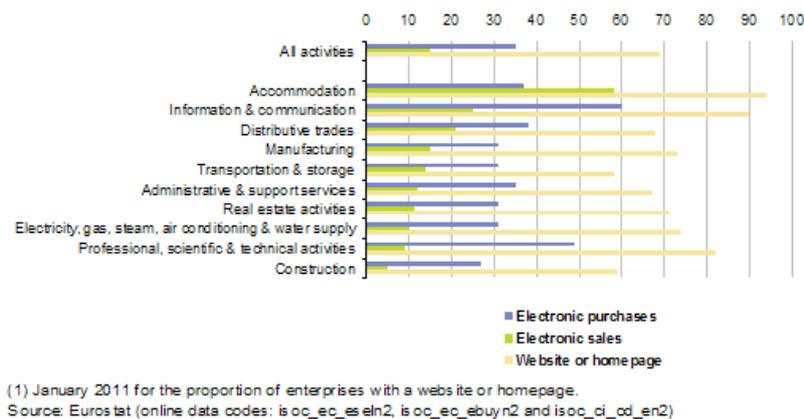


Figure 11: Enterprises selling and buying online or having a website or homepage, EU-27, 2010 (1)(% of enterprises) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_eseln2), (isoc_ec_ebuyn2) and (isoc_ci_cd_en2)

This article presents recent statistical data on many different aspects of the **information society** in the **European Union (EU)**. Progress in the development of the information society is regarded as critical to improve the **competitiveness** of EU industry and, more generally, to meet the demands of society and the EU economy.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) affect people's everyday lives in many ways, both at work and in the home, for example when communicating or buying online. EU policies range from regulating entire

areas such as e-commerce to trying to protect an individual's privacy.

Main statistical findings

Households and individuals

During the last decade, ICT have become widely available to the general public, both in terms of accessibility as well as cost. A boundary was crossed in 2007, when a majority (55%) of households in the EU-27 had internet access. This proportion continued to increase and in 2011 reached 73%, rising by an additional 3 percentage points compared with 2010. Widespread and affordable broadband access is one of the means of promoting a knowledge-based and informed society. In all Member States broadband was by far the most common form of internet access, used by 67% of all EU-27 households in 2011, more than double the share in 2006 - see Figure 1.

The highest proportion (94%) of households with internet access in 2011 was recorded in the Netherlands (see Figure 2), while Luxembourg, Sweden and Denmark also reported that at least nine out of every ten households had internet access in 2011. The lowest rate of internet access among the Member States was recorded in Bulgaria (45%). However, there was a rapid expansion in household access to the internet in Bulgaria, as the proportion of households with access rose by 12 percentage points between 2010 and 2011. Romania was the only other Member State where fewer than half of all households had internet access.

As of the beginning of 2011, just over seven out of every ten individuals in the EU-27, aged between 16 and 74 years, used a computer, while a similar proportion used the internet. At least nine out of every ten individuals in Sweden, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Denmark used a computer and used the internet. However, less than half of all individuals aged 16 to 74 used a computer and the internet in Bulgaria and Romania. More than half (57%) of the individuals in the EU-27 used the internet for finding information on goods or services in 2011 - see Table 1.

Among internet users, in other words, those individuals within the EU-27 using the internet in the three months before the ICT survey, more than nine out of every ten (93%) accessed the internet from home in 2011, as shown in Table 2. In comparison, less than half of this subset of the population accessed the internet at work (42%), which in turn was around double the proportion accessing the internet from a friend's, neighbour's or relative's house (24%). The large majority of internet users accessed the internet on a daily basis - see Figure 3.

The proportion of individuals who ordered goods or services over the internet for private use has risen. In 2011, 43% of individuals aged 16 to 74 stated that they had ordered at least once over the internet - an increase of 3 percentage points compared with 2010 (see Figure 4). More than two thirds of individuals in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands ordered goods or services over the internet, whereas the proportion was no higher than one person in five in Latvia, Portugal, Greece, Lithuania and Italy; the lowest proportions of individuals ordering goods and services over the internet were registered in Bulgaria (7%) and Romania (6%).

Figure 5 presents information relating to the use of the internet by individuals for social networking and a range of other relatively new activities such as consulting wikis, reading and posting opinions on civic or political issues, and taking part in online consultations or voting. While an average of 38% of individuals in the EU-27 aged 16 to 74 participated in social networks in 2011, there was a wide diversity in the use of these services when broken down by age group. The proportion of individuals aged 55 to 74 using social networks stood at 11%, in sharp contrast to the 80% recorded for those aged 16 to 24. This means that social networks play a vital role for maintaining social contacts among the younger age group. Overall, the youngest age group made greater use (than their elders) of all four activities presented in Figure 5.

In 2011, a majority of individuals in the EU-27 had some basic computer skills that allowed them to copy or move files or folders: this was the case for 63% of persons aged 16 to 74 and 89% of those aged 16 to 24. Less than half of the population (aged 16 to 74) used basic arithmetic formulae in spreadsheets (43%), about one third created electronic presentations (31%) and one in ten wrote computer programs (10%). The proportion of persons aged 16 to 24 with these computer skills was much higher. Two thirds of the younger generation used formulae in spreadsheets, almost six out of ten created electronic presentations, and one in five wrote computer programs.

Enterprises

One in 20 [enterprises](#) in the EU-27 (covered by the [survey on ICT usage in enterprises](#)) did not have internet access as of the beginning of 2011 (see Figure 6), while the vast majority (87%) made use of a fixed broadband connection to access the internet. There was a rapid uptake in the use of mobile broadband technologies – in part fuelled by enterprises equipping their staff with 3G USB sticks, smart phones and other mobile devices – as almost half (47%) of enterprises in the EU-27 used mobile broadband at the start of 2011; this was 20 percentage points higher than the corresponding share for January 2010. Around seven out of every ten enterprises in the EU-27 had their own website. A similar proportion of enterprises used the internet to submit completed forms electronically to public authorities.

By the start of 2011, the proportion of enterprises with internet access exceeded 90% in all Member States except Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, while Romania and Bulgaria were the only Member States where less than half of the enterprise population had a website – see Table 4. At the start of 2011, more than three quarters of all enterprises in Finland used mobile broadband connections to access the internet – see Figure 7. This figure was considerably higher than in any other Member State, while Sweden, Austria, France, Germany and the United Kingdom were the only other countries to report that more than half of their enterprises made use of mobile broadband connections.

As of January 2011 around three quarters of all enterprises in the EU-27 made use of the internet in order to obtain forms or information from public authorities, while a slightly lower proportion (69%) returned filled in forms to public authorities over the internet; for this latter group, the most common operations included making declarations for VAT and social contributions – see Table 5.

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is a technology that may be used for the purpose of automatic identification and tracking; it may be used for a range of objects and in a variety of situations, although some common applications include: manufacturers using tags to track the location of each product they make; transport services enterprises using tags to track their vehicles; domestic use to be able to locate vulnerable people. Figure 8 provides some details relating to the proportion of enterprises using RFID in January 2011 and shows that the principal use made of RFID among EU-27 enterprises was for person identification and access control.

In total, [e-commerce](#) accounted for around 14% of [turnover](#) among enterprises with at least ten persons employed in the EU-27, a share that ranged from 1% in Cyprus to 25% in the Czech Republic in 2010 (see Figure 9). Some 15% of enterprises in the EU-27 sold goods or services online during 2010, which was less than half the proportion of enterprises (35%) that made purchases online (see Figure 11). The percentage of enterprises selling online was highest in the accommodation sector (58%), whereas the highest proportion of enterprises making online purchases was recorded for information and communication services (60%).

Data sources and availability

Statisticians are well aware of the challenges posed by rapid technological change in areas related to the internet and other new applications of ICTs. As such, there has been a considerable degree of evolution in this area, with statistical tools being adapted to satisfy new demands for data. Indeed, statistics within this domain are reassessed on an annual basis in order to meet user needs and reflect the rapid pace of technological change.

This approach is replicated in [Eurostat](#)'s [survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals](#) and in its survey on ICT usage in enterprises. These annual surveys are used to benchmark ICT-driven developments, both by following developments for core variables over time and by looking in greater depth at other aspects at a specific point in time. While the surveys initially concentrated on access and connectivity issues, their scope has subsequently been extended to cover a variety of subjects (for example, [e-government](#) and e-commerce) and socio-economic analysis, such as regional diversity, gender specificity, age, educational differences and the individual's [employment](#) situation in the household survey, or an analysis by enterprise size (small, [medium-sized](#) and large enterprises) in the enterprise survey. The scope of the surveys with respect to different technologies is also adapted so as to cover new product groups and means of delivering communication technologies to end-users (enterprises and households).

Households and individuals

The household survey covers those households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years old. Internet access of households refers to the percentage of households that have an internet access, so that anyone in the household could use the internet at home, if so desired, even simply to send an e-mail. **Internet users** are defined as all individuals aged 16-74 who had used the internet in the three months prior to the survey. Regular internet users are individuals who used the internet, on average, at least once a week in the three months prior to the survey. The reference period for this survey was the first quarter of 2011; the survey period was the second quarter in most countries. A special module on ICT skills formed part of the 2011 survey.

The technologies most commonly used to access the internet are divided between broadband and dial-up access over a normal or an ISDN telephone line. Broadband includes **digital subscriber lines (DSL)** and uses technology that transports data at high speeds. Broadband lines are defined as having a capacity higher than ISDN, meaning equal to or higher than 144 kbit/s.

A **computer** is defined as a personal computer powered by one of the major operating systems (Macintosh, Linux or Microsoft); handheld computers or palmtops (PDAs) are also included.

The ordering of goods and services by individuals refers to the twelve months prior to the survey and includes confirmed reservations for accommodation, purchasing financial investments, participation in lotteries and betting, internet auctions, as well as information services from the internet that are directly paid for. Goods and services that are obtained via the internet for free are excluded. Orders made by manually typed e-mails are also excluded.

Enterprises

The survey on ICT usage in enterprises covers enterprises that have at least ten persons employed. The activity coverage is restricted to those enterprises whose principal activity is within manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and water supply, sewerage and waste management, construction, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, real estate, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support activities and the repair of computers and communication equipment (as defined by **NACE Rev. 2** Sections C to N excluding Division 75 plus Group 95.1); the financial and insurance activities (Section K) are covered by the survey but are excluded from the analysis presented here.

The data collected through the enterprise survey can be analysed according to enterprise size (in terms of persons employed), with data presented for small (10-49 persons employed), medium-sized (50-249) and large (250 or more persons employed) enterprises.

ICT usage data are grouped according to the year in which the survey was conducted; most data refer to the situation in January of the reference/survey year. A special module on the use of public services formed part of the 2011 survey. Despite the generally widespread availability of eGovernment services in Europe, there are some large differences observed in the use of these services between Member States. Some of these differences may be attributed to the obligatory (or otherwise) nature of declarations. In some countries these administrative operations have become obligatory via electronic means, whereas enterprises in other Member States may continue to submit declarations (for example, VAT or social security) on paper. Even when such submissions via electronic means are obligatory, some enterprises may indicate in statistical surveys that they do not make electronic submissions as the submissions may be made by a third party (as part of an outsourced task).

Context

Broadband technologies are considered to be important when measuring access to and use of the internet, as they offer users the possibility to rapidly transfer large volumes of data and keep access lines open. The take-up of broadband is considered to be a key indicator within the domain of ICT policy-making. Widespread access to the internet via broadband is seen as essential for the development of advanced services on the internet, such as e-business, e-government or **e-learning**. Digital subscriber lines (DSL) remain the main form of delivery for broadband technology, although alternatives, such as the use of cable, satellite, fibre optics and wireless local

loops are becoming more widespread.

Until 2010 the EU policy framework for ICT was the i2010 initiative called [A European information society for growth and employment](#) (COM(2005) 229 final), which sought to boost efficiency throughout the EU economy by means of the wider use of ICT. Having undergone a mid-term review, an updated i2010 strategy was presented in April 2008, addressing key challenges for the period 2008-2010.

In May 2010 the European Commission adopted its Communication concerning [A digital agenda for Europe](#) (COM(2010) 245 final), a strategy for a flourishing digital economy by 2020. The Digital Agenda for Europe is one of the seven flagship initiatives under the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It outlines policies and actions aimed at maximising the benefit of the digital era to all sections of society and economy. The agenda focuses on seven priority areas for action: creating a digital single market, greater interoperability, boosting internet trust and security, providing much faster internet access, encouraging investment in research and development, enhancing [digital literacy](#) skills and inclusion, and applying ICT to address challenges facing society like climate change and the ageing population.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#)
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe – 2011 edition](#) - Pocketbook

Main tables

- [Information society](#) , see:

Information society statistics

Policy indicators (t_isoc_pi)

Telecommunication services (t_isoc_tc)

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (t_isoc_ci)

E-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises (t_isoc_sk)

Database

- [Information society](#) , see:

Information society statistics

Policy indicators (isoc_pi)

Telecommunication services (isoc_tc)

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (isoc_ci)

E-commerce by individuals and enterprises (isoc_ec)

E-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises (isoc_sk)

Regional Information society statistics (isoc_reg)

Dedicated section

- [Information society](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_bde15c and isoc_bde15d)
- [E-commerce by individuals and enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_bde15c and isoc_bde15d)
- [E-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_bde15c and isoc_bde15d)

- [Policy indicators](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_bde15c and isoc_bde15d)
- [Regional Information society statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_bde15c)
- [Telecommunication services](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_tc_esms]

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Information society: tables and figures](#)

External links

- [OECD - Information and Communication Technologies](#)

See also

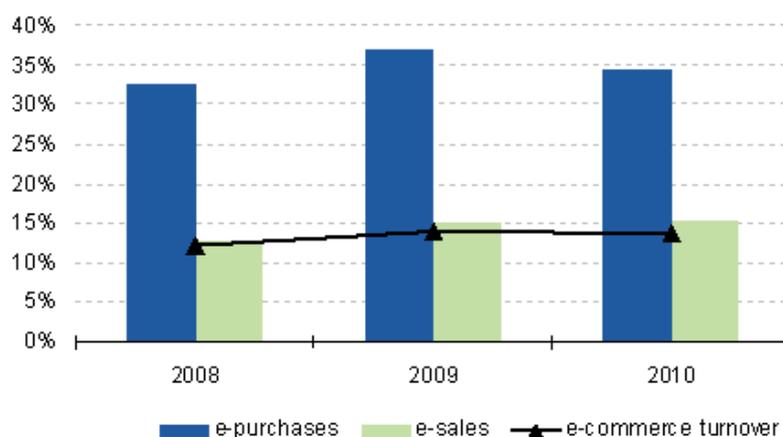
- [High-tech statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Innovation statistics](#)

E-commerce statistics

Data from January 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article focuses on the electronic commerce(e-commerce) statistics in the European Union (EU) and is based on the results of the 2011 Community survey on 'ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises' . E-commerce refers here to the trading of goods or services over computer networks such as the Internet. It can be divided into e-commerce sales and e-commerce purchases according to the way in which an enterprise receives or places orders respectively.

Essentially, e-commerce is part of the business model of enterprises, complementing their conventional commercial activities for selling and buying aimed at enhancing their performance.



Note: 2008 data without enterprises in the NACE Rev 2 group 95.1 referring to 'Repair of computers and communication equipment'

Figure 1: E-commerce sales and purchases, turnover from e-commerce, 2008 to 2010, EU-27 (% of enterprises, % total turnover) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec) and (isoc_ec_evaln2)

Main statistical findings

	Enterprises with e-purchases			Enterprises with e-sales			Enterprises' turnover from e-commerce		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
all enterprises	33%	37%	35%	13%	15%	15%	12%	14%	14%
large	50%	55%	56%	32%	35%	37%	17%	19%	19%
medium	40%	44%	43%	19%	22%	23%	10%	11%	10%
small	31%	35%	33%	11%	13%	13%	4%	5%	4%

Note: 2008 data without enterprises in the NACE Rev 2 group 95.1 referring to 'Repair of computers and communication equipment'

Table 1: E-commerce sales and purchases, turnover from e-commerce, by size class, 2008-2010, EU-27 (% of enterprises, % of total turnover) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec) and (isoc_ec_evaln2)

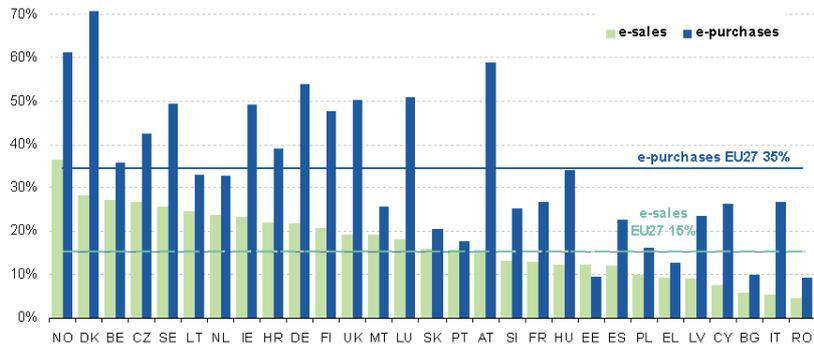


Figure 2: E-commerce sales and purchases, 2010 (% of enterprises) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec)

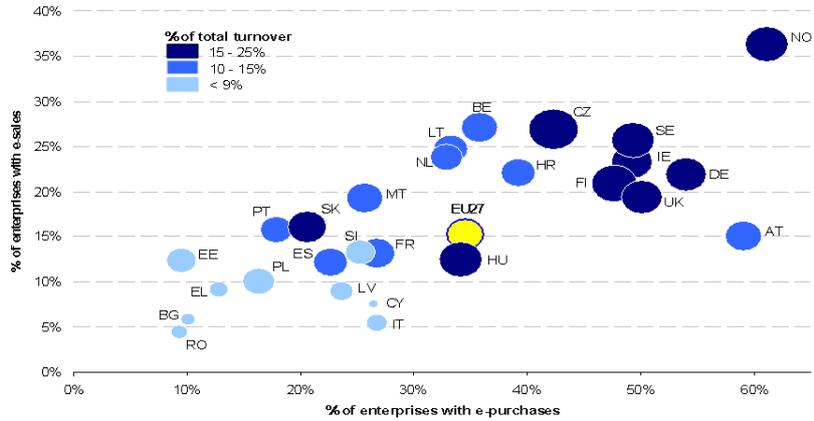


Figure 3: E-commerce sales and purchases, turnover from e-commerce, 2010 (% of enterprises, % of total turnover) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec) and (isoc_ec_eval2)

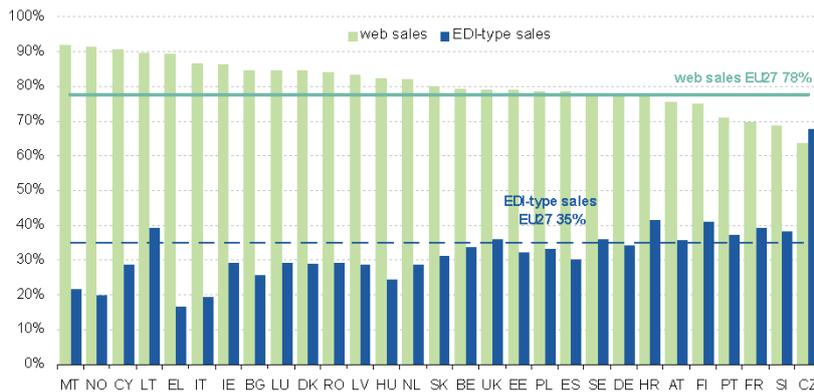


Figure 4: E-commerce sales broken down by web and EDI-type sales, 2010 (% of enterprises with e-sales) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec)

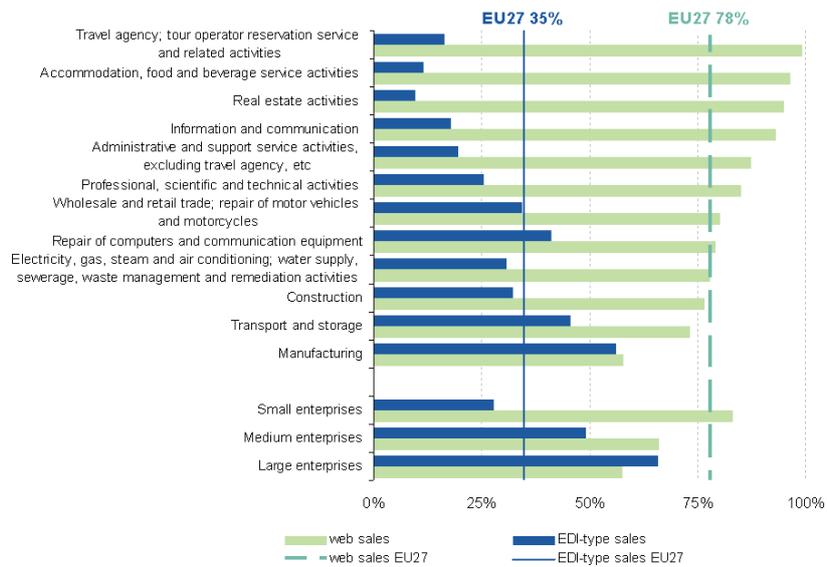


Figure 5: E-commerce sales broken down by web and EDI-type sales and by economic activity, EU-27, 2010 (% of enterprises with e-sales) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec)

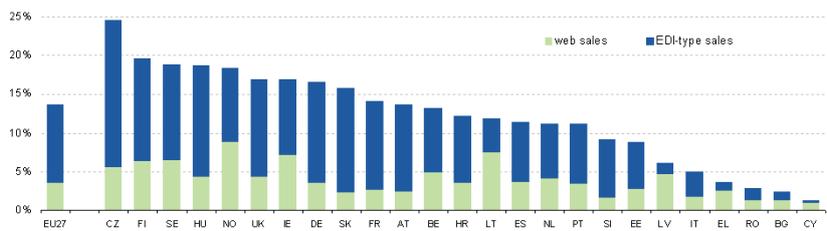


Figure 6: Turnover from e-commerce broken down by web and EDI-type sales, 2010 (% of total turnover) Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_evaln2)

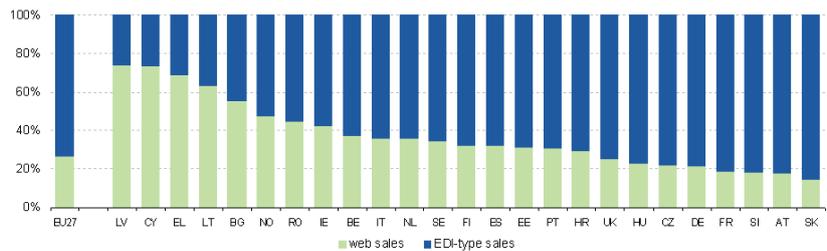


Figure 7: Web sales and EDI-type sales, 2010 (% of turnover from e-commerce) Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_evaln2)

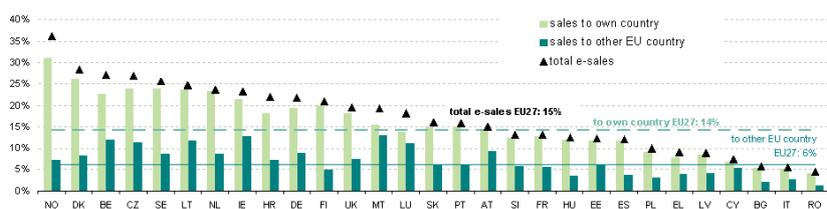


Figure 8: E-commerce sales to own country and other EU countries, 2010 (% of enterprises) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec)

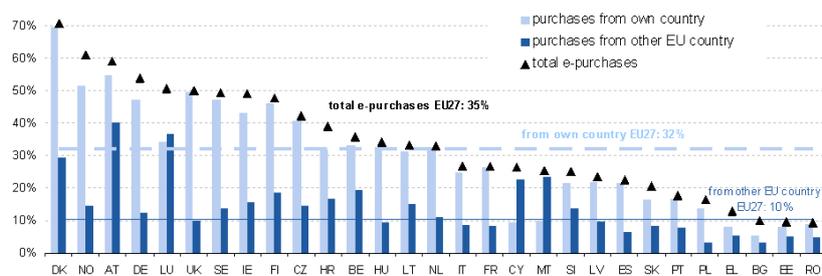


Figure 9: E-commerce purchases from own country and from other EU countries, 2010 (% of enterprises) Source: Eurostat (isoc_bde15dec)

Share of turnover from e-commerce stable at 14% in 2009 and 2010

In 2010, more than twice as many enterprises engaged in e-commerce purchases than in e-commerce sales. As shown in Figure 1, during 2010, 35% of enterprises in the EU-27 made purchases electronically, – e-purchases. In the same period, only 15% of enterprises made electronic sales – e-sales.

The percentage of turnover on e-sales amounted to 14% of the total turnover of enterprises with 10 or more persons employed in the EU-27.

However, as Table 1 shows, there was a significant variation in the share of enterprises conducting e-sales and the turnover from the e-sales according to enterprise size.

During 2010, 37% of large enterprises made e-sales corresponding to 19% of total turnover in this size class. Similarly, 23% of medium sized enterprises made e-sales corresponding to 10% of total turnover in this size class. By contrast, 13% of small enterprises engaged in e-sales, corresponding to only 4% of the turnover of such enterprises.

In the EU-27, during the period 2008 to 2010 there was a small increase in the percentage of enterprises that had purchases or sales electronically (both +2 percentage points), and also in the percentage of turnover on e-commerce sales (+2 percentage points). Changes were more noticeable depending on the size of enterprises.

Wide variation in the share of e-commerce sales and purchases among countries

In 2010, among all countries (Figure 2), the percentage of enterprises making purchases electronically varied widely from country to country, ranging from 9% in Romania to 71% in Denmark. Similarly, the percentage of enterprises with e-sales ranged from 4% in Romania to 36% in Norway, followed by Denmark (28%), Belgium and the Czech Republic (both 27%).

The bubble chart in Figure 3 shows three main clusters of countries in terms of the percentage of turnover from e-commerce in the total turnover (the bigger the bubble, the greater the share and the darker the shade). The position of the countries in Figure 3 is determined by the percentage of enterprises making e-sales (the further up in the graph, the greater the proportion of enterprises with e-sales), and the percentage of enterprises conducting e-purchases (the further to the right in the graph, the greater the proportion of enterprises with e-purchases).

During 2010, among all countries, the percentage of turnover realised from e-commerce ranged from 1% in Cyprus to 25% in the Czech Republic, followed by Finland (20%), Sweden and Hungary (both 19%).

As shown in Figure 3, in nine out of the 29 countries (EU-27, Norway and Croatia) enterprises realised more than 15% of their total turnover from e-commerce sales during 2010 (bubbles with the darkest shade). However, within this group of countries, there was a significant variation in the percentage of enterprises selling electronically, ranging from 12% in Hungary to 36% in Norway.

Similarly, regarding the percentage of enterprises purchasing electronically, the proportions within the same group of nine countries ranged from 21% in Slovakia to 61% in Norway.

Enterprises using the web dominated in the area of e-sales

Specific methods for e-commerce sales enable the “sales process” to take place in a faster and more efficient manner. These methods can be broadly divided into web sales and **EDI-type sales** referring to the way customers – private or business – place orders for the products that they wish to purchase.

Therefore, for the survey on 'ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises', respondents were asked to state whether they received orders via a website (web sales) or in a format that allowed automated processing (EDI-type sales) using Electronic Data Interchange or Extensible Markup Language (XML) format for example.

Enterprises consider it important to be visible on the Internet. Consequently, websites are increasingly offered by enterprises or third parties for various purposes. In particular, websites allow customers to purchase by placing their orders electronically.

As shown in Figure 4, during 2010, 78% of enterprises selling electronically in the EU-27 used a website, while 35% used EDI-type sales. On the one hand, during 2010, the percentage of enterprises that used EDI-type sales ranged from 17% of enterprises conducting e-sales in Greece to 68% in the Czech Republic.

On the other hand, the percentage of enterprises receiving orders over websites was considerably high for almost all countries, ranging from 64% in Czech Republic to 92% in Malta. Only in the Czech Republic, among enterprises with e-sales, was the percentage of enterprises that reported EDI-type sales higher than those that reported web sales.

As shown in Figure 5, during 2010, almost all enterprises making e-sales in the 'Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities' branch received orders via a website, while 17% made e-sales via EDI-type messages.

More than half of 'Manufacturing' enterprises making e-sales reported that they received orders via EDI-type messages, followed closely by enterprises in the 'Transport and storage' sector (46%).

The percentages for 'Manufacturing' enterprises that conducted e-sales via a website and via EDI-type messages were very close: 58% and 56% respectively. For all other economic activities, enterprises received their orders in most cases via websites.

It is noticeable that, among the small enterprises making e-sales, 83% of enterprises tended to have web sales, whereas among the large enterprises 58% received orders via websites.

The share of turnover from EDI-type sales is greater than that from web sales

In the EU-27, enterprises realised 14% of their total turnover from e-commerce during 2010, consisting of orders via a website or via EDI-type messages.

However, the turnover realised from EDI-type sales was 10% of total turnover, while the turnover from web sales was only 4%.

As Figure 5 shows, large enterprises – with 250 or more persons employed – rely in principle on ICT standards that integrate EDI-type sales within their business processes.

Figure 6 shows the cumulative contribution of web sales and EDI-type sales to total turnover. In particular, the share of the total turnover realised from EDI-type sales ranged from less than 1% in Cyprus to 19% in the Czech Republic. In addition, the share of total turnover from web sales ranged from 1% in Cyprus to just 9% in Norway.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of e-commerce turnover between web sales and EDI-type sales. In 2010, for the vast majority of countries, the share of e-commerce turnover from EDI-type sales was greater than the share from sales via websites, except for Lithuania, Latvia, Greece, Bulgaria and Cyprus. In particular, for enterprises

making e-sales in Slovakia, the percentage of turnover realised by EDI-type sales was almost six times that from web sales.

Cross border e-commerce sales not fully exploited by enterprises selling electronically

E-commerce enables enterprises to establish their presence in the market at national level and also to extend their economic activities beyond national borders in order to pursue opportunities elsewhere. Moreover, e-commerce has the potential to reshape the European Single Market for enterprises and private consumers by enabling price and product-related comparisons in a borderless market environment.

However, in 2010 in the EU-27, while almost all enterprises making electronic sales (15%) reported that they sold to the markets in their own countries (14%), only 6% of enterprises made e-sales to other EU countries (Figure 8).

In particular, the potential for cross-border e-commerce sales to other EU countries was not fully exploited. While 28% of enterprises in Denmark made e-sales — ranking it first among the EU countries — only 8% of enterprises reported selling to customers in other EU countries. A similar phenomenon can be observed for Sweden, where 26% of enterprises made e-sales but only 9% sold to other EU countries.

Outside the EU, Norway has the highest potential for enterprises to expand into foreign markets, with 36% of enterprises making e-sales but only 7% to customers in EU countries.

Concerning e-purchases (Figure 9), in 2010 in the EU-27, while almost all enterprises making electronic purchases (35%) reported purchasing from their domestic markets (32%), only 10% of enterprises made e-purchases from other EU countries.

In 2010, the biggest differences between the percentages of enterprises making e-purchases in general and those purchasing electronically from other EU countries can be observed in Norway and Germany. In Norway, 61% of enterprises made e-purchases, while 15% purchased electronically from suppliers in an EU country. Similarly, in Germany 5 out of 10 enterprises made e-purchases, while only 1 in 10 made e-purchases from another EU country.

Across all countries, the highest percentage of e-purchases from other EU countries was reported in Austria.

In Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus, more enterprises reported e-purchases from other EU countries, because the relatively small local markets were not sufficient to meet demand.

Data sources and availability

In 2011, 146000 enterprises, with 10 or more persons employed, out of 1.5 million in EU-27 were surveyed. Out of these 1.5 million enterprises approximately 83% were enterprises with 10-49 persons employed, 14% with 50-249 and 3% with 250 or more.

Data in some tables are shown as "-" and refer to not available, unreliable, confidential or not applicable. Unreliable data are included in the calculation of European aggregates.

IS: no survey in 2011.

Figure 6 and Figure 7: only countries that have reported turnover for both, web sales and EDI-type sales, are presented in the graphs.

Context

Data presented in this article are based on the results of the 2011 Community survey on 'ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises'. Statistics were obtained from enterprise surveys conducted by National Statistical Authorities in 2011. The surveys' reference period was January 2011 or for some questions (like e.g. e-commerce)

the year 2010.

The observation statistical unit is the enterprise, as defined in the [Regulation 696/1993](#) of 15 March 1993. The survey covered enterprises with at least 10 persons employed. Economic activities correspond to the classification [NACE](#) Revision 2. The sectors covered are manufacturing, electricity, gas and steam, water supply, construction, wholesale and retail trades, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, real estate, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support activities and repair of computers and communication equipment. Enterprises are broken down by size; small (10-49), medium (50-249) and large enterprises (250 or more persons employed).

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Share of turnover from e-commerce stable at 14% in 2009 and 2010](#) - Statistics in focus 18/2012

Main tables

- [Information society](#)

Database

- [Information society](#) , see:

Policy indicators (isoc_pi)

Benchmarking Digital Europe: 2011-2015 indicators (isoc_pibde15)

e-Commerce, Customer Relation Management (CRM) and secure transactions (isoc_bde15dec)

E-Commerce by individuals and enterprises (isoc_ec)

Value of purchases and sales by Internet and/or networks other than Internet (NACE Rev. 2) (isoc_ec_evaln2)

Dedicated section

- [Information society](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Eurostat Metadata Policy indicators \(isoc_pi_esms\)](#)
- [Eurostat Metadata E-Commerce by individuals and enterprises \(isoc_ec_esms\)](#)

Other information

- [Regulation 808/2004](#) concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 960/2008](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 1023/2009](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 821/2010](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 696/1993](#) of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

External links

- [Digital Agenda for Europe](#)

See also

- [ICT security in enterprises](#)
- [Information society statistics](#)

E-government statistics

Data from May 2010, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

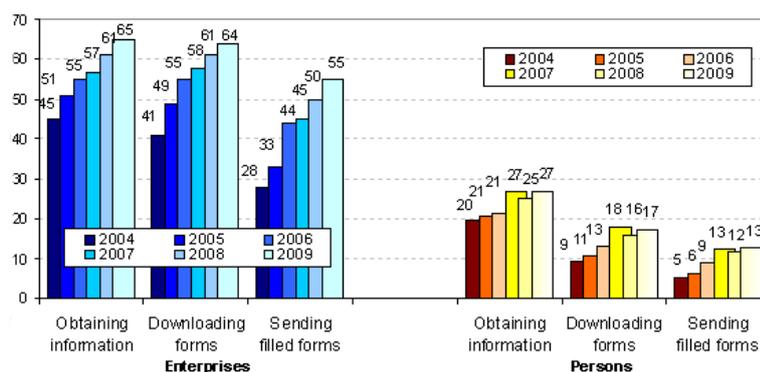
Online interactions of European businesses and citizens with public administrations

This article highlights the development and use of [information and communication technology \(ICT\)](#) for interacting with public administrations in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . This is one aspect of [e-government](#) , which is designed to improve public services and democratic processes by means of the Internet. Inclusion and better public services are part of the third priority of the [European Commission i2010 initiative](#) .

Main statistical findings

- The types of electronic interaction with public administrations are, in order of popularity:
 1. obtaining information
 2. downloading forms
 3. returning completed forms electronically
 4. managing administrative procedures completely electronically
- In the EU, there is a steady increase in the proportion of both individuals and businesses that interact with public authorities via the Internet.
- From 2004 to 2009, the proportion of [enterprises](#) (businesses and companies) which were interacting with public bodies over the Internet was higher, and growing at a faster rate, than the proportion of individuals.
- Lithuania has the highest proportion of companies that return completed forms over the Internet and, between 2004 and 2009, Lithuania progressed the most in returning such forms.
- A higher percentage of [large enterprises](#) (as compared to [medium-sized](#) and [small ones](#)) interact online with public authorities.
- After a steady increase from 2004 to 2007, the share of citizens interacting with public authorities has stagnated since 2007 in the EU overall.
- More than one third of Internet users in 2006 have already profited from e-government services and another 37% would be interested in doing so.
- [Educational levels](#) influence the actual use of e-government services as well as the interest in using them.
- Lack of personal contact is the most frequent reason for not using e-government services.
- There is a relationship between the types of e-government services requested and a citizen's profile based on age, professional and social status.

Development of e-government services usage



Graph 1: Online interaction of enterprises during reference year and of individuals during last 3 months with public authorities in EU-27, 2004 - 2009[1]

The most frequent type of interaction with public administrations over the Internet is to obtain information, followed by downloading official forms. The least frequent (of the three interaction types) is the returning of completed forms. In 2006, figures for the downloading of official forms by enterprises reached the same level as those for obtaining information. In 2009, 65% of European enterprises downloaded official forms, as compared to 17% of individuals. The discrepancy is even higher for returning completed forms. A higher percentage of enterprises interact with public administrations than do individuals. This can be partly explained by the disparities in their Internet access and connections. In 2009, 93% of businesses, as compared to 65% of households, had Internet connections. Furthermore, businesses are likely to have more interactions with public authorities than individuals anyway. And these business interactions offer a high potential for automating processes - which can increase business efficiency. However, the actual level of such interactions is also determined by the online availability of the public administration. Finally, the reference period for enterprises was one year while it was three months for individuals.

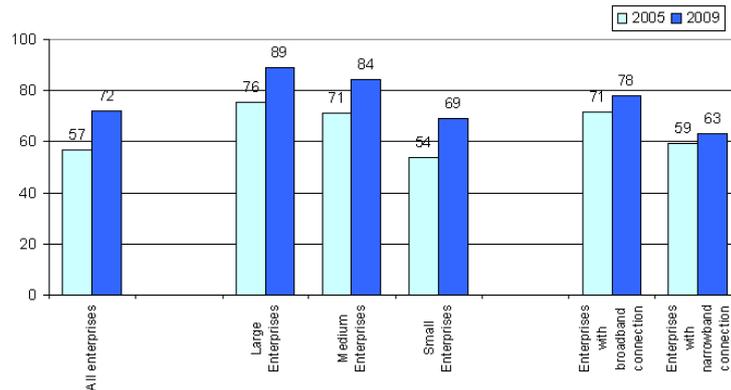
In 2005, the biggest increase for both enterprises and individuals was in the downloading of forms, whereas in 2006, the interaction "returning completed forms" showed the highest growth rates. This latter type of interaction is very interesting for cost savings, as it has the potential to become fully automated. From the public administration side, receiving completed forms online represents a first step towards a fully electronic case-handling process. In 2007, all three types of interactions increased considerably for individuals, whereas the growth rate for enterprises was lagging behind. From 2008 onwards, we observe a stagnation for electronic interactions between citizens and public administrations, whereas the share of enterprises increases again.

E-government services and enterprises

In 2009, almost two thirds (65%) of EU enterprises either obtained information or downloaded official forms from public authorities' websites. More than half (55%) of these enterprises then returned the completed forms to public administrations. 44% of the enterprises treated administrative procedures completely electronically, i.e. without the need for exchanging information in paper form. Around one tenth (11%) of the enterprises submitted a proposal using an electronic tendering system.

	Obtaining information	Downloading forms	Sending filled forms	Treating administrative procedure completely electronically	Submitting a proposal in an electronic tender system
All enterprises	65	64	55	44	11
Large enterprises	85	84	79	63	21
Medium-sized enterprises	78	79	72	57	16
Small enterprises	62	61	51	41	10
Enterprises with broadband connection	70	70	60	48	12
Enterprises with narrowband connection	55	55	44	31	9

Table 1: Online interaction of enterprises with public authorities, 2009



Graph 2: Any online interaction of enterprises with public authorities by size class and type of Internet connection in EU, 2005-2009

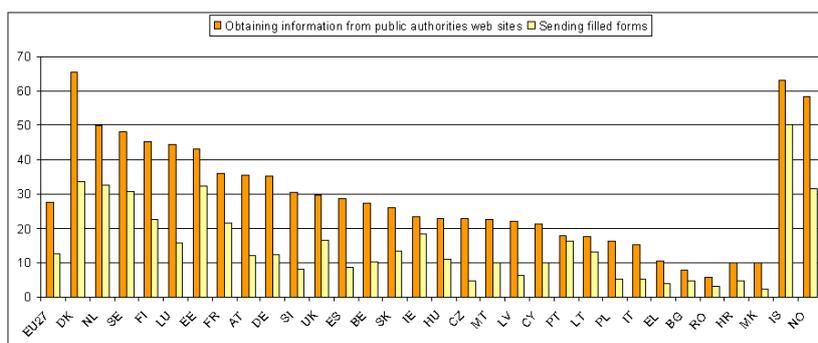
The volume of interaction between businesses and public administrations varies with the Internet connection bandwidth and the size of the enterprise. A higher percentage of enterprises with **broadband**, compared to **narrowband** connections, interact with public authorities. However, the largest divergence between enterprises is due to their size. 89% of large enterprises and 84% of medium-sized enterprises interact with public administrations online as compared to only 69% of small enterprises. The increase between 2005 and 2009 was 13 percentage points for large and medium sized enterprises and 15 percentage points for small enterprises. However, considering the already reached levels in 2005, large enterprise filled more than half of the remaining gap (from 76% to full saturation at 100%) until 2009 while this increase was only one third for small enterprises (15% points out of 46% points from 2005 to 2009). Obviously, large enterprises take more advantage of the Internet for interacting with public administrations.

Between 2004 and 2009, at the European level (**EU-27**), the proportion of companies that returned completed forms via the Internet increased from 28% to 50%. From 2005 to 2006, this development had accelerated but, in 2007, progress almost came to a standstill. This was due to the results from Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, Poland and Finland, whereas in other Member States there had been a considerable increase, namely in Ireland, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia. In 2008, at EU level, the proportion of enterprises returning forms online increased by 5%. The countries with the largest percentage of interacting companies were Finland, followed by Lithuania and the Netherlands. Considering the initial level in 2004, the highest increase can be found in the Netherlands, Lithuania, Ireland and Slovenia. Between 2004 and 2008, at the EU level, the probability that enterprises would return completed forms online to public administrations almost doubled.

E-government services and the citizens

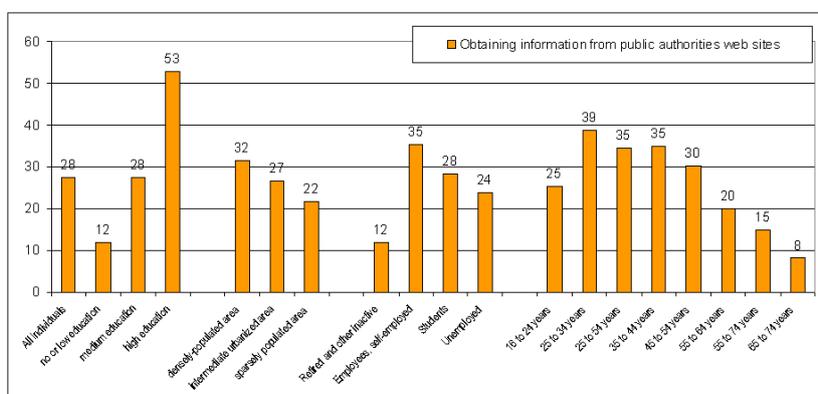
	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	NO
2004	28	26	9	24	:	17	54	32	45	32	:	35	11	15	30	26	23	:	27	47	68	50	12	36	18	61	53	12	:	40
2005	33	33	11	32	56	24	50	42	56	35	:	29	9	15	52	:	:	45	44	41	60	52	:	45	16	71	48	19	:	59
2006	44	37	23	32	55	37	54	56	76	38	51	49	8	21	56	32	28	35	61	54	56	54	13	49	45	78	53	38	81	62
2007	45	37	29	34	61	43	58	69	77	38	59	35	14	26	60	35	44	49	73	54	56	66	20	61	56	78	55	40	:	61
2008	50	49	43	35	65	45	62	69	66	45	67	42	18	39	75	41	50	46	75	59	60	68	23	69	51	81	58	51	87	63
2009	55	65	47	36	66	52	64	66	61	46	67	48	15	51	85	42	58	51	74	58	57	70	25	75	59	83	61	57	:	71

Table 2: Enterprises returning completed forms online, 2004-2009 (see [list of country abbreviations](#))

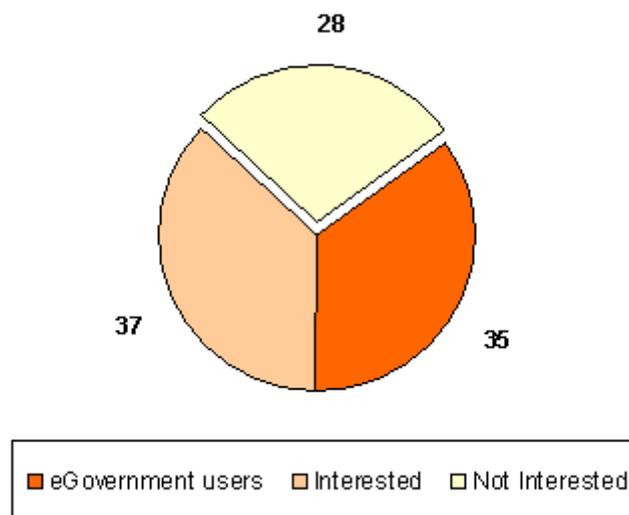


Graph 3: Online interaction of individuals with public authorities, 2009

Use of online services by the citizens On average, 28% of the European citizens accessed information on public authorities' websites in 2009. Only 13% of European citizens sent information electronically within 3 months prior to the survey in 2009. There is still a big potential for e-government services to citizens in Europe, which can be exploited in the next years. There are big differences in the percentage of use of online services between the European countries. While almost two thirds (65%) of the citizens in Denmark have already looked for information from public authorities online, only 6% of Romanian citizens have searched for information on public authorities' websites. Providing information online is the first step of sophistication of e-government initiatives. The next steps are to give the possibility to download forms from the Internet and to complete online forms and send them to public administrations online. The last step requires to introduce new business processes in public administrations requiring considerable investments from the governments. On the other hand, this bears a high potential of rationalisation for public administrations and leads to more transparent and faster procedures. Comparing the European countries, Denmark, the Netherlands, Estonia and Sweden are the leading countries where the highest percentage of citizens send electronic forms to public administrations. In the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Greece and Romania, this percentage is below 5% in 2009.



Graph 4: Obtaining information online from public authorities websites in EU-27, 2009



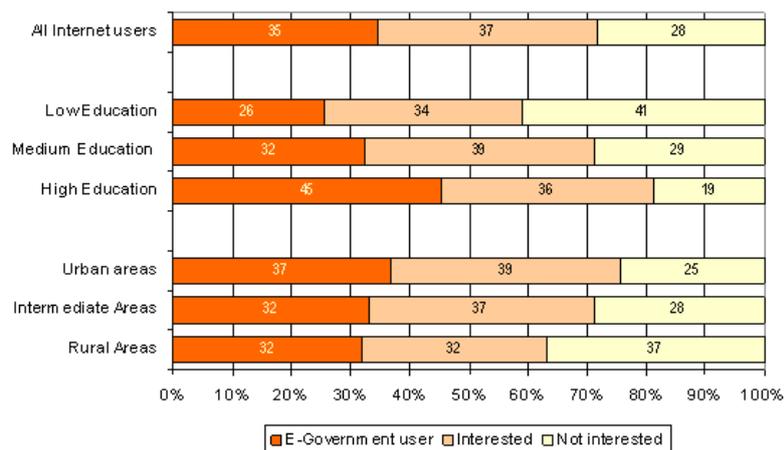
Graph 5: Replacement of personal contacts or visits to public services with the Internet in the EU, 2006

Use of online services by socio-economic groups The **digital divide** is visible in the use of e-government services, too. The share of persons interacting electronically with public authorities is remarkably different comparing different groups of the society. On average, 28% of the citizens within the EU have obtained information online from public authorities' websites in 2009. More than half (53%) of persons with higher formal education used these services compared to only 12% of persons with no or low formal education. Differences by educational attainment are the most remarkable within the data set. A higher percentage of persons living in urban areas (32%) have accessed information on public authorities' website than those living in rural areas (22%). The most significant figure related to occupation is the low percentage of retired and inactive persons having obtained information online from public authorities in 2009. This phenomenon can as well be observed for the different age classes. Starting with the age class 25 to 34 years, the percentage of persons accessing information online decreases from 39% to a minimum of 8% for the age class 65 to 74 years. Normally, the youngest age group shows the highest percentage of Internet activities among the different age groups. This is not the case for e-government activities, which can be explained by less need or fewer obligations concerning administrative procedures for younger people.

Interest in using e-government services In 2006, within the EU, more than a third (35%) of individual Internet users had already used e-government services. In addition, another 37% of them would have been interested in replacing personal visits to public authorities with services via the Internet. However, the remaining 28% of Internet users were not interested in requesting services from public authorities online. The highest percentage of Internet users who already use e-government services are found in Iceland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Estonia. The highest proportion of Internet users who are not interested in e-government services are found in Latvia, the Czech Republic, Romania and Ireland. As expected, there is a tendency for those Member States with a high percentage of e-government users to show a corresponding lower percentage of potential users.

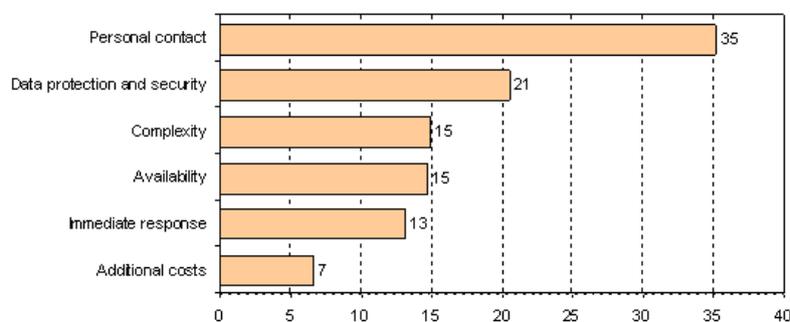
	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	NO
E-government users	35	22	29	14	57	49	50	37	19	:	40	21	11	12	32	25	18	:	53	35	14	41	9	45	18	25	32	29	79	43
Interested	7	34	40	32	16	36	17	15	35	:	:	41	62	26	24	43	45	:	16	21	42	22	40	23	44	44	19	53	8	17
Not interested	28	44	31	55	25	15	32	47	46	:	:	34	27	61	44	32	37	:	29	44	44	38	51	32	39	24	48	18	13	40

Table 3: Replacement of personal contacts or visits to public services with Internet, 2006 (see [list of country abbreviations](#)).



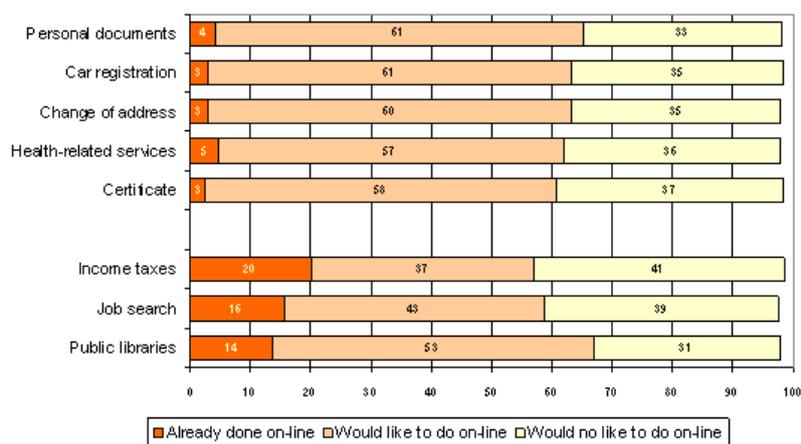
Graph 6: Replacement of personal contacts or visits to public services with Internet in EU, 2006

Education is a factor that influences the ability and willingness of individuals to replace personal visits to public authorities by e-government services. Those with a higher level of education are more likely to use e-government services, whereas the proportion of individuals who are not interested in e-government services is the highest among those with low educational backgrounds. And remarkable differences can be seen between urban, intermediate and rural areas, primarily in the percentage of Internet users who are not interested in e-government. Internet users in rural areas are less interested than those users in urban areas, although the former may benefit more from using e-government services due to the longer distances they need to travel to the authorities in rural areas, as compared to urban ones.



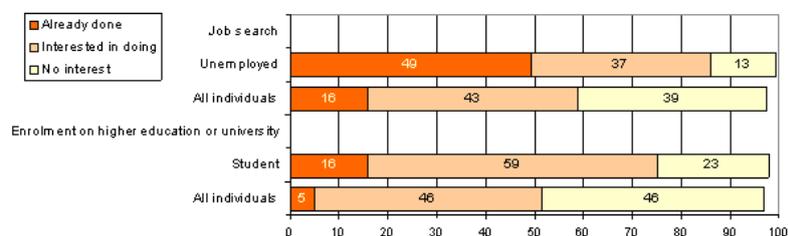
Graph 7: Reasons for abstaining from e-government services in EU, 2006[2]

Reasons for abstaining from e-government services Citizens were asked for their reasons for not using online government services. The most mentioned obstacle was the lack of personal contact followed by concerns about data protection and security. The complexity of online applications and their availability were mentioned by 15% of respondents. Moreover, 13% missed getting an immediate response. This might be closely related to the lack of face-to-face personal contacts. Only 7% of the citizens were concerned about additional costs incurred by online government services.



Graph 8: E-government participation by types of e-government services in EU, 2006[3]

Use of e-government services by type of service Interest among Internet users in having access to specific services online is dependent on the personal situation of the individual. Unemployed people want to use different services than, say, students. Nevertheless, there are some general services which are of interest to everyone between the ages of 16 and 74. The levels of usage of these general services, such as requesting personal documents, health-related services, house-moving announcements, requesting certificates and car registrations are very similar. Roughly two thirds of Internet users are interested in using or are already using them. However, the percentage of actual usage of those online services has to be considered in relation to their rather rare frequency.



Graph 9: E-government participation by types of services and population group in the EU, 2006[4]

Use of e-government services by employment situation In the EU, the declaration of income taxes, job searches and online visits to public libraries are the services with the highest percentage of users. However, in general, people's interest in declaring their income taxes and searching for jobs is lower than their interest in the other services.

Data sources and availability

The source for the data in this article are the [Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals](#) and the [Community survey on ICT usage in enterprises](#) .

An EU aggregate is only calculated if the available countries represent at least 55% of the number of Member States and at least 60% of the EU population. “:” refers to data which are confidential, unreliable or unavailable.

Context

In the EU, the development and use of ICTs for doing business with public administrations is one aspect of e-government which is designed to improve public services and democratic processes by means of the Internet. Inclusion and better public services are part of the third priority of the EC's i2010 initiative.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Gender differences in the use of computers and the Internet](#) (Statistics in focus 119/2007 - available in English, French and German)

Main tables

- [Information society statistics](#) , see:

Policy indicators (t_isoc_pi)

Individuals using the Internet for interaction with public authorities (tin00105)

Individuals using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, by type of interaction (tin00013)

Enterprises using the Internet for interaction with public authorities (tin00107)

Enterprises using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, by interaction (tin00108)

Enterprises using the Internet for submitting a proposal in a public electronic tender system to public authorities (tin00109)

Database

- [Information society statistics](#) , see:

Policy indicators (isoc_pi)

Benchmarking Digital Europe: 2011-2015 indicators (isoc_pibde15)

E. ePublic services (isoc_bde15e)

i2010 benchmarking indicators (isoc_pibi)

Benchmarking indicator: Public services - eGovernment (isoc_pibips)

Dedicated section

- [Information Society](#)

Methodology/Metadata

- [E-government on-line availability](#) (ESMS metadata file - tsiir120_esms)

Other information

- [Regulation 808/2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society](#)
- [Commission Regulation \(EC\) 1031/2006](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 847/2007](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 960/2008](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society
- [Regulation 1023/2009](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on the information society

External links

- [i2010 Strategy of the European Commission](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)

Notes

ICT security in enterprises

Data from February 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article analyses recent statistical data on [information and communication technologies \(ICT\)](#) security in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . Results were obtained through a specific set of questions in the 2010 questionnaire of the [Community survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises](#) . In this context, ICT security refers to relevant incidents as well as measures, controls and procedures applied by [enterprises](#) in order to ensure integrity, confidentiality and availability of their data and ICT systems.

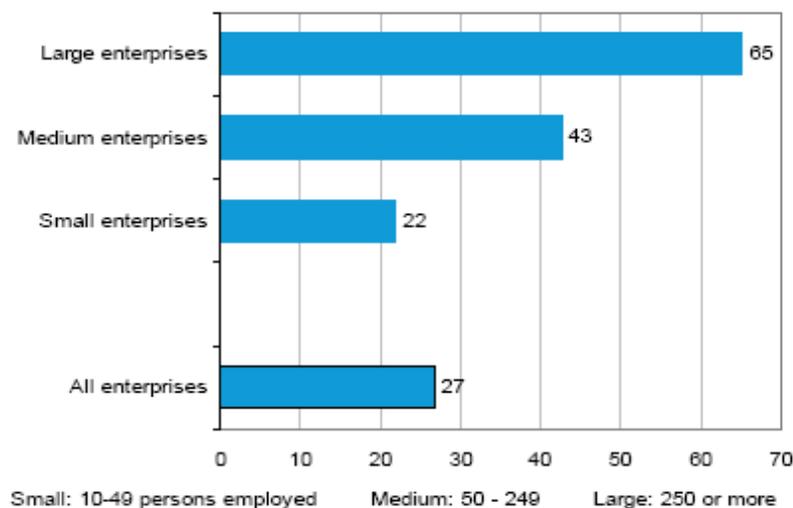


Figure 1: Enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy, by size class, EU-27, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

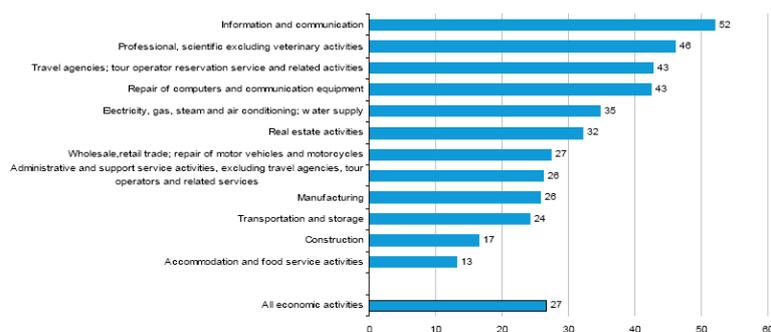


Figure 2: Enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review, by economic activity, EU-27, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

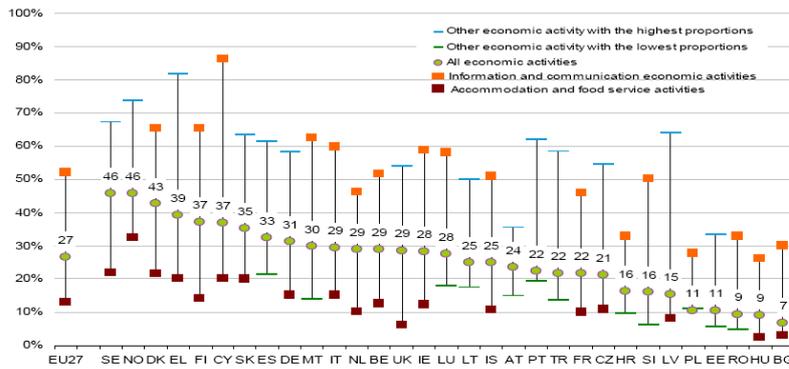


Figure 3: Range of the highest-lowest proportions of enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review, by country and economic activity, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

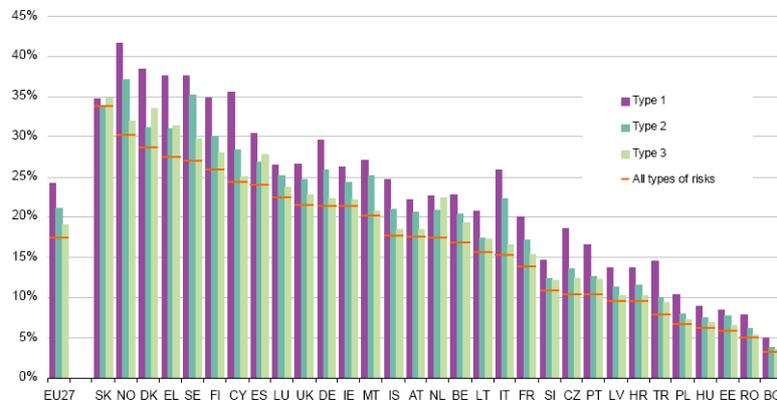


Figure 4: Enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review which addresses specific security risks, by country and type of risk, January 2010, (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

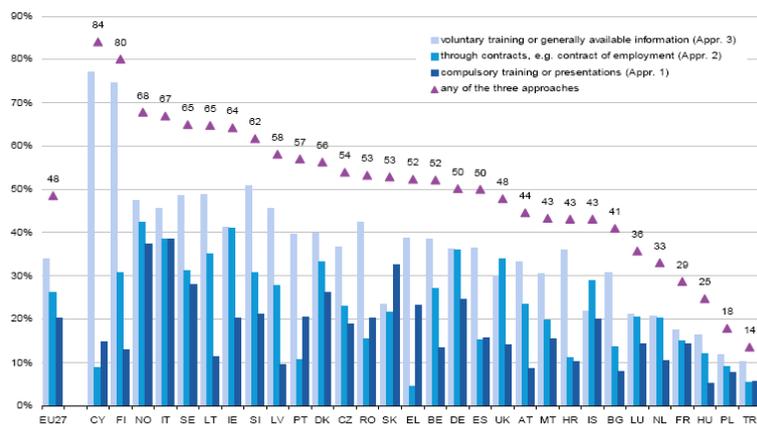


Figure 5: Approach adopted by enterprises to make staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security, by country, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra) - EU27 without EE

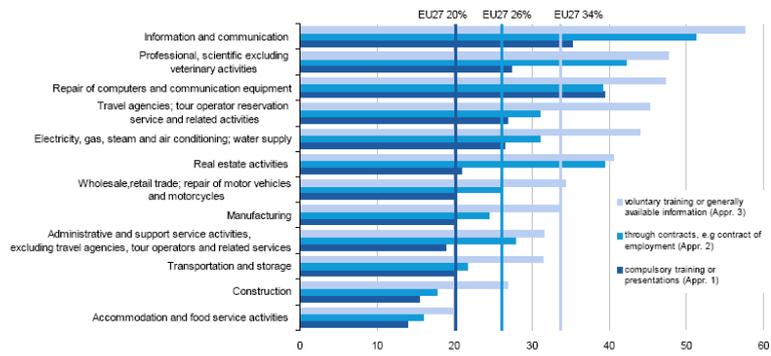


Figure 6: Approach adopted by enterprises to make staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security, by economic activity, EU-27, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra) - EU27 without EE

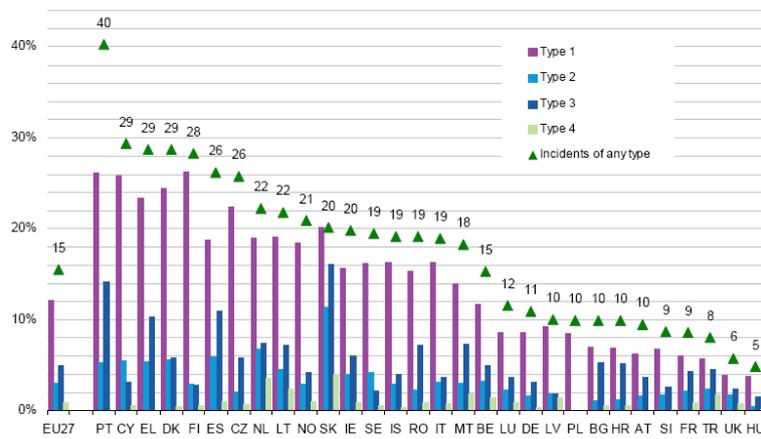


Figure 7: Approach adopted by enterprises to make staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security, by economic activity, EU-27 (without Estonia), January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ic)

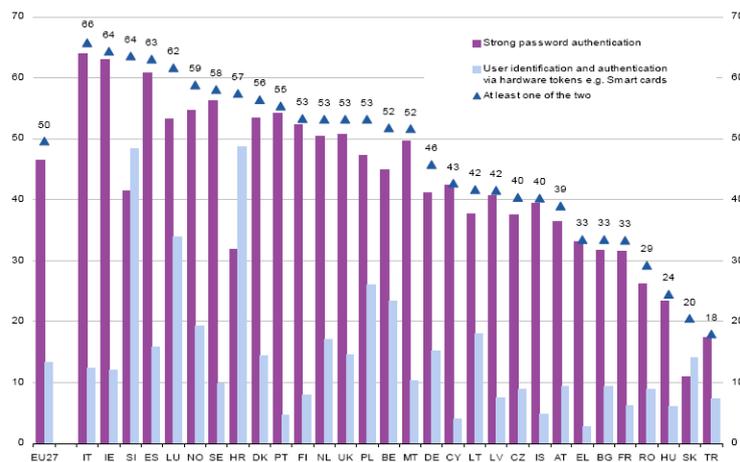


Figure 8: Enterprises using identification-authentication methods, by type and country, EU27 without Estonia, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_fp)

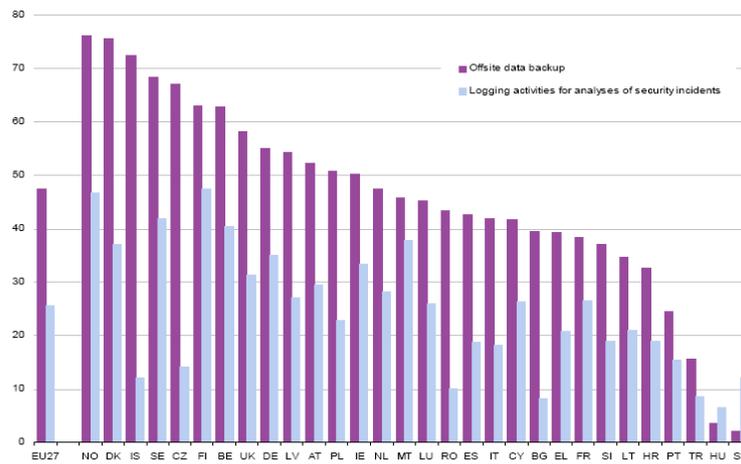


Figure 9: Enterprises using offsite data backup, logging activities for analyses of security incidents, by country, EU-27 without Estonia, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_fp)

Country	Economic activities													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EU27	27	26	35	17	27	24	13	52	32	46	26	43	43	55
BE	29	27	.	18	31	26	13	52	.	40	30	40	.	53
BG	7	5	12	3	7	9	3	30	10	21	7	21	14	34
CZ	21	22	25	13	24	14	11	49	21	29	19	27	54	52
DK	43	47	.	26	45	40	22	65	.	57	34	.	.	68
DE	31	28	43	17	30	29	15	58	37	52	31	51	58	64
EE	11	10	10	6	10	11	6	24	13	18	13	21	33	29
IE	28	33	22	25	26	27	12	59	21	46	35	32	47	63
EL	39	.	47	38	46	45	20	59	.	58	37	.	82	66
ES	33	31	37	21	36	30	33	54	48	54	25	62	54	57
FR	22	22	22	11	23	17	10	46	29	41	20	17	.	48
IT	29	32	44	19	30	25	15	60	39	52	27	48	.	58
CY	37	28	41	25	41	54	20	86	36	66	56	76	.	92
LV	15	13	26	11	15	12	8	35	18	25	16	64	63	38
LT	25	20	39	17	27	23	18	48	27	34	36	50	43	56
LU	28	29	24	18	30	22	.	58	.	43	.	.	.	62
HU	9	9	19	4	9	9	3	26	.	15	8	9	26	28
MT	30	28	38	14	29	33	22	63	.	39	36	40	.	72
NL	29	31	43	18	30	30	10	46	30	43	23	38	46	52
AT	24	24	.	15	24	24	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.
PL	11	.	18	.	11	12	.	28	.	.	12	16	17	30
PT	22	19	35	.	30	.	.	50	41	35	.	32	62	49
RO	9	8	13	5	9	5	5	33	22	23	9	15	11	31
SI	16	14	15	6	20	16	11	50	31	20	18	.	50	45
SK	35	33	55	28	39	31	20	57	34	47	25	63	38	55
FI	37	37	57	16	45	25	14	65	42	60	.	.	.	68
SE	46	50	67	33	49	42	22	67	62	54	39	63	.	70
UK	29	32	40	20	28	25	6	51	18	48	32	50	54	56
IS	25	19	42	14	27	32	11	51	.	45	23	23	.	64
NO	46	42	74	35	51	39	32	60	52	66	40	63	62	62
HR	16	15	.	10	18	21	16	33	.	18	.	.	14	35
TR	22	21	40	14	24	25	21	42	30	31	14	36	58	43

Source: Eurostat (online data code : [isoc_cisce_ra](#))

Column	NACE Rev. 2 economic activities (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4)	Column	NACE Rev. 2 economic activities (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4)
(1)	All economic activities	(8)	Information and communication
(2)	Manufacturing	(9)	Real estate activities
(3)	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning; water supply	(10)	Professional, scientific excluding veterinary activities
(4)	Construction	(11)	Administrative and support service activities, excluding travel agencies, tour operators and related services
(5)	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	(12)	Travel agencies, tour operator reservation service and related activities
(6)	Transportation and storage	(13)	Repair of computers and communication equipment
(7)	Accommodation and food service activities	(14)	ICT sector

Table 1: Enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review, by economic activity, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

Country	Economic activities													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EU27	17	15	25	10	18	17	7	39	23	32	18	29	35	42
BE	17	15	..	9	18	17	6	37	..	24	19	33	..	37
BG	3	2	9	0	3	4	0	17	3	16	5	1	..	22
CZ	10	9	13	5	13	6	5	29	12	17	12	12	27	28
DK	29	29	..	20	29	27	15	50	..	34	25	..	..	52
DE	21	18	36	9	20	20	11	44	27	38	20	26	50	52
EE	6	5	7	1	5	6	2	20	8	12	9	17	33	21
IE	21	25	22	15	20	21	8	45	16	32	30	28	47	54
EL	27	..	..	25	..	38	13	46	..	39	21	..	..	51
ES	24	22	28	15	29	24	15	46	32	43	19	43	52	50
FR	14	14	16	7	16	11	6	29	21	26	13	12	..	34
IT	15	15	26	9	16	16	7	40	19	27	14	27	..	37
CY	24	12	22	15	25	47	16	72	24	46	50	67	..	76
LV	10	7	12	7	9	8	4	26	12	18	11	40	..	27
LT	16	12	30	9	16	16	11	37	17	22	23	29	39	43
LU	22	22	19	13	25	19	..	52	..	37	..	..	..	58
HU	6	6	14	3	6	6	2	20	8	10	5	1	26	21
MT	20	20	25	6	20	19	12	51	..	31	20	34	..	60
NL	17	17	29	10	17	19	5	32	18	27	15	27	41	36
AT	18	18	..	10	18	17	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
PL	7	5	11	4	7	8	3	20	11	13	8	10	13	22
PT	10	8	..	..	16	6	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	31
RO	5	5	7	2	5	2	1	21	10	12	7	8	5	21
SI	11	8	10	3	16	10	6	36	25	11	13	..	50	40
SK	34	32	47	28	38	29	18	53	34	47	25	63	35	51
FI	26	22	39	10	33	19	..	52	36	42	..	..	..	54
SE	27	28	47	15	29	27	10	49	34	35	25	47	..	52
UK	21	23	29	17	21	21	4	44	13	34	25	40	47	48
IS	18	13	15	7	20	24	6	43	..	28	21	23	..	54
NO	30	26	60	17	36	28	17	48	34	40	30	58	62	46
HR	9	8	..	5	11	16	10	20	..	8	..	..	14	29
TR	8	7	17	5	8	9	7	18	9	17	4	11	27	29

Table 2: Enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review addressing all security risks, by economic activity, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

Country	Economic activities													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EU27	48	49	58	39	49	47	31	75	54	67	46	61	69	77
BE	52	52	..	38	53	50	28	82	..	64	59	53	..	84
BG	41	36	42	39	43	37	36	76	44	70	33	35	71	76
CZ	54	55	63	46	56	48	38	82	59	66	47	68	96	84
DK	56	58	..	36	62	50	31	81	..	78	54	..	..	84
DE	50	47	66	30	51	46	36	80	57	71	47	65	65	82
EE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IE	64	69	66	63	65	69	41	92	61	82	65	78	100	89
EL	52	50	52	52	60	55	31	70	..	60	54	50	100	83
ES	50	46	56	43	53	51	53	69	59	66	41	72	78	76
FR	29	29	24	18	28	25	16	54	39	50	28	42	..	59
IT	67	69	79	64	69	65	45	86	68	81	62	81	..	83
CY	84	81	92	80	89	82	75	92	84	92	93	88	..	89
LV	58	53	60	55	61	68	41	69	58	66	60	49	63	75
LT	65	60	74	64	68	60	52	87	65	77	62	76	74	90
LU	36	40	43	28	34	35	..	66	..	50	..	..	..	71
HU	25	22	34	21	25	27	15	50	25	36	23	22	54	50
MT	43	32	38	24	45	57	44	71	..	60	46	42	..	85
NL	33	35	44	18	35	27	9	60	44	52	28	45	64	65
AT	44	45	..	31	47	37	..	76	..	66	..	..	..	83
PL	18	16	26	12	19	19	10	43	22	31	19	28	41	46
PT	57	49	64	51	64	86	53	81	74	69	57	73	85	64
RO	53	51	63	51	54	53	40	77	61	71	45	67	78	76
SI	62	61	77	43	69	58	50	92	90	73	64	100	83	95
SK	53	48	56	44	59	52	49	76	57	63	38	73	51	72
FI	80	79	92	73	85	72	57	96	91	93	..	..	..	97
SE	65	66	86	54	68	56	46	89	82	75	62	77	100	91
UK	48	54	59	37	47	46	11	80	52	72	53	56	69	83
IS	43	35	62	33	43	65	16	74	..	78	51	69	..	87
NO	68	62	83	54	78	57	48	87	87	79	70	83	100	90
HR	43	38	..	33	44	59	39	68	..	57	..	..	89	69
TR	14	12	29	7	15	16	11	34	20	21	12	26	49	33

Table 3: Enterprises which have adopted any approach to make staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security, by economic activity, EU-27 without Estonia, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

Country	Economic activities													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EU27	50	51	56	42	50	47	37	70	50	60	49	59	61	72
BE	52	48	.	38	57	48	38	70	.	72	47	56	.	78
BG	33	30	37	29	36	31	31	63	35	53	20	24	71	67
CZ	40	40	51	37	42	40	23	66	39	50	33	52	75	64
DK	56	54	.	49	59	51	43	74	.	64	63	.	.	74
DE	46	44	53	35	46	40	42	67	48	56	45	48	71	70
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IE	64	72	66	60	66	64	49	88	68	64	71	78	100	89
EL	33	.	35	35	38	44	18	51	.	45	26	37	9	61
ES	63	62	67	55	68	62	61	78	66	79	57	72	80	84
FR	33	33	38	23	37	28	27	56	30	48	30	25	.	59
IT	66	70	75	61	67	62	43	80	72	83	62	80	.	79
CY	43	48	50	29	33	50	48	78	52	69	60	67	.	93
LV	42	37	45	38	43	44	33	58	45	54	37	45	52	64
LT	42	39	62	35	41	40	37	65	46	54	44	41	39	67
LU	62	61	67	54	65	62	.	82	.	73	.	.	.	84
HU	24	21	35	18	25	28	14	53	26	43	22	38	43	52
MT	52	48	38	29	56	53	53	77	.	54	50	60	.	85
NL	53	56	65	42	55	51	27	74	59	66	50	75	74	78
AT	39	38	.	28	44	32	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.
PL	53	52	55	49	54	53	41	73	65	61	54	70	74	75
PT	55	53	78	44	62	88	46	79	84	65	40	67	82	83
RO	29	26	43	25	31	23	22	65	35	42	23	33	43	62
SI	64	63	62	47	71	70	56	92	69	68	61	.	83	82
SK	20	20	23	16	21	21	16	35	16	28	19	46	22	32
FI	53	49	69	36	58	50	52	77	76	70	.	.	.	83
SE	58	55	61	56	64	53	41	73	61	62	54	58	.	76
UK	53	55	63	49	50	53	33	76	58	64	62	72	74	76
IS	40	35	83	25	41	52	27	69	.	53	48	62	.	86
NO	59	53	71	50	64	55	49	69	68	72	59	81	60	73
HR	57	54	.	49	62	62	48	73	.	64	.	.	44	75
TR	18	17	35	10	20	21	15	38	27	27	12	32	45	38

Table 4: Enterprises which have used strong password authentication or user identification and authentication via hardware tokens, by economic activity, EU-27 without Estonia, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_fp)

ICT security incidents					
Country	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
EU27	12	3	5	1	15
BE	12	3	5	1	15
BG	7	1	5	1	10
CZ	22	2	6	1	26
DK	24	6	6	0	29
DE	9	2	3	0	11
EE	:	:	:	:	:
IE	16	4	6	1	20
EL	23	5	10	:	29
ES	19	6	11	1	26
FR	6	2	4	1	9
IT	16	3	4	1	19
CY	26	5	3	1	29
LV	9	2	2	1	10
LT	19	4	7	2	22
LU	9	2	4	1	12
HU	4	0	2	0	5
MT	14	3	7	2	18
NL	19	7	7	4	22
AT	6	2	4	:	10
PL	8	:	:	:	10
PT	26	5	14	:	40
RO	15	2	7	1	19
SI	7	2	3	0	9
SK	20	11	16	4	20
FI	26	3	3	1	28
SE	16	4	2	1	19
UK	4	2	2	1	6
IS	16	3	4	0	19
NO	19	3	4	1	21
HR	7	1	5	0	10
TR	6	2	5	2	8

Table 6: ICT security incidents affecting the ICT systems of enterprises, by country, EU-27 without Estonia, 2009 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ic)

Column	ICT security incidents (Table 6)
(1)	Enterprises have experienced ICT related incidents that resulted in unavailability of ICT services, destruction or corruption of data due to hardware or software failures
(2)	Enterprises have experienced ICT related incidents that resulted in unavailability of ICT services due to attacks from outside e.g. denial of service attack
(3)	Enterprises have experienced ICT related incidents that resulted in destruction or corruption of data due to infection or malicious software or unauthorised access
(4)	Enterprises have experienced ICT related incidents that resulted in disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attacks
(5)	Enterprises have experienced at least one of the above ICT incidents (1), (2), (3) or (4)

ICT security incidents (table 6).PNG

ICT security policy and relevant risks addressed					
Country	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
EU27	27	24	21	19	17
BE	29	23	20	19	17
BG	7	5	4	4	3
CZ	21	19	14	12	10
DK	43	38	31	34	29
DE	31	30	26	22	21
EE	11	9	8	6	6
IE	28	26	24	22	21
EL	39	38	31	31	27
ES	33	30	27	28	24
FR	22	20	17	15	14
IT	29	26	22	17	15
CY	37	36	28	25	24
LV	15	14	11	10	10
LT	25	21	17	17	16
LU	28	26	25	24	22
HU	9	9	7	7	6
MT	30	27	25	21	20
NL	29	23	21	22	17
AT	24	22	21	19	18
PL	11	10	8	7	7
PT	22	17	13	12	10
RO	9	8	6	5	5
SI	16	15	12	12	11
SK	35	35	34	35	34
FI	37	35	30	28	26
SE	46	38	35	30	27
UK	29	27	25	23	21
IS	25	25	21	19	18
NO	46	42	37	32	30
HR	16	14	12	10	9
TR	22	15	10	9	8

Table 5: Enterprises with a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review addressing specific security risks, January 2010 (% of enterprises) Eurostat (isoc_cisce_ra)

Column	ICT security policy and relevant risks addressed (Table 5)
(1)	Enterprises that had a formally defined ICT security policy
(2)	Destruction or corruption of data due to an attack or by unexpected incident
(3)	Disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attacks
(4)	Unavailability of ICT services due to an attack from outside
(5)	Addressed all risks; (2), (3) and (4)

ICT security policy and relevant risks addressed (Table 5).PNG

Main statistical findings

In January 2010, 27% of enterprises in the EU-27 had a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review; the corresponding shares in Sweden, Norway and Denmark were over 40%.

The highest percentage of enterprises with a formally defined ICT security policy addressing the risks of destruction or corruption of data due to an attack or some other unexpected incident was reported in Norway (42%).

Voluntary training or use of generally available information was the approach most commonly reported by enterprises for making their staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security. The highest proportions of enterprises which have adopted this approach were registered in Cyprus and Finland with 77% and 74% respectively.

In the majority of EU-27 Member States, the disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming or phishing attacks was reported by 1% or less of enterprises in 2009.

In January 2010, the use of strong password authentication was the most commonly reported procedure used by enterprises for internal ICT security, with the highest share registered in Italy (64%).

By enterprise size, sector and country

The share of large enterprises that had a formally defined ICT security policy was three times more than the share of small ones.

The existence of an ICT security policy in an enterprise means that the enterprise is aware of the importance of its ICT and the related risks. The survey focus was on policies which were actually applied, hence regularly reviewed and accordingly adapted. In January 2010, almost three out of ten enterprises in the EU-27 had a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review.

Figure 1 shows that the share of large enterprises that had a formally defined ICT security policy was three times more than the share of small ones. The highest proportion of enterprises having such a policy (52%) in the EU-27 was reported within the sector Information and communication activities (Figure 2). The lowest proportions — less than one out of four enterprises — were registered in the sectors Transportation and storage, Construction and Accommodation and Food service activities.

As Figure 3 shows, in January 2010, the highest proportions of enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review were registered in Sweden and Norway (both 46%) followed by Denmark (43%). In more than half of the countries, Information and communication activities had the highest percentages of enterprises with an ICT security policy. The lowest percentage for enterprises with such a policy was reported in Accommodation and Food service activities in a majority of the countries. Less than 10% of the enterprises in Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria reported that they had a formally defined ICT security policy. It should be noted that unreliable data for specific economic activities (highest/lowest) are not shown in Figure 3 but are included in the totals (EU-27 and All economic activities aggregates) of Figures 2 and 3.

Types of risks

The risk of destruction or corruption of data due to an attack or some other unexpected incident is the risk mostly addressed by enterprises' ICT security policies.

The three types of risks addressed by enterprises having a formally defined ICT security policy with a plan for regular review correspond essentially to the core elements of the ICT security definition, i.e. integrity, confidentiality and availability of data and systems.

Three types of risks that an enterprise's ICT security policy addresses:
Type 1: Destruction or corruption of data due to an attack or some other unexpected incident
Type 2: Disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attacks
Type 3: Unavailability of ICT services due to an attack from outside

In January 2010, the highest percentage of enterprises which addressed the Type 1 risk was reported in Norway (42%), followed by Denmark, Greece and Sweden with 38% respectively.

Similarly, 37% of enterprises in Norway had a formally defined ICT security policy which addressed the Type 2 risk, followed by Sweden and Slovakia with 35% and 34% respectively.

Slovakia reported the highest percentage of enterprises (35%) which addressed the risk of unavailability of ICT services due to an attack from outside (Type 3).

Additionally, as Figure 4 shows, Slovakia reported the highest percentage of enterprises (34%) having a formally defined ICT security policy which addressed all three types of risks, followed by Norway and Denmark with 30% and 29% respectively.

Approaches to risks

Voluntary training or use of generally available information was the approach reported by most of the enterprises to make staff aware of their ICT-related security obligations.

Enterprises adopt various approaches aiming at raising awareness of ICT security policy and the relevant risks. The three approaches adopted by enterprises differ in their obligatory character and the legally binding obligations for the staff concerned.

Three approaches for raising awareness of staff's obligations in relation to ICT security:

Approach 1: Compulsory training or presentations

Approach 2: Contracts, e.g. contract of employment

Approach 3: Voluntary training or generally available information (intranet, news letters, paper documents)

In January 2010, the approach most commonly reported by enterprises for making their staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security was voluntary training or generally available information (approach 3).

As Figure 5 shows, the highest proportions of enterprises adopting this approach were registered in Cyprus and Finland with 77% and 74% respectively.

The second favourite approach reported by enterprises for making staff aware of their obligations in relation to ICT security was through contractual agreements e.g. contracts of employment (approach 2). The share of enterprises reporting this approach was highest in Norway and Ireland with more than 4 out of 10 enterprises.

Italy reported the highest percentage of enterprises (39%) which adopted compulsory training or presentations (approach 1) followed by Norway and Slovakia with 37% and 33% respectively.

Almost two thirds of EU-Member States reported a higher percentage of enterprises having used at least one of the approaches than the EU-27 average (48%). Moreover, Cyprus (84%) and Finland (80%) reported the highest proportions of enterprises that have adopted at least one of the three specific approaches.

Figure 6 shows that approaches 3 and 2 are most commonly adopted by enterprises in the EU-27 in the sector Information and communication (58% and 51% respectively) followed by those in Professional and scientific activities (48% and 42% respectively).

Compulsory training and presentations (approach 1) was recorded mostly by enterprises in Repair of computers and communication equipment (39%) and in Information and communication (35%) activities.

Security incidents

In 2009, three out of 20 enterprises experienced an ICT-related security incident

ICT-related security incidents concern the core elements of information security, integrity, confidentiality and availability of the data and the IT systems.

There are four types of ICT security-related incidents that result in:

Type 1: Unavailability of ICT services, destruction or corruption of data due to hardware or software failures

Type 2: Unavailability of ICT services due to attacks from outside e.g. denial of service attack

Type 3: Destruction or corruption of data due to infection or malicious software or unauthorised access

Type 4: Disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attacks

In 2009, as Figure 7 shows, the incidents most commonly reported by enterprises were those resulting in unavailability of ICT services, destruction or corruption of data due to hardware or software failures (type 1), with shares above 20% registered in Cyprus, Portugal and Finland (26% of enterprises respectively), Denmark (24%), Greece (23%), the Czech Republic (22%) and Slovakia (20%).

In 2009, the highest proportion of enterprises reporting ICT incidents resulting in the destruction or corruption of data due to malicious software infection or unauthorised access (type 3) was registered in Slovakia (16%), Portugal (14%), Spain (11%) and Greece (10%).

The share of enterprises reporting unavailability of ICT services due to an attack from outside (type 2) was highest in Slovakia (11%) and the Netherlands (7%). In the majority of EU Member States, the disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming or phishing attacks was reported by 1% or less of enterprises in 2009.

Internal security procedures

Offsite data backup and strong password authentication were the most common internal security procedures applied.

Identification refers to the ability to identify and distinguish between individual users. User identification is considered as common practice in enterprises and usually complemented by authentication procedures. In general, identification and authentication of users are part of the authorisation process. Authorisation defines access and usage rights related to specific information or services.

In January 2010, strong password authentication was the most commonly reported procedure used for internal ICT security, with the highest shares registered in Italy (64%), Ireland (63%) and Spain (61%).

As Figure 8 shows, among all countries, the highest proportions of enterprises reporting the use of hardware tokens for user identification and authentication were registered in Croatia (49%) and Slovenia (48%).

At the same time, Italy (66%), Ireland and Slovenia (both 64%) reported the highest proportions of enterprises that had used at least one of these internal ICT security facilities.

Offsite data backup is part of the data protection strategy of sending critical data from the main site to another location by means of removable storage media, e.g. magnetic type, external hard-disks, or electronically via remote backup services.

As Figure 9 shows, the highest proportions of enterprises using offsite backup among all countries were registered in Denmark and Norway (both 76%) followed by Sweden (69%) and Iceland (73%).

One out of four enterprises in the EU-27 had used logging activities for analyses of security incidents, with the highest proportions of enterprises registered in Finland, Norway (both 47%), Sweden (42%) and Belgium (40%).

Data sources and availability

Source

Data presented in this publication are based on the results of the 2010 Community survey on 'ICT usage and eCommerce in enterprises'. Statistics were obtained from enterprise surveys conducted by national statistical authorities in 2010. The surveys' reference period was January 2010 or for some questions the year 2009.

Sample size

In 2010, 149900 enterprises out of 1.6 million in the EU-27 were surveyed.

Symbols

Data in some tables are shown as ":" and refer to not available, unreliable or confidential. Unreliable data are included in the calculation of European aggregates.

Main concepts: The observation statistical unit is the enterprise, as defined in the [Regulation 696/1993](#) of 15 March 1993. The survey covered enterprises with at least 10 persons employed.

Economic activities correspond to the classification [NACE](#) Revision 2. The sectors covered are manufacturing, electricity, gas and steam, water supply, construction, wholesale and retail trades, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, real estate, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support activities and repair of computers and communication equipment. Enterprises are broken down by size: small (10-49), medium (50-249) and large enterprises (250 or more persons employed).

ICT-related security incidents affect the ICT system of an enterprise and may cause different problems. The following security incidents were covered in the survey:

- Unavailability of ICT services, destruction or corruption of data due to hardware or software failures refers to issues of data integrity caused by hardware or software failures, e.g. crashes of servers or hard disks due to hardware failures or crashes of servers due to software failures, e.g. erroneous updates.
- Unavailability of ICT services due to attack from outside refers to attempts from outside to make an information system resource unavailable to its intended users. One aim of these attacks is to prevent an internet site or service from functioning efficiently, e.g. websites of banks, credit card payment gateways.
- Destruction or corruption of data due to malicious software infection or unauthorised access.
- Disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attacks refers to an attempt to get confidential information on persons, staff or clients, intellectual property or other confidential information. Intrusion is an attempt to bypass security controls on an information system by viruses, worms, Trojan horses etc. Phishing is a criminally fraudulent attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication. Pharming is an attack which redirects the traffic of a website to another, bogus website in order to acquire sensitive information.

User identification refers to the ability to identify and distinguish between individual users.

Authentication means to assure the identity of a certain user. Authentication and identification of users are applied in the context of authorisation, to define access and usage rights related to specific information or services. Authentication can be done with the help of passwords, or with additional devices, such as smart cards, hardware tokens or identity cards. Strong password authentication means a minimum length of 8 mixed characters, a maximum duration of 6 months, encrypted transmission and storage. A hardware token is a physical device that authorises the access of the owner of the token to a computer or a network. Hardware tokens provide an extra level of assurance in addition to the personal identification number (PIN), which authorises users as the owner of that particular device; the device generates a number which uniquely identifies the user to the service, and allows logging in. Additionally, an enterprise's ICT security information system may include the logging of applications or user activities. The logs can be used for analysis in case of security incidents in order to take appropriate action to prevent these kinds of incidents in future or to quantify any damage. Intrusion detection is a process with the purpose of detecting intrusions or attempts of intrusion into a computer or network to compromise confidentiality, integrity or availability by observation of system, application and user activity as well as network traffic.

Context

Information and communication technologies (ICT) have been one of the main drivers of changes within European Union society and businesses for more than a decade. Statistics on the resulting 'information society' monitor three aspects:

- the completion of a single European information space
- innovation and investment in ICT research;
- achieving an inclusive European information society.

These aspects correspond with the main aims of i2010 – a European Information Society for growth and employment. This is a strategic framework for the information society and a key element of the renewed [Lisbon Strategy](#) , and it offers a comprehensive strategy for the ICT and media sector.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [ICT security in enterprises, 2010](#) - Statistics in focus 7/2011

Main tables

- [Information Society](#) , see:

Information society statistics (t_isoc)

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (t_isoc_ci)

Database

- [Information Society](#) , see:

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (isoc_ci)

Special module 2010: Internet Security (isoc_ci_sc)

Enterprises - ICT security policy, incidents and measures taken (isoc_ci_sce)

Dedicated section

- [Information Society](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_ci_esms)

Other information

- [Regulation 696/93](#) of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also

- [Computer and information services statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Innovation statistics](#)

Information society statistics at regional level

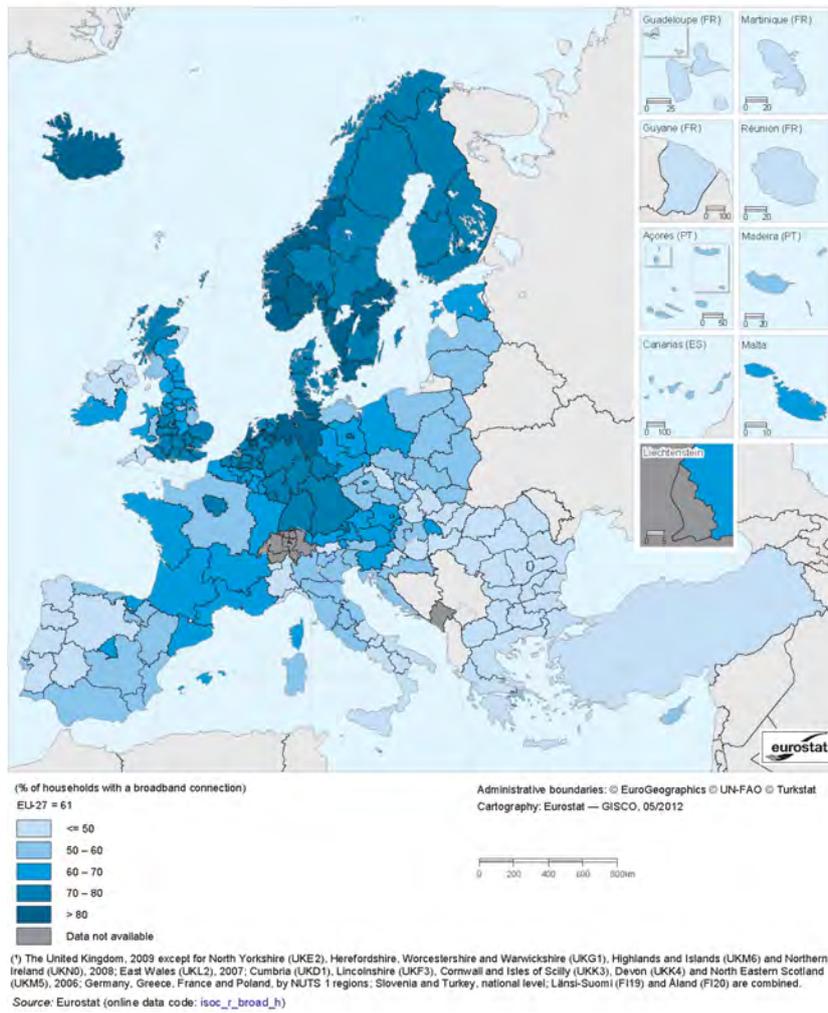
Data from February 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

This article gives an overview of recent statistical data on access to [information and communication technology \(ICT\)](#) at regional level in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) .

The widespread use of the Internet and the World Wide Web has led the development of what is often referred to as the information society. These related developments have created new dimensions of economic, social and political participation for individuals and groups. Online activities have become ubiquitous, meaning that the actual geographic location where they are performed usually does not matter, as long as there is a connection to the Internet.

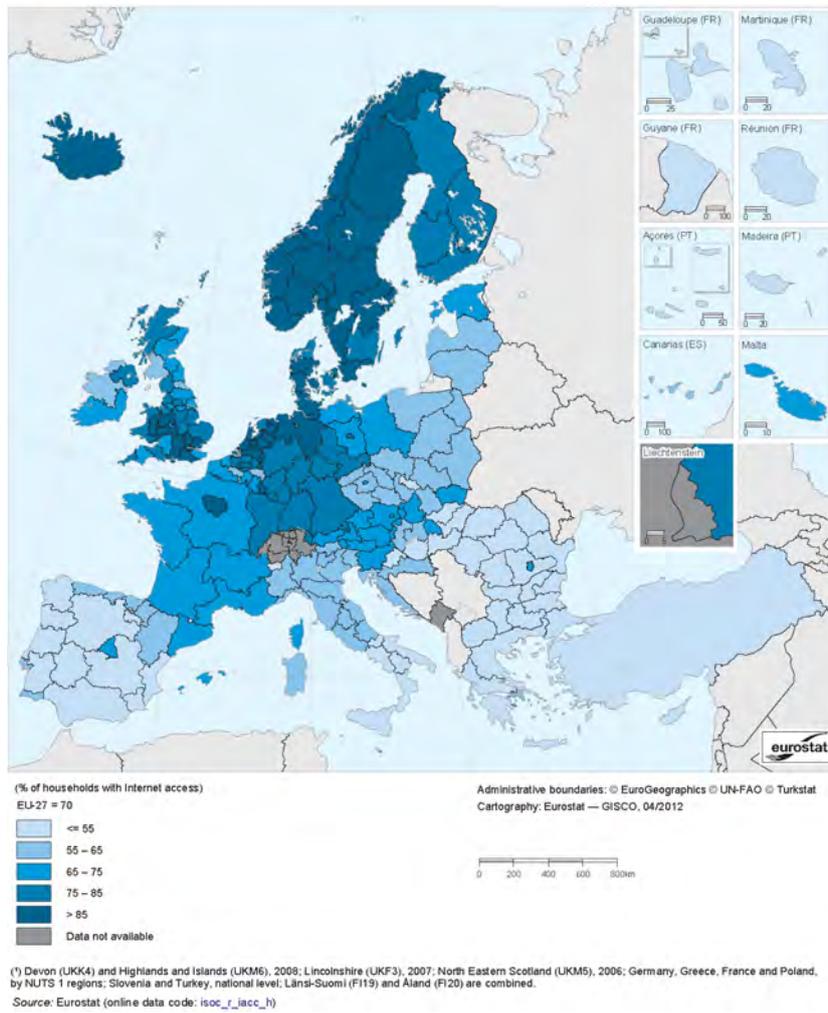
The term [digital divide](#) has been coined to distinguish between those who have [access to the Internet](#) and are able to make use of the services offered on the World Wide Web and those who are excluded from these developments. This article emphasises the geographic aspects of the digital divide within the EU.

Broadband connections in households, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of households with a broadband connection)



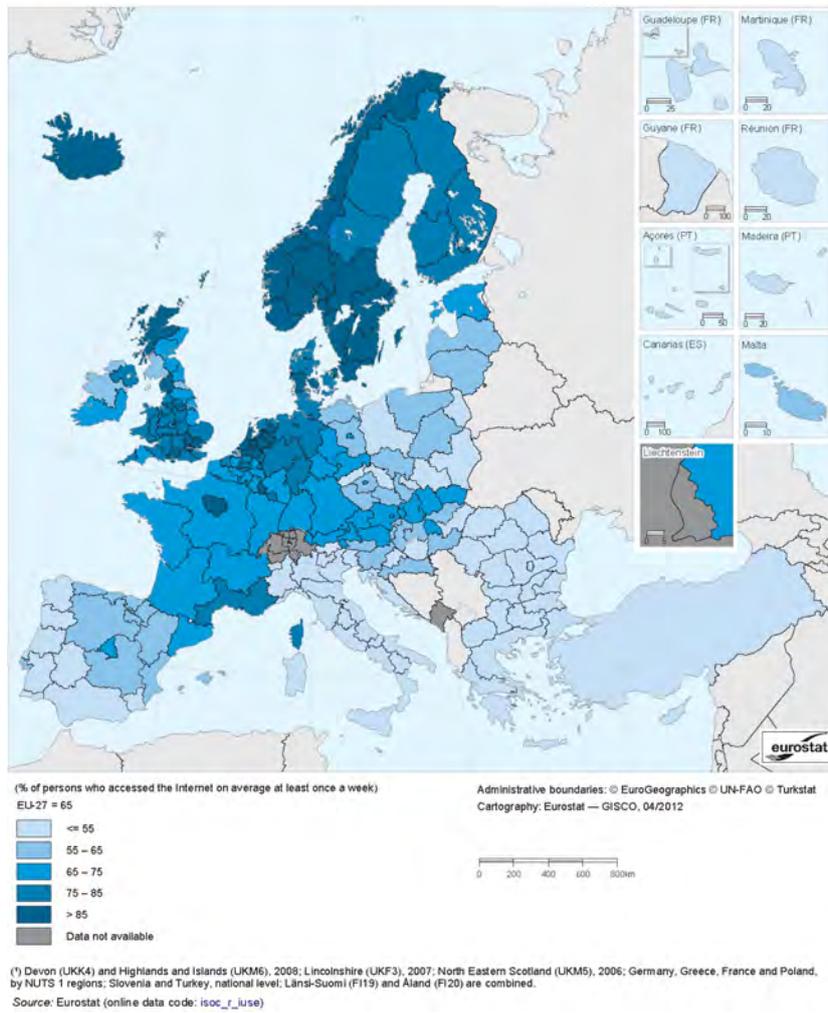
Map 1: Broadband connections in households, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of households with a broadband connection) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_r_broad_h)

Internet access in households, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of households with Internet access)



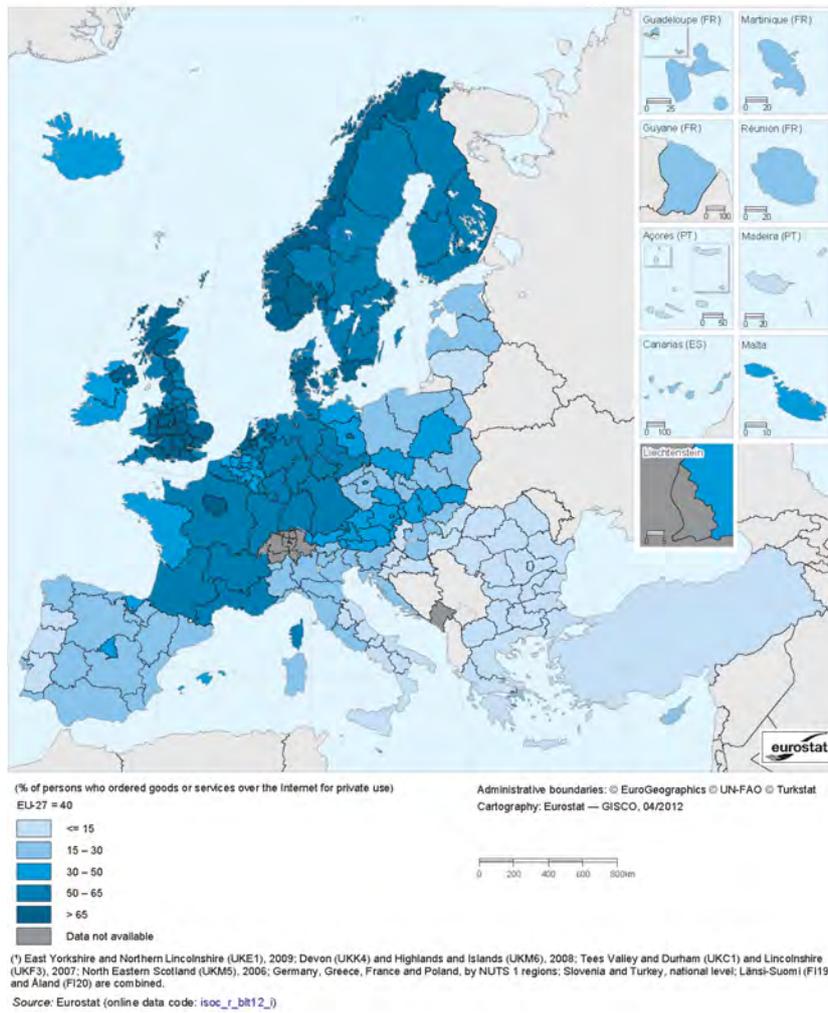
Map 2: Internet access in households, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of households with Internet access) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_r_iacc_h)

Regular use of the Internet, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of persons who accessed the Internet on average at least once a week)



Map 3: Regular use of the Internet, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of persons who accessed the Internet on average at least once a week) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_r_iuse)

Online purchases, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (*)
 (% of persons who ordered goods or services over the Internet for private use)



Map 4: Online purchases, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (1)(% of persons who ordered goods or services over the Internet for private use) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_r_blt12_i)

Top ten regions	2008	2009	2010	Average rate of change, 2008-2010 (% per annum)	Value for 2010 compared with national average (national average=100)
Broadband connections in households (% of households with a broadband connection)					
Kentriki Ellada (GR2)	13	20	34	62	56
Calabria (ITF6)	19	26	42	49	69
Vest (RO42)	10	15	22	48	36
Nord-Vest (RO11)	13	18	28	47	46
Shropshire and Staffordshire (UKG2)	51	78	100	43	128
Severozápad (CZ04)	26	35	53	43	87
Severozapaden (BG31)	63	72	73	41	38
Voreia Ellada (GR1)	16	27	32	41	52
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (GR4)	18	29	36	41	59
Sardegna (ITG2)	27	36	54	41	88
Internet connections in households (% of households with internet access)					
Kentriki Ellada (GR2)	19	25	38	41	54
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (GR4)	22	31	43	40	61
Voreia Ellada (GR1)	23	32	37	27	53
Yugoiztochen (BG34)	21	27	33	25	47
Nord-Est (RO21)	23	28	36	25	51
Centru (RO12)	26	32	40	24	57
Severozapaden (BG31)	17	25	26	24	37
Stredni Morava (CZ07)	40	45	61	23	87
Vest (RO42)	31	37	47	23	67
Severozápad (CZ04)	39	45	59	23	84
Regular use of the internet (% of persons who accessed the internet on average at least once a week)					
Latvia (LV00)	40	40	62	24	96
Centru (RO12)	22	25	34	24	52
Severozapaden (BG31)	24	34	36	22	55
Kentriki Ellada (GR2)	22	28	33	22	51
Nord-Est (RO21)	22	30	33	22	51
Puglia (ITF4)	27	31	39	20	60
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (GR4)	25	31	36	20	55
Sicilia (ITG1)	28	35	40	20	62
Shropshire and Staffordshire (UKG2)	57	75	80	18	123
Campania (ITF3)	26	35	38	18	60
Online purchases (% of persons who ordered goods or services over the internet for private use)					
Yugoiztochen (BG34)	1	3	4	100	10
Severozapaden (BG31)	1	3	3	73	8
Severen Isentralen (BG32)	1	2	3	73	8
Severoztochen (BG33)	2	6	6	73	15
Centru (RO12)	2	1	5	58	13
Prov. Namur (BE35)	19	32	43	50	108
Prov. West-Vlaanderen (BE25)	15	32	33	48	83
Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT30)	6	9	13	48	33
Prov. Antwerpen (BE21)	20	40	41	47	103
Prov. Hainaut (BE32)	17	32	34	46	85

(*) For broadband connections: the United Kingdom, 2007-2009; for online purchases: France, not available; Germany, Greece, France and Poland, by NUTS-1 regions; Slovenia and Turkey, national level; Länsi-Suomi (FI19) and Åland (FI20) are combined.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_r_broad_h, isoc_r_iacc_h, isoc_r_iuse and isoc_r_blt12_i)

Table 1: Top 10 EU-27 regions in terms of increasing use of the Internet, 2008-2010 (1) - Source: Eurostat (isoc_r_broad_h), (isoc_r_iacc_h), (isoc_r_iuse) and (isoc_r_blt12_i)

Main statistical findings

The maps in this article show the level of Internet access and [usage](#), including use for online purchasing, in 2010. Regional data is available for all EU Member States, as well as Iceland, Norway, Montenegro, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, while national data is included for Turkey.

Access to information and communication technologies

Access to [information and communication technologies \(ICT\)](#) is at the heart of the digital divide, and geographic location is just one aspect of this divide. Statistics on Internet connections and [broadband](#) access are closely related, as broadband is a type of Internet connection; efforts have been made across the EU to foster broadband Internet access. In 2011, more than seven out of ten (73%) households had access to the Internet at home and more than two thirds (68% of households) accessed the Internet via broadband. These shares have grown rapidly in recent years, with average annual growth between 2006 and 2011 of 8.3% for Internet access and 17.8% for broadband access.

Maps 1 and 2 show the take-up of Internet and broadband connections by [households](#) : this regional data is available for the 2010 reference year, when 70% of households had access to the Internet at home and 61% had a broadband connection. The regional differences in Internet access within the EU were quite large, from 26% of households in Severoiztochen and Severozapaden (both Bulgaria) to 95% or more in Flevoland and Overijssel (both in the Netherlands); in other words, a factor of 3.7 to 1. Overall there were 35 regions where more than 85% of households had Internet access, while 43 regions recorded access rates of 55% or lower — of these there were 16 regions where 45% or less of households had access. Among regions in Iceland and Norway, Internet access rates were generally very high, the lowest penetration rate being 86% in Trøndelag (Norway), while rates in [candidate countries](#) were generally below the EU-27 average, ranging from 42% of households in Turkey (no regional data available) to 61% in Središnja i Istocna (Panonska) Hrvatska (Croatia).

Growth between 2008 and 2010 in the proportion of households with Internet access was generally high in most regions of Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and the Czech Republic. Overall, 12 regions within the EU averaged increases of more than 20% per annum, as did the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In many regions Internet access rates appear to have stabilised, with 14 regions recording annual average rates of change below 2%; while six regions in the Netherlands, Austria and the United Kingdom saw their respective shares of households with Internet access stagnate between 2008 and 2010. When interpreting growth rates it should be borne in mind that it is easier to achieve high growth rates when starting from a lower level, whereas those regions approaching saturation are more likely to display a slowing down of growth rates, stagnation or even a slight reversal (a reduced proportion of households with Internet access).

The situation for broadband access was to some extent comparable with that for Internet access, although the regional differences tended to be somewhat larger in relative terms. In Stockholm (Sweden) around 87% of households had broadband connections in 2010, whereas in Sud-Vest Oltenia (Romania) the share was 15%, a factor of 5.8 to 1 between the highest and the lowest shares. There were 12 regions in the EU where more than 80% of households had broadband connections: four each in Sweden and the Netherlands, two in Germany ([NUTS](#) level 1 regions), and one each in Denmark and the United Kingdom. A total of 48 regions in the EU recorded broadband connection rates of 50% or lower — of these, there were 20 regions where 40% or less of households had connections, and 12 of these had broadband connection rates of 30% or lower. For [EFTA](#) countries data are available for Norway and Iceland: broadband connection rates were above the EU-27 average, ranging from 75% in Hedmark og Oppland (Norway) to 87% in Iceland. Broadband connection rates in candidate countries were below the EU-27 average, ranging from 34% in Turkey (no regional data available) to 55% in Središnja i Istocna (Panonska) Hrvatska (Croatia).

Within the EU, 21 of the Member States have multiple (more than one) regions at NUTS level 2. An analysis of the different levels of broadband connections between regions in the same Member State can be done using measures of dispersion. This shows that Denmark, Finland, Austria, Sweden and Poland had a relatively even level of connectivity across all of their regions, whereas Bulgaria, Romania and Greece reported a much wider range in connectivity rates between regions, mainly due to the capital city region having a much higher rate than other regions.

The regions with the highest increase in broadband connection rates between 2008 and 2010 were located in Greece (Kentriki Ellada, Voreia Ellada, Nisia Aigaiou and Kriti), Italy (Calabria, and Sardegna), Romania (Vest and Nord-Vest), as well as in the United Kingdom (Shropshire and Staffordshire), the Czech Republic (Severozápad) and Bulgaria (Severozapaden); all of these regions had average annual growth of at least 40%. Only two regions in the EU recorded a fall in their respective level of broadband connections between 2008 and 2010, they were Groningen (Netherlands) and Severoiztochen (Bulgaria).

Regular use of the Internet

Over 70% of individuals in the EU-27 used the Internet in 2011 and more than two thirds (68%) were regular Internet users, in other words, they used the Internet at least once a week; the latter share rose from around 45% in 2006. There is a relation between regular use of the Internet and broadband connectivity: regions with a higher share of broadband connections can be expected to have a higher share of regular Internet users — see Map 3 which presents regional data for 2010 when an average of 65% of individuals used the Internet on a regular basis.

One of the aims of the [Digital Agenda for Europe](#) is to increase the regular use of the Internet to 75% of the total population by 2015. This indicator ranged among the EU regions from 94% of individuals in Flevoland (Netherlands) to 28% in Sud-Vest Oltenia (Romania); in other words, a factor of 3.4 to 1 which was relatively

close to the range observed for Internet access.

Overall there were 70 regions in the EU where more than 75% of individuals were regular users of the Internet, among which there were 24 regions where more than 85% of individuals were regular users. In contrast, there were 62 regions where 55% or fewer individuals were regular users of the Internet, among which were 27 regions (in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Romania) where 45% or fewer individuals were regular Internet users. Among regions within EFTA countries, regular Internet use was widespread: the region with the lowest share was Sør-Østlandet (Norway) where an 86% share was 21 percentage points above the EU-27 average. The incidence of regular Internet use in candidate country regions was consistently below the EU-27 average, ranging from 33% of individuals in Turkey (no regional data available) to 57% in Središnja i Istocna (Panonska) Hrvatska (Croatia).

Measures of regional dispersion (at NUTS level 2) indicate that the incidence of regular Internet use in Finland, Slovakia and Sweden was relatively evenly spread across regions, whereas in Romania, Greece (NUTS level 1 data) and Bulgaria there was a less regular regional pattern again due to large differences between capital city regions and other regions.

E-commerce by individuals

In 2011, 43% of individuals in the EU-27 reported that they had made online purchases (within the 12 months prior to the survey date); this figure had grown from 40% in 2010 and from 26% in 2006. In 2010 the proportion of individuals making online purchases ranged across EU regions from 81% in Cumbria (United Kingdom) to 2% in the Nord-Vest and Sud – Muntenia regions of Romania and Yuzhen tsentralen in Bulgaria.

There were 87 regions where more than 50% of individuals made online purchases, among which there were 31 regions where more than 65% of individuals made online purchases, the majority (20 regions) of which were in the United Kingdom, with several in the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, as well as one (NUTS level 1 region) in France. In contrast, there were 35 regions where 15% or fewer of individuals made online purchases — these were mainly in Italy (nine regions), Romania (eight regions), Bulgaria (six regions) and Portugal (five regions), Greece (three NUTS level 1 regions), Hungary (three regions) and Lithuania (which is just one region).

Online purchases were relatively widespread in Norway, as the lowest regional share of online purchasing was 63% in Hedmark og Oppland, but this activity was notably less common (45%) in Iceland. People in candidate countries were less likely to have made online purchases, with only 4% having done so in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 5% in Turkey (no regional data available); the highest share of online purchases among the candidate country regions for which data are available was 17% in Jadranska Hrvatska (Croatia).

Measures of dispersion indicate that the incidence of online purchasing in Sweden, Finland, Austria and Denmark was relatively evenly spread across the regions (at NUTS level 2), whereas in Romania and Bulgaria, and to a lesser extent Italy and Greece (NUTS level 1 regions), there was a less regular regional pattern.

Data sources and availability

EU statistics on the use of ICT are based on a Regulation concerning Community statistics on the information society. The Regulation concerns statistics on the use of ICT in enterprises and statistics on ICT use in households and by individuals — only the latter are presented in this article.

Regional ICT data for a limited list of indicators have been available at the NUTS level 1 since 2006 as a voluntary contribution by the EU Member States and since 2008 on a mandatory basis. Some Member States provide regional data at NUTS level 2 on a voluntary basis. For the household/individual survey, questions on access to ICT are addressed to households, while questions on the use of ICT are answered by individuals within the household. As well as a core part, the model questionnaire includes a special focus which is changed each year. The scope of the household/individual survey comprises individuals aged between 16 and 74 years and households with at least one member within this age range. The reference period is the first three months of the calendar year.

The term broadband connection refers to the speed of data transfer for uploading and downloading data.

Broadband requires a data transfer speed of at least 144 kbit/s. The technologies most widely used for broadband access to the Internet include digital subscriber lines (DSL) and cable modems.

Internet users are persons who have used the Internet within the three months prior to the survey being conducted. Regular Internet users have used the Internet at least once a week within the three-month reference period.

E-commerce via the Internet is defined as placing orders for goods or services via the Internet. Purchases of financial investments, for example shares, confirmed reservations for accommodation and travel, participation in lotteries and betting and obtaining payable information services from the Internet or purchases via online auctions are included in the definition. Orders placed by manually typed e-mails are not counted. Delivery or payment by electronic means is not a requirement for an e-commerce transaction.

Context

During the course of recent decades, ICTs have penetrated all areas of economic and social life; they are credited with transforming societies in a profound and unprecedented way. With access to the Internet, it is very easy to obtain information about almost any topic, as search engines provide rapid and easy access to websites and information sources. Many other activities, such as communicating, consuming media and buying or selling goods and services, can be performed online. For example, it is possible to maintain contact with family members or friends via social networking sites, share holiday pictures on the web or have a video call with a friend via the Internet, while a growing share of retail sales are accounted for by online transactions. ICTs also facilitate working from home or other remote locations, delivering greater flexibility in work organisation. These developments have created new dimensions of economic, social or political participation for individuals and groups and the ubiquitous presence of ICTs has the potential to create completely new ways of participating in the economy and society.

As a basic condition, the participation of citizens and businesses in the information society depends on access to ICTs, for example the presence of electronic devices, such as computers, and fast connections to the Internet. The term digital divide has been coined to distinguish between those who have access to the Internet and are able to make use of services offered on the World Wide Web and those who are excluded. The term explicitly includes access to ICTs as well as the related skills needed to participate in the information society. The digital divide can be classified according to criteria that describe the difference in participation according to sex, age, education, income, social group or geographic location. For example, regular use of the Internet and, in particular online purchases, are often found to be less common in rural/remote regions.

Policies within the EU, both nationally and for the EU as a whole, have acknowledged the importance of bridging the digital divide to give all citizens equal access to ICTs and to enable them to participate in the information society. In May 2010 the European Commission adopted its Communication concerning 'A Digital Agenda for Europe' (COM(2010) 245 final), a strategy for a flourishing digital economy by 2020. The Digital Agenda for Europe is one of the seven flagship initiatives under the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It outlines policies and actions aimed at maximising the benefit of the digital era to all sections of society and the economy. The agenda focuses on seven priority areas for action: creating a digital single market, greater interoperability, boosting Internet trust and security, providing much faster Internet access, encouraging investment in research and development, enhancing digital literacy skills and inclusion, and applying ICT to address challenges facing society like climate change and the ageing population. Examples of expected benefits include easier electronic payments and invoicing, rapid deployment of telemedicine and energy efficient lighting.

The Digital Agenda emphasises the quality of services in its targets: all households should have broadband subscriptions at a minimum speed of 30 Mbps by 2020 and 50% of households should have subscriptions at a speed of at least 100 Mbps. A set of key benchmarking indicators are defined in the European Commission's ' [Framework for benchmarking Digital Europe 2011-15](#) ', which is used to monitor the development of the European information society and achievements with respect to policy objectives set out in the Digital Agenda.

The Digital Agenda also puts emphasis on online shopping, with a focus on achieving a digital single European market. Policy measures aim to lower national barriers for online markets by opening access to content, such as buying and downloading digital media content, simplifying cross-border transactions and payments, and building trust in cross-border e-commerce.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [ICT security in enterprises, 2010](#) - Statistics in focus 7/2011
- [Regional Yearbook 2011](#) - Chapter 10
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - Pocketbook – 2011 edition
- [Science, technology and innovation in Europe](#) - Statistical book - 2010 edition

Main tables

- [Information society statistics \(t_isoc\)](#) , see:

Policy indicators (t_isoc_pi)

Information society: Structural indicators (t_isoc_si)

Telecommunication services (t_isoc_tc)

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (t_isoc_ci)

E-commerce by individuals and enterprises (t_isoc_ec)

E-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises (t_isoc_sk)

Regional information society statistics (t_isoc_reg)

Database

- [Information society statistics \(isoc\)](#) , see:

Policy indicators (isoc_pi)

Information society: Structural indicators (isoc_si)

Telecommunication services (isoc_tc)

Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises (isoc_ci)

E-commerce by individuals and enterprises (isoc_ec)

E-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises (isoc_sk)

Regional information society statistics (isoc_reg)

Dedicated section

- [Information society](#)
- [Regional statistics](#)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Computers and the Internet in households and enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_ci_esms)
- [Data production methods for harmonised patent statistics: assignee sector allocation](#)
- [Data production methods for harmonised patent statistics: patentee name harmonisation](#)
- [E-commerce by individuals and enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_ec_esms)
- [E-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_sk_esms)
- [OECD patent statistics manual](#)

- [Policy indicators](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_pi_esms)
- [Regional information society statistics](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_reg_esms)
- [Science, technology and innovation - methodology](#)
- [Telecommunication services](#) (ESMS metadata file - isoc_tc_esms]

Source data for tables, figures and maps on this page (MS Excel)

- [Information society: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [A European information society for growth and employment](#)
- [Digital agenda for Europe](#)
- [Europe 2020 strategy](#)
- [Framework for benchmarking digital Europe 2011-15](#)
- [Regulation 808/2004](#) of 21 April 2004 concerning EU statistics on the information society (legal text)
- [Riga ministerial declaration on e-inclusion](#) of November 2006

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)

Postal service statistics - universal service providers

Data from June 2011, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Database .

This article takes a look at the **European Union (EU)** postal statistics from 2004 to 2009 covering the **universal service providers (USP)**, the companies operating under the 'Universal service obligation'.

Eurostat restarted the collection of data on postal services in 2005. The main priority of EU policies on postal services is to complete the **internal market** and ensure efficient, reliable and good-quality service at affordable prices for citizens and enterprises. Key elements of these policies are: gradual opening of the market to competition, guaranteed access to the **universal postal service**, cost transparency, reduction of the postal reserved areas, setting common quality standards of services, harmonisation of technical standards and creating conditions for rapid technological progress.

	Turnover from domestic postal sector					Employment in the domestic postal sector					Number of people served by one post office					Letter post items sent					
	(% of the GDP)					(% of total employment)					per capita					per capita					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU27	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.62	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.54	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	155	155	155	155	155	
BE	0.69	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.77	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.69	1,796	0.073	7.952	7.948	7.959	7.726	c	c	c	c	c
BG	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.24	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	105	105	105	105	105	
CZ	0.46	0.47	c	c	c	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.56	741	745	742	749	756	760	93	67	90	89	90
DE	0.75	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.71	1.04	0.99	0.94	0.91	0.84	6,476	6,743	6,463	6,193	5,972	209	200	200	200	200	
EE	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.42	2,425	2,499	2,450	2,454	2,412	194	191	207	195	195	
ES	0.43	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.66	2,472	2,472	2,462	2,462	2,462	107	107	107	107	107	
FI	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.40	0.40	c	c	c	2,546	2,660	2,615	2,619	2,621	163	156	155	170	165	
FR	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.24	2,262	2,073	1,993	1,939	1,847	67	67	68	61	60	
GR	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	4,277	4,346	4,406	4,507	4,617	4,617	115	119	114	115	111
IT	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.14	1.12	1.06	1.01	0.97	3,881	3,886	3,729	3,760	3,769	c	c	c	c	c	
LU	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	109	109	109	109	109	
CY	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	741	671	681	685	687	74	69	70	77	82	
LV	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.54	3,366	3,344	3,291	3,145	3,026	28	29	31	29	27	
LT	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.54	3,602	3,600	3,601	3,607	3,611	3,765	c	c	36	36	36
LI	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	300	300	300	300	300	
HU	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.79	0.79	3,961	3,949	3,149	2,774	2,706	2,296	89	79	82	80	82
MT	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.44	0.47	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.61	3,396	3,390	3,323	3,323	3,355	3,355	109	106	211	201	195
NL	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.64	7,720	7,706	7,753	7,775	7,791	7,791	326	324	301	287	285
AT	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.66	0.64	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.64	4,312	4,208	4,261	4,487	4,636	5,016	142	147	116	114	108
PL	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.51	4,572	4,570	4,458	4,395	4,482	4,556	50	45	43	46	46
PT	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	3,964	4,119	4,203	4,410	4,622	4,666	418	418	408	403	397
RO	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	3,114	3,131	3,124	3,118	3,117	3,033	15	13	15	16	20
SI	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.61	3,396	3,390	3,323	3,323	3,355	3,355	109	106	211	201	195
SK	c	c	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.60	3,399	3,393	3,362	3,388	3,396	3,388	76	69	67	73	70
FI	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.34	3,964	4,119	4,203	4,410	4,622	4,666	418	418	408	403	397
SE	0.94	0.91	0.84	0.81	0.84	0.79	0.75	0.57	0.63	0.63	1,646	1,762	1,432	1,461	1,469	1,457	271	269	269	265	253
SI	0.56	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.56	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.63	0.63	4,110	4,202	4,205	4,410	4,622	4,666	c	c	c	c	c
HR	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.87	3,938	3,933	3,936	3,936	3,936	3,945	57	63	67	74	71
UK	c	c	c	c	c	0.81	0.83	0.79	0.73	0.73	1,953	1,906	1,769	1,924	2,062	6,899	c	c	c	c	18
NO	0.63	0.47	0.43	0.43	c	0.89	0.89	0.75	0.71	c	1,369	1,369	1,411	1,469	c	310	326	336	299	c	

Table 1: Selected indicators of the European postal market 2004-2009 (see Data sources, notes concerning the figures and tables)

	Domestic Passengers					Domestic Employment					Post offices					Letter post items				
	[mill. persons]					[total workers]					[incl. full service offices, post-branches and mobile offices]					[millions]				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU27	19,924	19,121	18,411	17,611	17,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
BE	2,011	1,911	1,811	1,711	1,611	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
BG	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
CZ	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
DE	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
EE	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
ES	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
FI	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
FR	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
GR	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
IT	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
LU	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
HU	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
NL	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
AT	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
PL	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
PT	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
RO	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
SI	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
SK	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
FI	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
SE	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
SI	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
HR	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011</													

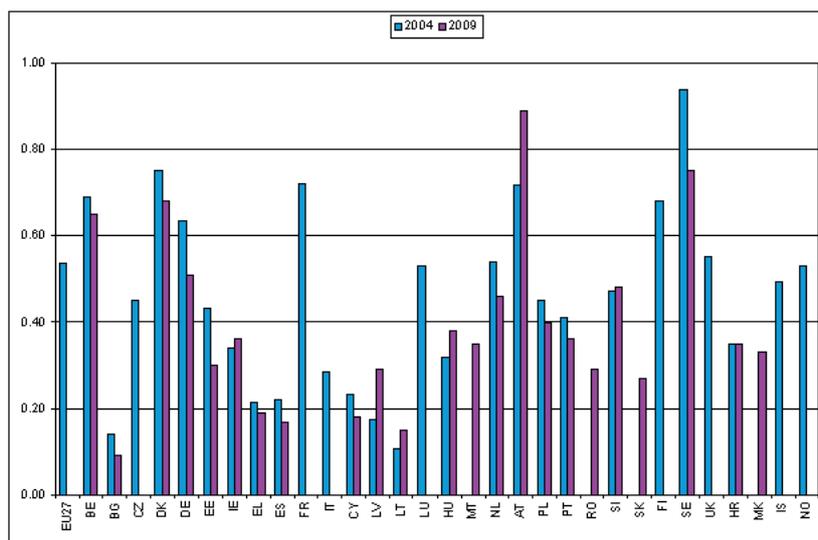


Figure 1: Total turnover from the domestic postal sector as% of GDP (2004,2009)

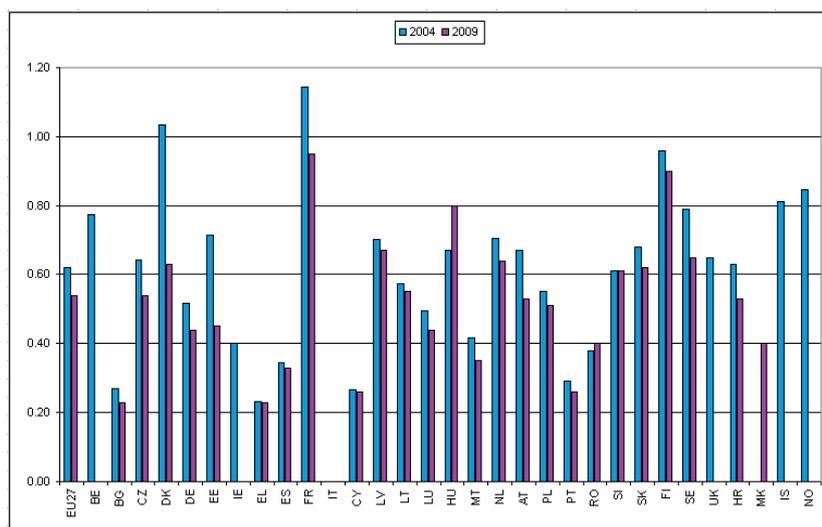


Figure 2: Total number of persons employed in the domestic postal sector as% of the total employment

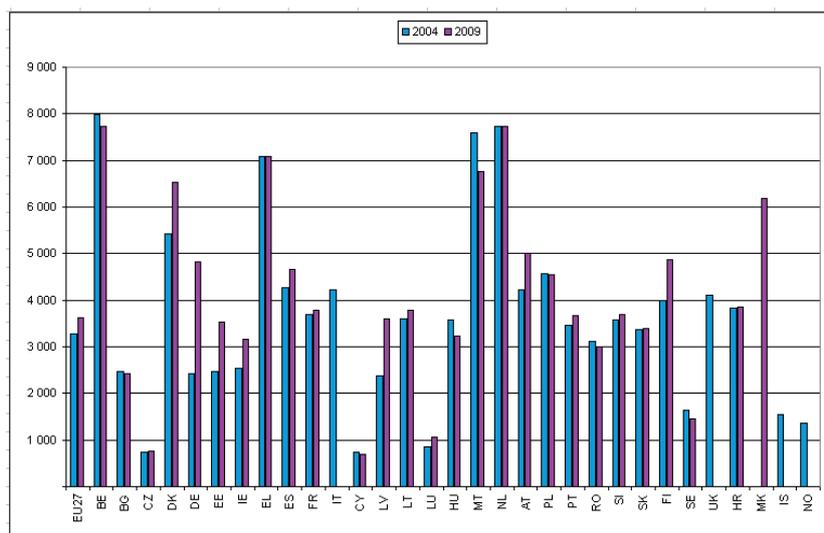


Figure 3: Number of people served by one post office (including postal agencies, postal outlets, as well as mobile post offices) (2004, 2009)

	Post offices /postal agencies / postal outlets and mobile offices (ACC 202)	of which: Mobile offices (ACC 2023)	Letter boxes (ACC 203)	Post office boxes (ACC 204)	Points, at which only stamps can be bought (ACC 205)
	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
BE	1 403	-	13 970	41 766	5 000
BG	3 121	-	5 185	43 972	-
CZ	13 822	10 430	23 220	42 538	16 596
DK	846	-	10 000	57 000	3 550
DE	17 000	:	108 000	930 000	:
EE	380	1	3 097	9 364	779
IE	1 413	-	6 200	4 000	2 705
EL	1 594	35	10 245	76 386	3 222
ES	9 846	6655	33 609	480 000	-
FR	17 082	-	149 208	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	1 163	-	1 001	30 569	1 163
LV	625	1	792	624	-
LT	880	134	2 388	9 238	:
LU	469	357	1 157	6 185	365
HU	3 096	357	8 939	78 934	1 303
MT	61	1	468	1 228	460
NL	2 144	-	19 678	188 000	:
AT	1 669	2	:	:	:
PL	8 378	-	47 580	132 551	-
PT	2 891	12	15 232	160 087	3 957
RO	7 146	255	16 008	41 408	-
SI	556	21	2 790	17 648	:
SK	1 601	5	6 624	21 765	1 848
FI	1 100	-	7 400	26 000	3 500
SE	6 410	2 184	24 950	128 000	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1 151	-	4 930	28 014	780
MK	332	6	482	8 173	3
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:

Table 4: Access points 2009

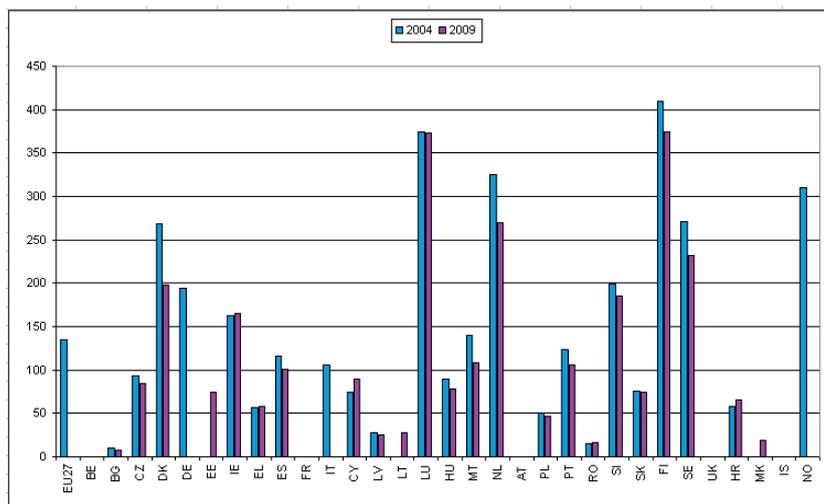


Figure 4: Number of letter-post items sent per capita (2004, 2009)

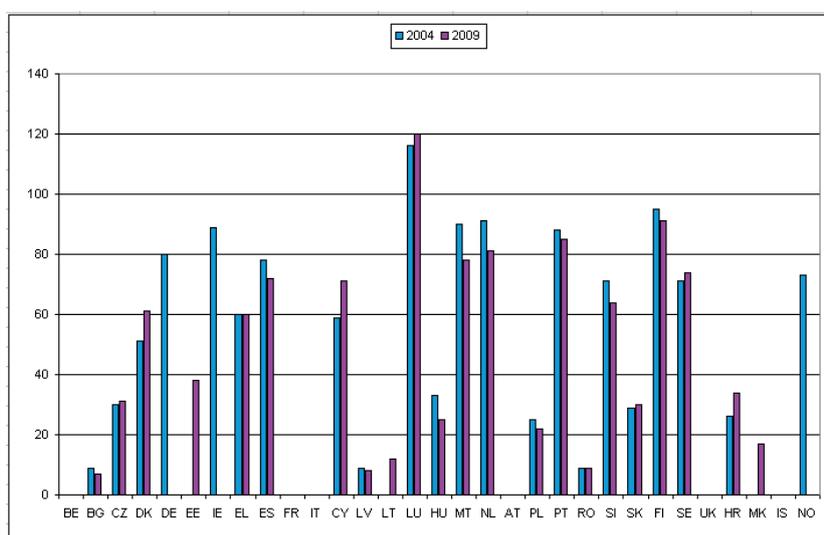


Figure 5: Number of letter-post items (in 1000) distributed per person employed (2004, 2009)

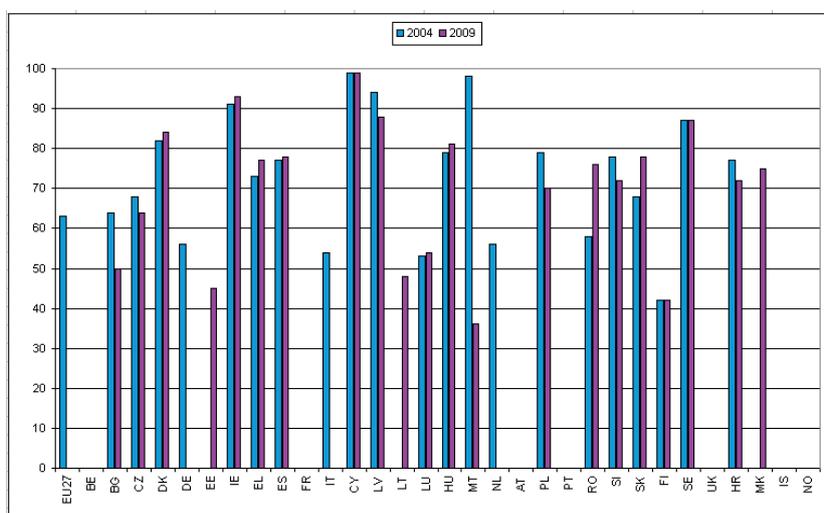


Figure 6: Ordinary letters and postcards as% of the total letter-post services (2004, 2009)

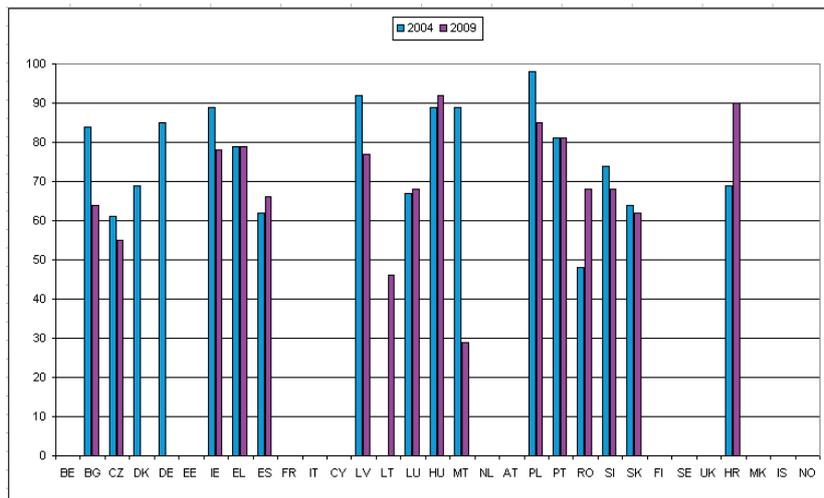


Figure 7: Reserved area as% of the total letter-post services (2004, 2009)

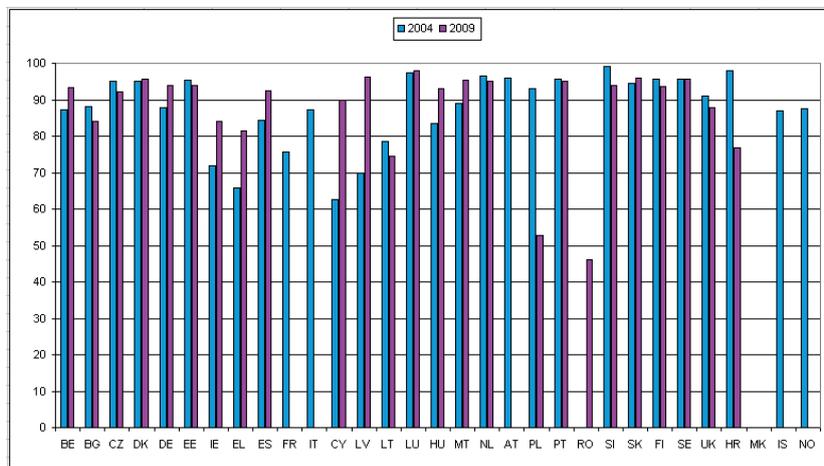


Figure 8: Percentage of priority letters delivered on-time according to national performance indicators (domestic services) (2004, 2009)

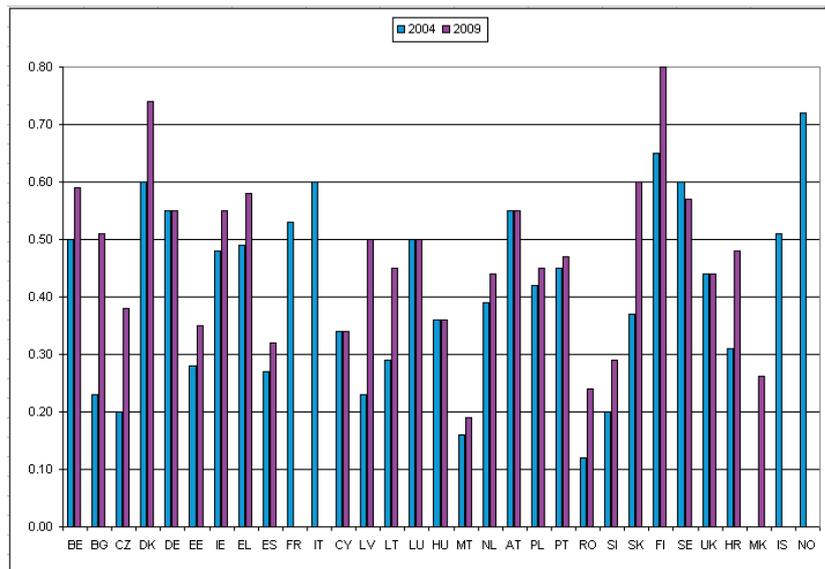


Figure 9: List price (EUR) for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for domestic services (2004, 2009)

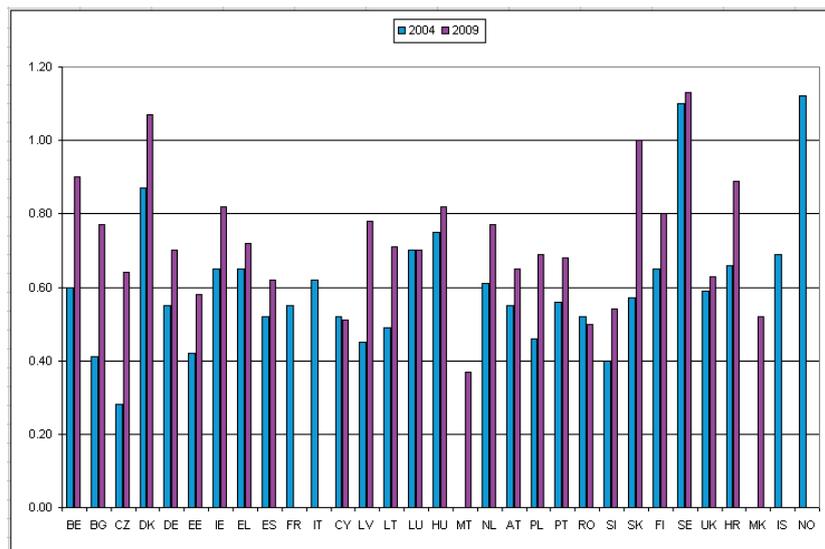


Figure 10: List price (EUR) for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for intra-EU services (2004, 2009)

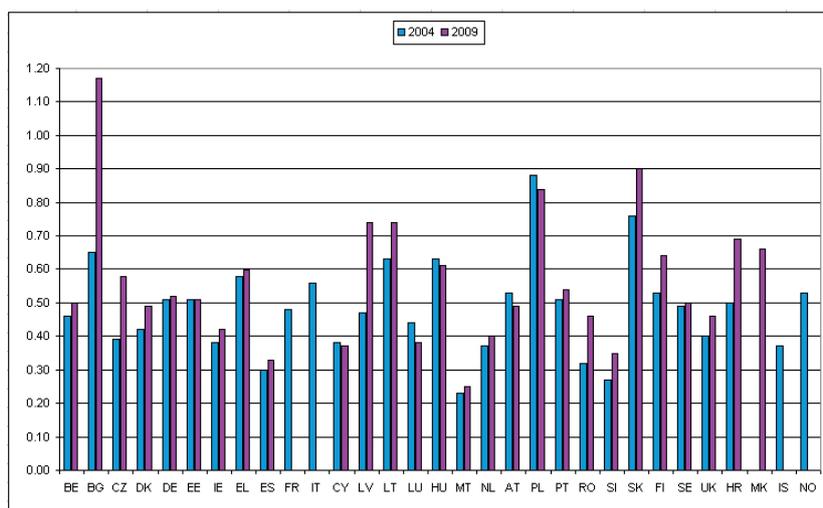


Figure 11: List price for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for domestic services based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) (2004, 2009)

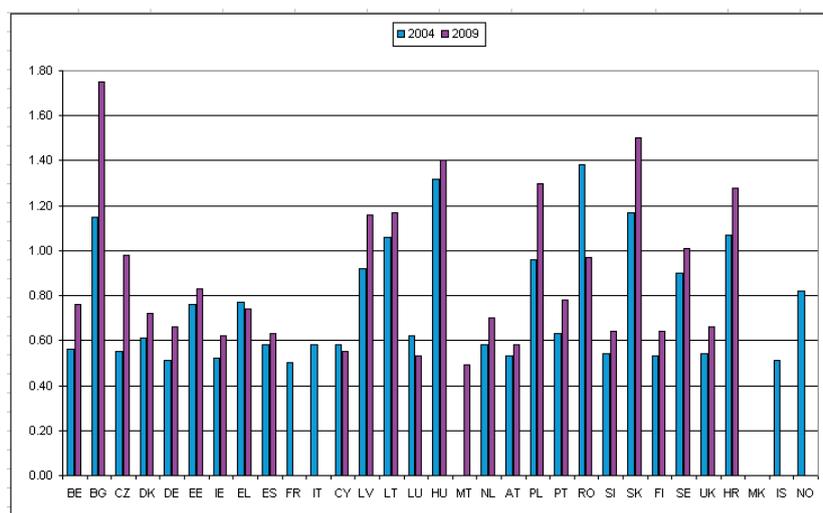


Figure 12: List price for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for intra-EU services based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) (2004, 2009)

Main statistical findings

Highlights :

- domestic postal turnover growing slower than GDP ;
- share of postal employment decreasing;
- network access varies considerable across countries;
- number of letter-post items sent per capita declining in most countries;
- high rate of on-time delivery of priority letters ;
- large differences between the prices for posting a standard letter (domestic and intra-EU services).

Domestic postal turnover

Domestic postal turnover growing slower than the GDP

Austria had in 2009 the highest turnover from domestic postal sector in relation GDP (0.9%), being followed by Sweden, Denmark and Belgium, all with turnover percentages in GDP above 0.6%. At the other end of the scale is Bulgaria, with a turnover ratio to GDP of only around 0.1%. Although domestic postal turnover in absolute terms (expressed in current prices) has generally increased compared to 2004, its ratio to GDP fell in most countries. The ratio of domestic postal turnover to GDP fell most compared to 2004 in Sweden and Estonia.

Postal employment

Share of postal employment decreasing

The postal sector accounted in 2009 for 0.5% of total [EU-27 employment](#) . France had in 2009 the highest share of postal employment in total (1%), being followed by Finland and Hungary, with shares of 0.9% and 0.8%, respectively. Lowest shares (below 0.3%) were registered in Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Portugal. Compared to 2004, postal employment in absolute terms decreased in the majority of countries, with its share in total employment following the same pattern. The countries where the shares fell most compared to 2004 were France, Austria and Sweden.

The average [productivity](#) measured in terms of turnover per person employed varies significantly among countries, ranging in 2009 from EUR 3500 in Bulgaria to EUR 113000 in Austria.

Network access

Network access varies considerable across countries

Postal items may be deposited by customers for processing in postal services in different physical facilities. These [access points](#) include [post offices, agencies and outlets](#) , [mobile post offices](#) , [letter boxes](#) , [post office boxes](#) and [places at which only stamps can be bought](#) . More than 100000 post offices (including [full-service post offices](#) , agencies, outlets, as well as mobile post offices) served the EU citizens needs in 2009.

Number of people served by one post office is an indicator for the access to network and it is calculated as the population divided to the number of post offices. In 2009, each post office served on average 3600 inhabitants in the EU-27. Network access was highest in Cyprus and the Czech Republic, with one post office serving less than 1000 inhabitants, whereas in the Netherlands, Belgium and Greece one post office served more than 7000 inhabitants. Compared to 2004, the network access significantly improved in Malta, Sweden and Hungary, whereas Latvia and Estonia showed the highest growth in the number of people served by one post office.

In 2009, there were 518000 letter boxes spread across the EU, corresponding in average to one per 715 inhabitants.

Number of letter-post items

Number of letter-post items sent per capita declining in most countries

In 2009, Spain and the Netherlands handled the highest number of letter-post items (for Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom no data were available). Nevertheless, compared to 2004 the number of letter-post items dropped in both these countries by 7% and 16%, respectively. Postal traffic declined by more than 20% in 2009 compared to 2004 in Bulgaria, Denmark and Malta.

The analysis of postal traffic in relation to the population data shows that the highest number of letter-post items sent per capita in 2009 was recorded in Finland (375) and Luxembourg (373), followed by the Netherlands

and Sweden, each with more than 200 items distributed per capita. In contrast, eleven EU Member States distributed less than 100 letter-post items per capita, with five of them – Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania - sending below 50.

The number of letter-post items handled per capita declined in most countries compared to 2004, while in Cyprus 20% more items per capita were sent in 2009.

With 120000 letter-post items distributed per person employed in 2009, Luxembourg maintained its first position as in 2004 and it is followed by Finland, Portugal and the Netherlands, each with more than 80000. On the other hand, Bulgaria showed the lowest number in both years (7000 in 2009 and 9000 in 2004).

Almost all letter-post items sent in Cyprus and Ireland in 2009 were [ordinary letters](#) and postcards (more than 90%), whereas in Estonia, Lithuania, Malta and Finland this share was below 50%. Compared to 2004, the share of ordinary letters and postcards in the total letter-post items fell significantly in Bulgaria and Poland. The most important rise was observed for Romania and Slovakia.

[Reserved area](#) refers to services for which the USPs enjoy exclusive rights to operate. The scope of the reserved area is defined in terms of deliveries within specific weight/price limits. All mail that falls outside the area reserved to USP may be handled by any other postal business operating in the market.

To illustrate the magnitude of the reserved area by country, the share of letters delivered in the reserved area as a share of all letters delivered by the USP is presented. These data give an indication on the share of the USP monopoly over a certain part of the postal market. As national definitions for the reserved area vary, comparison between countries is limited. Mail deliveries in the reserved area ranged from 29% of letter-post services in Malta up to 92% in Hungary.

On-time delivery of priority letters

High rate of on-time delivery of priority letters

On-time delivery of priority letters is a quality indicator of postal service showing the share of letters delivered within the time limits defined by the national performance indicators in the total of all letters sent. Due to variations in national performance standards (ranging from 1 to 3 working days elapsing between the date of deposit and the date of delivery to the addressee), size of the country, population density, etc., the quality of service data is not directly comparable across all countries. The share of priority letters delivered on time according to national performance indicators in 2009 was for the majority of countries above 90% or close to it.

Prices for posting a standard letter

Large differences between the prices for posting a standard letter (domestic and intra-EU services)

In order to compare the prices for posting a standard letter for domestic and intra-EU services across countries, the prices collected in national currency have been converted into euro using the annual average exchange rate.

Prices paid in 2009 by customers sending standard letters to national destinations via mail varied considerably across the EU, by a factor of 4. Malta and Romania offered the lowest national prices at EUR 0.19 and EUR 0.24 per item. The highest prices were observed in Finland (EUR 0.80) and Denmark (EUR 0.74).

For intra-EU cross-border traffic the highest prices were found in Sweden (EUR 1.13) and Denmark (EUR 1.07), about 3 times the tariff applied in Malta (EUR 0.37). Posting a domestic standard letter was in 2009 as expensive as an intra-EU letter in Finland, while intra-EU prices were about twice as high as domestic ones in Hungary, Romania and Sweden.

To adjust the prices to the purchasing power in each country the [purchasing power parities](#) for the individual consumption of households have been used. The data actually show the price to pay for posting a standard letter (domestic and intra-EU services) within each country in comparison to the general price level of the country.

Relative to the general price level, posting domestic letters was most expensive in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Poland and least expensive in Malta, Spain and Slovenia. Intra-EU services were most expensive in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Hungary and cheapest in Malta.

Data sources and availability

Eurostat restarted collecting data on postal services in 2005. The National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) are Eurostat's partners in the data collection. The definitions of variables were discussed and agreed in cooperation with the European Postal Regulators in a project group ("Assistance and development of EU statistics") of the European Committee for Postal Regulation (CERP).

The data presented here cover the companies operating under the Universal Service obligation (universal service providers - USP). "Universal service" refers here to the set of general interest demands to which services such as the mail should be subject throughout the Community. The aim is to ensure that all users have access to quality services at an affordable price.

All variables used in this article were collected in the context of the "EU Postal Survey" of Eurostat, on the basis of annual questionnaires covering the USPs in the participating countries. Participating countries are the 27 EU Member States, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland and Norway. The data was provided by the National Regulatory Agency of each country.

- c = confidential data;
- u = uncertain data

Notes concerning figures and tables

See [list of country codes](#) .

Figures *italic* are estimates provided by the countries.

Table 1

- Turnover from domestic postal sector: 2009 data for DE refer to the leading market player.
- GDP: Gross domestic product at market prices.
- Employment in the domestic postal sector: data for DK are reported up to 2008 in head count, from 2009 in [full-time equivalents](#) ; 2009 data for DE refer to the leading market player; data for EE included up to 2007 all employed persons (i.e., also persons employed in other activities such as financial services), from 2008 data refer only to persons employed in postal and postal related services.
- Total employment: domestic concept, [ESA95](#) .
- Post offices: 2009 data for DE refer to the leading market player.
- Population: for each reference year, the population data on 1 January of the next year has been used.

Table 2

- Turnover, employment and post offices: see note Table 1.

Table 3

- Ordinary letters and postcards: including direct mail for DK, CY, LV and SE; 2009 data for DE refer to the leading market player; data for MT up to 2008 include direct mail; including registered mail and insured mail for FI.
- On-time delivery: the standard measured is D+1 (day plus one), with the following exceptions: ES D+3, RO D+2 for 2006 and 2007, SI D+2 for 2004, HR D+3 for the period 2004-2006. DE: 2009 data refer to the dominant market player.
- List price standard letter: prices might not be comparable across countries due to different pricing systems used, either pricing according to weight or pricing according to format. The data received in national currencies have been converted into Euro using the annual average exchange rates. 2009 data for DE refer to the leading market player. The data presented for MK for intra-EU prices refer to international service.

Figure 1

- The following data are confidential: MT and SK in 2004; CZ, FR, LU and FI in 2009.
- No data available for: RO and MK in 2004; EU27, IT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- Turnover from domestic postal sector and GDP: see note Table 1.

Figure 2

- The following data are confidential: IT in 2004; BE in 2009.
- No data available for: MK in 2004; IE, IT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- Employment in the domestic postal sector and total employment: see note Table 1.

Figure 3

- No data available for: MK in 2004; IT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- Post offices and population: see note Table 1.

Table 4

- 2009 data for DE refer to the leading market player.

Figure 4

- The following data are confidential: BE, FR and UK in 2004; BE and FR in 2009.
- No data available for: EE, LT, AT, MK and IS in 2004; EU27, DE, IT, AT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- Population: see note Table 1.

Figure 5

- The following data are confidential: BE, FR, IT and UK in 2004; BE and FR in 2009.
- No data available for: EE, LT, AT, MK and IS in 2004; DE, IE, IT, AT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- Employment in the domestic postal sector: see note Table 1.

Figure 6

- The following data are confidential: BE, FR, PT, UK and NO in 2004; BE, FR and PT in 2009.
- No data available for: EE, LT, AT, MK and IS in 2004; EU27, DE, IT, NL, AT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- Ordinary letters and postcards: see note Table 3.

Figure 7

- The following data are confidential: BE, FR and UK in 2004; BE, DK and FR in 2009.
- No data available for: EE, IT, LT, NL, AT, MK, IS and NO in 2004; IT, NL, AT, UK, IS and NO in 2009.
- According to the information received from the countries, there was no reserved area in CY, FI and SE for 2004 and 2009 and in DE, EE and MK for 2009.

Figure 8

- The data for AT in 2009 are confidential.
- No data available for: RO and MK in 2004; FR, IT, MK, IS and NO in 2009.
- On-time delivery: see note Table 3

Figure 9

- No data available for: MK in 2004; FR, IT, IS and NO in 2009.
- List price standard letter: see note Table 3.

Figure 10

- The data for MT in 2004 is confidential.
- No data available for: MK in 2004; FR, IT, IS and NO in 2009.
- The data presented for MK in 2009 refer to international service.
- List price standard letter: see note Table 3.

Figure 11

- No data available for: MK in 2004; FR, IT, IS and NO in 2009.
- PPPs: [purchasing power parities](#) and [comparative price level](#) indices (EU-27=100) for the [actual individual consumption](#) .

Figure 12

- The data for MT in 2004 are confidential.
- No data available for: MK in 2004; FR, IT, MK, IS and NO in 2009.
- PPPs: see note Figure 11.

Context

The purpose of Community policy in the postal sector is to complete the internal market for postal services and to ensure, through an appropriate regulatory framework, that efficient, reliable and good-quality postal services are available throughout the European Union to all its citizens at affordable prices. The importance of postal services both for the economic prosperity and social well-being and cohesion of the EU make this a priority area for Community action.

The Community framework for EU postal services is set out in [Directive 97/67](#) as amended by [Directive 2002/39](#) and as amended by [Directive 2008/06](#) (3rd Postal Directive). The improvement of quality of service, in particular in terms of delivery performance and convenient access are fundamental aspects of the EU postal policy. The Commission monitors and ensures the correct implementation of the regulatory framework and, where appropriate, proposes changes to this framework in order to achieve the Community's postal policy objectives. The above-mentioned directives provide the European legal framework with which the national regulatory authorities are to accelerate and promote the opening of markets.

The process of liberalising the postal services market in the EU was initially set in motion by the Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services in 1992, as part of the goal to create a European single market. The aim was to get national monopolies to open up to competition in order to make postal services cheaper, faster, more efficient and more innovative, harmonise performance across EU Member States and improve the quality of cross border-services.

The ongoing process of liberalisation has brought about a gradual reduction of reserved postal services. Most of the Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) should have reached the complete liberalisation of the postal sector as of January 1, 2011, while for the rest of the Member States the deadline is extended as of January 1, 2013.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Postal Services in Europe 2006](#) - Data in focus 25/2008
- [Postal Services in Europe 2005](#) - Data in focus 12/2007
- [Postal Services in Europe 2004](#) - Data in focus 2/2007

Database

[Data navigation tree](#) , see:

Database by themes

Industry, trade and services

Postal services (post)

Universal Service Providers (post_ps)

Employment (post_ps_empn)

Turnover (post_ps_tur)

Access points (post_ps_ac)

Breakdown of letter post services (post_ps_let)

Prices (post_ps_pri)

Quality of service (post_ps_qs)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Postal services](#) (ESMS metadata file - post_esms)

Other information

- [Postal Directive 97/67](#) of 15 December 1997 on common rules for the development of the internal market of Community postal services and the improvement of quality of service.
- [Postal Directive 2002/39](#) of 10 June 2002 amending Directive 97/67 with regard to the further opening to competition of Community postal services.
- [Postal Directive 2008/06](#) of 20 February 2008 amending Directive 97/67 with regard to the full accomplishment of the internal market of Community postal services.

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Internal Market - Postal services](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Post and courier sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Postal statistics](#)

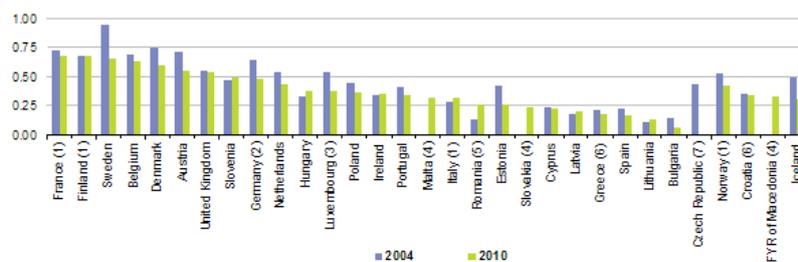
Postal service statistics - universal service providers - main figures

Data from August 2012. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database .

	Domestic turnover (EUR million)				Domestic employment (number)			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010
Belgium (1)	2 001	2 092	2 218	2 240	32 311	33 378	30 551	29 324
Bulgaria	29	25	30	22	9 134	10 501	9 330	7 735
Czech Republic	396				31 681	30 175	29 125	27 939
Denmark (1)	1 482	1 571	1 617	1 414	28 349	26 686	24 000	16 206
Germany (2)	14 076	13 300	13 500	12 100	201 541	170 000	175 000	171 000
Estonia (3)	42	37	51	36	4 222	4 358	2 910	2 321
Ireland	515	594	630	552	7 502			
Greece	402	416	448	416	10 412	11 607	11 294	10 929
Spain	1 855	1 771	1 928	1 771	63 779	65 515	65 924	61 819
France	11 998	12 585			283 945	269 458	251 955	
Italy	3 973	4 849						
Cyprus	30	32	32	40	942	950	944	973
Latvia	20	31	38	36	7 080	7 590	7 200	4 987
Lithuania	19	38	43	37	8 164	8 168	8 243	7 265
Luxembourg	146	146	147		1 485	1 618	1 554	1 553
Hungary	269	317	390	368	27 713	27 129	32 447	30 607
Malta		17	20	20	625	602	570	570
Netherlands	2 660	2 596	2 751	2 538	58 000	56 997	55 648	54 340
Austria	1 668	1 736		1 595	26 058	23 509	22 667	24 969
Poland	922	1 207	1 476	1 307	75 986	74 791	80 192	77 735
Portugal	608	622	648	593	14 844	14 134	13 432	12 908
Romania		113	198	327	36 073	34 935	35 892	36 494
Slovenia	128	152	174	174	5 645	6 057	5 980	5 933
Slovakia		118	192	155	13 990	13 600	13 300	15 229
Finland	1 035	1 157			22 570	23 744	23 400	19 300
Sweden	2 753	2 670	2 795	2 285	34 299	25 316	28 550	27 051
United Kingdom	9 837	9 957	10 197	9 094	184 299	167 640	178 622	167 955
Iceland	53	64	35	29	1 257	1 323	1 255	1 112
Norway	1 104	1 164			19 650	18 300		
Croatia	115	130	141	153	9 838	8 955	9 316	8 294
FYR of Macedonia			21	24			2 285	2 151

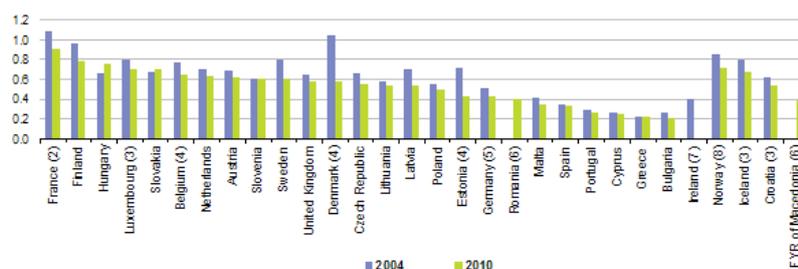
(1) Employment, break in series, 2010.
 (2) Data for 2010 relate only to the leading operator.
 (3) Employment, break in series, 2008.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: post_ps_tur and post_ps_empn)

Table 1: Key economic indicators for the postal sector, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (post_ps_tur) and (post_ps_empn)



(1) Data for 2007 instead of 2010.
 (2) Data for 2010 relate only to the leading operator, 2010, estimate.
 (3) Data for 2008 instead of 2010.
 (4) 2004, not available.
 (5) Data for 2005 instead of 2004.
 (6) 2010, provisional.
 (7) 2010, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: post_ps_tur and nama_gdp_c)

Figure 1: Turnover from the domestic postal sector relative to GDP, 2004 and 2010(% of GDP) - Source: Eurostat (post_ps_tur) and (nama_gdp_c)



(1) Italy, not available.
 (2) Data for 2009 instead of 2010.
 (3) Resident population concept (LFS) has been used instead of domestic concept (ESA 95).
 (4) Break in series.
 (5) Data for 2010 relate only to the leading operator; estimates.
 (6) 2004, not available.
 (7) 2010, not available.
 (8) Data for 2007 instead of 2010.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: post_ps_empn, nama_aux_pem and lfsa_egan)

Figure 2: Number of persons employed in the domestic postal sector as a share of total employment, 2004 and 2010 (1)(%) - Source: Eurostat (post_ps_empn), (nama_aux_pem) and (lfsa_egan)

	Post offices (number)				Letter-post items (million)			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010
EU-27	150 240	150 660	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belgium	1 308	1 348	1 351	1 394	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	3 134	3 130	3 122	3 098	81	72	82	54
Czech Republic	13 789	13 871	13 860	13 554	955	930	947	847
Denmark	995	913	865	821	1 454	1 367	1 207	1 015
Germany (1)	34 019	33 600	.	13 000	16 038	17 000	16 000	14 700
Estonia	545	545	418	385	.	117	115	80
Ireland	1 614	1 532	1 426	1 349	670	710	756	688
Greece	1 565	1 578	1 598	1 597	627	652	674	608
Spain	10 063	10 089	9 926	9 762	4 965	5 078	5 095	4 459
France	17 052	17 066	17 082	17 079	.	.	.	.
Italy	13 855	13 893	.	.	6 213	5 474	.	.
Cyprus	1 011	1 144	1 160	1 103	55	54	73	74
Latvia	967	954	701	625	64	68	116	79
Lithuania	951	940	954	872	.	120	110	82
Luxembourg	543	465	469	473	173	181	195	180
Hungary	2 820	3 197	3 098	3 095	902	824	820	795
Malta	53	53	61	61	56	54	47	44
Netherlands	2 112	2 110	2 116	2 196	5 300	4 918	4 693	4 293
Austria	1 947	1 944	1 842	1 850	.	.	.	2 376
Poland	8 350	8 553	8 489	8 365	1 914	1 634	1 840	1 735
Portugal	3 037	2 863	2 873	2 898	1 301	1 239	1 193	1 086
Romania	6 955	6 903	6 897	6 831	325	330	399	273
Slovenia	557	558	556	559	398	398	408	359
Slovakia	1 603	1 595	1 594	1 600	407	376	429	337
Finland	1 311	1 232	1 150	1 050	2 145	2 140	2 116	1 954
Sweden	5 474	6 365	6 350	6 405	2 444	2 450	2 350	2 110
United Kingdom	14 609	14 219	13 567	11 905	.	.	.	.
Iceland	189	174	163	152	.	.	.	.
Norway	3 367	3 249	.	.	1 427	1 247	.	.
Croatia	1 158	1 161	1 147	1 142	255	299	317	266
FYR of Macedonia	.	.	322	563	.	.	37	41

(1) Data for 2010 relate only to the leading operator.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: post_ps_ac and post_ps_let)

Table 2: Post offices and postal items, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (post_ps_ac) and (post_ps_let)

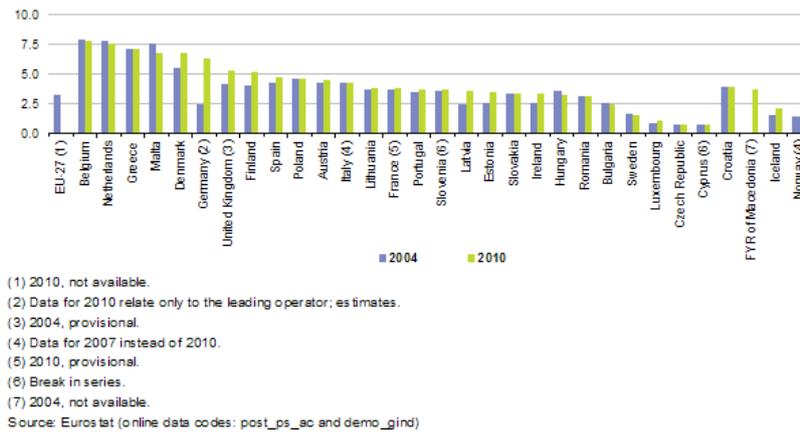


Figure 3: Average number of inhabitants served by each post office, 2004 and 2010(1 000 inhabitants) - Source: Eurostat (post_ps_ac) and (demo_gind)

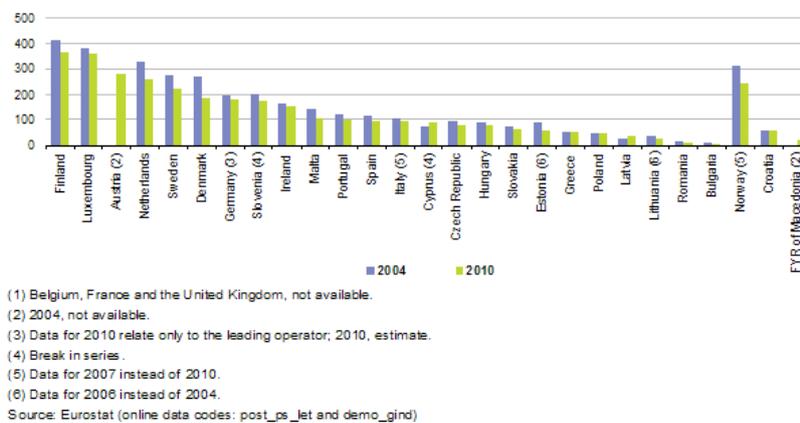


Figure 4: Average number of letter-post items per inhabitant, 2004 and 2010 (1)(number) - Source: Eurostat (post_ps_let) and (demo_gind)

This article looks at [European Union \(EU\)](#) postal service statistics that cover [universal service providers \(USPs\)](#) , in other words the postal service providers operating under the [universal service](#) obligation. [Eurostat](#) restarted the collection of data on postal services in 2005.

The main priorities for EU policies on postal services include the completion of the [internal market](#) and ensuring efficient, reliable and good quality services at affordable prices for individuals and enterprises. Some of the key elements of EU policy in this area include: the gradual opening of the market to competition, guaranteed access to the universal postal service, cost transparency, a reduction of the postal reserved area, setting common quality standards, harmonisation of technical standards, and creating conditions for rapid technological progress.

Main statistical findings

Incomplete data for some EU Member States means that it is not always possible to provide EU-27 aggregates for postal indicators. Based on the information that is available for 19 Member States between 2004 and 2010, current price turnover in the EU's postal sector contracted by 6.9% overall – in part, reflecting the growing pressure from the emergence of [ICT](#) substitutes such as SMS (short message service), e-mail, chat rooms, VOIP (voice over internet protocol) and video alternatives.

Domestic turnover in the postal sector increased strongly between 2004 and 2010 in Lithuania and Latvia, rising overall by more than 80% in both of these Member States; relatively large increases were also recorded in

Poland, Hungary, Slovenia and Cyprus. In contrast, turnover fell by more than 10% between 2004 and 2010 in Estonia, Germany and Sweden; while the largest contraction in sales was reported in Bulgaria (-24.9%) – see Table 1; note that all of the German data for 2010 relates solely to the leading operator.

In relative terms (see Figure 1), the turnover derived from domestic postal services in 2010 peaked at a level equivalent to 0.65% of GDP in Sweden; the latest available data for Finland and France indicates slightly higher ratios although it should be noted that this dates from 2007. Belgium, Denmark, Austria and the United Kingdom were the only other EU Member States where sales from the postal sector reached a level equivalent to 0.5% of GDP or more. The ratio of turnover to GDP fell in the majority of Member States between 2004 and 2010; this was particularly the case in Sweden, Estonia and Luxembourg (2004 to 2008). There were eight EU Member States that reported the ratio of turnover to GDP rising between 2004 and 2010 (or nearest available years) – gains were generally modest, other than in Romania, where the relative weight of turnover from the postal sector doubled from 0.13% of GDP to 0.26% (between 2005 and 2010).

The postal sector in the EU-27 employed in excess of 1.0 million persons in 2010 (no recent data available for Ireland or Italy, 2009 data for France). France had the largest workforce in the postal sector, totalling 252000 (2009 data), far ahead of Germany's 171000 persons employed (estimate; again this figure is only for the leading operator) and the United Kingdom's 168000 (both these latter values are for 2010). France's postal workforce was not just large in absolute terms, it also represented a high, albeit declining, share (0.9%) of the total workforce – see Figure 2. Between 2004 and 2010 employment in the postal sector decreased in the majority of EU Member States. Based on information that is available for 24 Member States, the EU's postal workforce contracted by almost 10% between 2004 and 2010. An analysis by Member State shows that the largest reductions in the number of persons employed in the postal sector were recorded in Estonia, Denmark (both have breaks in series), Latvia and Sweden, where employment in the postal sector fell by at least 20%. In contrast, the number of persons employed in the postal sector grew in eight of the Member States, most noticeably in Hungary (10.4%) and Slovakia (8.9%).

Postal items may be deposited by customers for processing in different physical facilities. These [access points](#) include [post offices, agencies and outlets](#) , [mobile post offices](#) , [letter boxes](#) , [post office boxes](#) and [places at which only stamps can be bought](#) . Table 2 provides an overview of the number of post offices, while Figure 3 gives an indication of the density of the post office network relative to population size. The average number of inhabitants served by a post office in 2010 ranged from 1500 or less in Sweden, Luxembourg, the Czech Republic or Cyprus to one post office for more than 7500 inhabitants in the Netherlands and Belgium which are both densely populated countries.

In 2010, the largest operator in Germany handled the highest number (around 14700 million) of letter-post items; note that no recent data are available for the three next largest EU Member States – aside from a figure of 5474 million items for Italy in 2006. Otherwise, Spain and the Netherlands recorded the highest number of letter-post items (4459 and 4293 million respectively) – see Table 2. Between 2004 and 2010 the number of letter-post items dropped by 20% or more in Bulgaria, Denmark and Malta, and fell in 13 other Member States (data are available for 20 Member States). The number of letter-post items increased in four Member States between 2004 and 2010, with relatively modest increases recorded in Ireland and Luxembourg, while much larger gains were recorded in Latvia (23.1%) and Cyprus (33.8%).

An analysis of postal traffic in relation to population data shows that Finland and Luxembourg recorded the highest number of letter-post items per inhabitant in 2010 (around 360 items per inhabitant), while the only other EU Member States to record more than 200 letter-post items per inhabitant were Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden – see Figure 4. In contrast, 12 Member States handled less than 100 letter-post items per inhabitant, with Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland averaging less than 50 items per inhabitant.

Data sources and availability

The data presented in this article cover postal service providers operating under the universal service obligation, known as universal service providers. In this context universal service refers to the set of general interest demands to which services such as the mail should be subject throughout society – the aim of such an obligation is to ensure that all users have access to quality services at an affordable price.

Eurostat restarted collecting data on postal services in 2005. All data presented in this article are based on Eurostat's EU postal survey. The data was provided by the national regulatory authorities in each partici-

pating country, including the EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Context

The purpose of EU policy in the postal sector is to complete the internal market for postal services and to ensure, through an appropriate regulatory framework, that efficient, affordable, reliable and good quality postal services are available throughout the EU for all citizens and enterprises. The importance of postal services both for the economic prosperity and social well-being and cohesion of the EU make this a priority area for EU action. Fundamental aspects of the EU's postal policy include a desire to improve the quality of service made available, in particular in terms of delivery performance and convenient access.

The process of liberalising the postal services market in the EU was initially set in motion by a Green paper on the development of the single market for postal services in 1992. Its aim was to open-up national monopolies to competition in order to make postal services cheaper, faster, more efficient and more innovative, harmonise performance across the EU Member States, and improve the quality of cross border-services. The EU legal framework for postal services is set out in [Directive 97/67](#) and subsequent amendments. The ongoing process of liberalisation has brought about a gradual reduction of reserved postal services. Most of the Member States were due to reach a state of complete liberalisation of their postal sectors as of 1 January 2011, although some were afforded a deadline some two years later.

The [European Regulators Group for Postal Services](#) was established in August 2010 by the European Commission. This group will advise and assist the European Commission, and its establishment is expected to strengthen cooperation between the national regulatory authorities and thereby help to develop best practices.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Postal Services in Europe 2006](#) - Data in focus 25/2008
- [Postal Services in Europe 2005](#) - Data in focus 12/2007
- [Postal Services in Europe 2004](#) - Data in focus 2/2007

Database

[Data navigation tree](#) , see:

Database by themes

Industry, trade and services

Postal services (post)

Universal Service Providers (post_ps)

Employment (post_ps_empn)

Turnover (post_ps_tur)

Access points (post_ps_ac)

Breakdown of letter post services (post_ps_let)

Prices (post_ps_pri)

Quality of service (post_ps_qs)

Methodology / Metadata

- [Postal services](#) (ESMS metadata file - post_esms)

Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)

- [Postal services of universal service providers, main figures: tables and figures](#)

Other information

- [Postal Directive 97/67](#) of 15 December 1997 on common rules for the development of the internal market of Community postal services and the improvement of quality of service.
- [Postal Directive 2002/39](#) of 10 June 2002 amending Directive 97/67 with regard to the further opening to competition of Community postal services.
- [Postal Directive 2008/06](#) of 20 February 2008 amending Directive 97/67 with regard to the full accomplishment of the internal market of Community postal services.

External links

- [European Commission - The EU Internal Market - Postal services](#)

See also

- [Information society statistics](#)
- [Information society statistics at regional level](#)
- [Post and courier sector statistics - NACE Rev. 1.1](#)
- [Postal service statistics - universal service providers](#)

Postal statistics

Data from November 2009.

	Turnover form domestic postal sector				Employment in the domestic postal sector				People served by one post office				Letterpost items sent			
	(% of the GDP)				(% of total employment)								(per capita)			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU27	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.50	3 268	3 323	3 266	3 308	:	:	:	:
BE	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.77	0.81	0.78	0.73	7 986	8 073	7 852	7 849	:	:	:	:
BG	0.15	:	0.10	0.09	0.27	:	0.29	0.33	2 476	:	2 453	2 343	10	:	:	9
CZ	0.45	0.47	c	c	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.57	741	745	742	749	93	87	90	89
DK	0.75	0.66	0.72	0.72	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.89	5 433	5 743	5 966	6 153	269	260	251	233
DE	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.44	0.43	0.41	2 425	2 498	2 450	2 454	194	191	207	195
EE	0.43	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.67	2 472	2 472	2 463	2 687	55	57	87	89
IE	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.40	:	:	2 546	2 681	2 815	3 019	184	156	165	175
EL	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.24	7 082	7 073	7 080	6 939	54	57	58	61
ES	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	4 277	4 341	4 408	4 507	115	118	114	115
FR	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.68	1.14	1.13	1.07	1.02	3 673	3 681	3 715	3 735	c	c	c	c
IT	0.29	0.28	0.33	0.32	c	:	:	:	4 220	4 233	4 256	4 276	106	103	93	96
CY	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	741	671	681	685	74	69	70	77
LV	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.69	2 385	2 344	2 391	3 145	28	32	31	31
LT	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.53	3 602	3 560	3 601	3 507	:	:	35	35
LU	0.53	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.50	0.48	0.51	0.47	849	975	1 024	1 038	375	378	380	388
HU	0.33	0.34	c	c	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.64	3 581	3 548	3 149	2 774	91	79	83	82
MT	c	c	0.34	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.36	7 598	7 789	7 695	6 618	c	c	131	118
NL	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.65	7 720	7 705	7 753	7 775	325	324	301	287
AT	0.72	0.70	0.67	:	0.65	0.62	0.57	0.67	4 215	4 245	4 269	4 504	:	:	:	:
PL	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.58	0.52	0.51	0.51	4 572	4 670	4 458	4 385	50	45	43	48
PT	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	3 467	3 647	3 702	3 722	124	123	117	114
RO	:	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38	3 114	3 131	3 124	3 118	15	13	15	18
SI	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.44	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.62	3 586	3 590	3 603	3 631	199	196	196	210
SK	c	c	0.26	0.24	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.62	3 359	3 383	3 382	3 388	76	69	67	73
FI	0.68	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.93	3 994	4 119	4 263	4 410	411	412	407	406
SE	0.96	0.92	0.85	0.83	0.79	0.75	0.57	0.63	1 646	1 762	1 430	1 461	311	304	292	285
UK	0.56	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.60	0.56	0.54	0.52	4 111	4 203	4 277	4 416	c	c	:	:
HR	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.63	0.55	0.56	0.55	3 838	3 833	3 825	3 824	57	63	67	74
IS	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.81	0.83	0.79	0.74	1 553	1 595	1 768	1 924	213	208	187	182
NO	0.53	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.71	1 368	1 389	1 441	1 469	310	326	266	239

Table 1: Selected indicators of the European postal market 2004-2007[1]

	Domestic Turnover (Mio. EUR)				Domestic Employment (total number)				Post offices (incl. full service offices, agencies/outlets and mobile offices)				Letter post services (1000)			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU27	57 095.0	57 222.5	56 841.4	56 862.7	1 190 183	1 141 475	1 115 795	1 113 121	150 240	148 382	150 670	150 985	:	:	:	:
BE	2 080.5	1 973.3	2 091.9	2 144.9	32 311	34 360	33 378	31 974	1 308	1 302	1 348	1 359	:	:	:	:
BG	28.9	:	25.2	26.7	9 134	:	10 501	12 432	3 134	:	3 130	3 261	80 798	:	71 782	83 888
CZ	386.4	468.1	c	c	31 681	30 451	30 175	29 566	13 789	13 767	13 871	13 868	952 990	987 363	930 386	927 226
DK	1 432.0	1 252.4	1 571.0	1 621.6	28 249	27 361	26 686	25 915	866	945	913	890	1 454 053	1 412 070	1 287 236	1 274 936
DE	14 078.8	13 786.0	13 300.0	13 000.0	201 541	170 000	170 000	165 000	34 019	33 000	33 600	33 500	16 038 000	15 760 000	17 000 000	16 000 000
EE	41.6	35.9	36.7	44.2	4 222	4 222	4 358	4 285	545	544	545	499	74 338	76 004	117 439	119 956
IE	515.0	544.0	594.3	646.3	7 502	7 800	:	:	1 614	1 570	1 532	1 458	757 000	655 000	709 500	769 000
EL	401.8	403.3	416.2	426.7	10 412	11 617	11 607	11 340	1 565	1 573	1 578	1 616	600 988	633 763	652 413	681 515
ES	1 854.7	1 920.8	1 770.6	1 870.8	63 779	64 905	65 515	66 463	10 063	10 081	10 088	10 047	4 964 692	5 150 875	5 078 353	5 211 386
FR	11 998.0	12 429.0	12 585.0	12 936.0	283 845	281 540	269 458	260 498	17 052	17 113	17 066	17 068	c	c	c	c
IT	3 973.0	4 047.0	4 849.0	5 019.0	c	:	:	:	13 855	13 981	13 893	13 844	6 213 124	6 080 648	5 474 137	5 685 033
CY	28.7	30.9	32.2	30.7	842	944	950	912	1 011	1 143	1 144	1 152	55 462	52 605	54 406	60 971
LV	19.5	20.8	31.2	29.9	7 080	7 159	7 590	6 544	967	979	954	722	64 006	74 265	69 768	69 463
LT	19.4	22.5	37.9	38.2	8 164	8 260	8 188	8 087	951	956	940	860	:	:	120 015	116 432
LU	148.0	149.0	146.3	147.3	1 485	1 475	1 618	1 559	543	481	465	466	172 900	177 400	180 800	187 900
HU	288.8	302.8	c	c	27 713	27 377	27 129	32 888	2 820	2 840	3 197	3 621	918 303	798 611	839 767	821 752
MT	c	c	17.2	19.1	625	635	603	674	63	62	63	62	c	c	63 611	48 398
NL	2 860.0	2 847.0	2 596.0	2 551.0	58 000	56 000	56 997	56 328	2 112	2 120	2 110	2 110	5 300 000	5 300 000	4 918 000	4 701 000
AT	1 688.0	1 702.0	1 736.0	:	26 058	25 192	23 509	27 917	1 947	1 947	1 944	1 850	:	:	:	:
PL	921.7	1 109.5	1 207.4	1 300.8	75 986	72 868	74 791	77 641	8 350	8 350	8 553	8 692	1 913 651	1 702 435	1 634 200	1 825 755
PT	807.5	819.7	821.6	841.0	14 378	14 012	13 070	13 551	3 037	2 998	2 863	2 853	1 300 654	1 301 058	1 236 000	1 208 223
RO	:	100.1	113.3	141.3	36 073	36 291	34 935	35 901	6 955	6 901	6 903	6 904	324 741	282 391	329 695	392 988
SI	128.0	143.3	151.8	152.7	5 645	5 887	6 057	5 976	557	558	558	558	398 129	392 800	398 000	424 804
SK	c	c	117.7	132.6	13 890	13 991	13 600	13 600	1 603	1 593	1 595	1 584	407 028	374 433	360 611	386 569
FI	1 035.0	1 122.5	1 157.0	1 224.6	22 570	23 252	23 744	23 293	1 311	1 276	1 232	1 202	2 150 480	2 166 000	2 150 100	2 150 550
SE	2 753.0	2 723.2	2 670.3	2 738.8	34 289	32 684	25 316	28 303	4 474	5 136	6 375	6 281	2 803 311	2 754 287	2 664 257	2 616 400
UK	9 837.0	9 899.1	9 957.0	10 148.6	184 299	174 202	167 640	164 995	14 609	14 376	14 219	13 852	c	c	:	:
HR	114.8	124.0	129.5	135.5	9 838	8 671	8 955	8 879	1 158	1 158	1 161	1 160	254 959	278 414	298 891	327 460
IS	52.7	63.6	64.4	71.4	1 297	1 329	1 323	1 398	189	188	174	164	62 514	62 462	57 614	57 517
NO	1 103.6	1 151.4	1 164.4	1 214.0	19 650	18 895	18 300	18 000	3 367	3 340	3 246	3 225	1 427 000	1 510 774	1 247 400	1 134 537

Table 2: Selected indicators of the European postal market (continued), 2004-2007[2]

	Ordinary letters and postcards (1000)				Reserved area (1000)				On-time delivery (D+1) (%)				List Price standard letter (Domestic service) (EUR)				List Price standard letter (intra-EU service) (EUR)			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	61 142	-	48 638	55 892	67 552	-	55 682	56 695	88 0	-	-	87.3	91.4	92.0	92.5	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.52	
CZ	849 358	550 546	607 215	606 371	580 939	535 136	525 824	502 886	96.0	94.1	89.0	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	
DK	1 185 700	1 123 600	1 048 400	1 055 133	1 001 600	887 200	829 100	6	95.2	93.9	94.1	93.2	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.74	0.87	0.87	0.94	1.04
DE	8 974 000	8 614 000	8 400 000	8 100 000	13 705 000	12 680 000	11 500 000	11 800 000	87.9	>80	95.0	95.6	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70
EE	57902	58907	54122	53 586	0	0	45 721	41 967	95.3	95.3	90.5	90.6	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41
IE	607 500	590 000	638 000	705 000	594 000	576 000	522 000	583 000	72.0	73.0	72.0	77.0	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.75	0.76
EL	457 496	481 919	487 568	501 567	494 556	513 674	498 003	516 416	65.8	70.8	77.7	78.9	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.67
ES	3 802 210	3 770 894	3 723 265	3 881 847	3 082 447	3 053 779	3 011 302	3 218 199	84.3	88.4	87.0	88.9	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.52	0.50	0.57	0.60
FR	c	c	c	c	15 007 000	14 647 000	13 804 000	13 789 000	75.7	79.1	81.1	82.5	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.65	0.60	0.60
IT	3 384 242	3 347 365	2 918 619	3 131 466	-	-	3 359 124	-	97.2	98.3	98.1	98.6	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.62
CY	54 636	51 927	53 546	59 655	-	-	-	-	62.5	64.0	63.6	68.3	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.51
LV	59 972	68 733	61 770	63 220	59 195	67 627	62 062	62 968	70.0	62.0	92.5	95.6	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.29	0.45	0.43	0.65	0.64
LT	-	-	65 103	60 713	20 056	39 886	54 279	52 231	78.6	72.8	67.8	57.9	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.71
LU	80 970	96 070	95 090	99 590	116 500	120 900	118 600	124 300	97.4	97.8	97.3	97.4	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
HU	682 184	577 434	607 412	663 276	614 695	686 103	731 419	746 450	83.5	89.7	91.8	92.3	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.75	0.77	0.72	0.84
MT	c	c	52 764	47 625	c	c	50 153	45 732	89.0	92.0	93.4	95.3	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.14	c	0.37	0.37	0.27
NL	2 970 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.5	95.5	96.6	96.3	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.72
AT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.9	95.0	95.9	96.1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.65
PT	1 517 984	1 235 405	1 136 302	1 285 184	1 877 271	1 655 512	1 328 741	1 538 506	93.0	93.3	88.2	77.2	0.42	0.50	0.51	0.55	0.46	0.70	0.77	0.79
RO	189 973	176 429	219 301	269 044	156 321	142 771	153 887	177 358	-	66.2	71.8	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.52	0.58	0.60	0.63	
SI	311 413	294 690	296 206	312 445	295 963	283 990	278 573	274 198	99.0	88.1	88.0	88.4	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.45
SK	277 118	244 992	249 543	283 000	259 892	207 260	202 802	242 498	94.6	94.3	96.5	96.3	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.59
FI	893 320	893 000	856 000	867 000	0	0	0	0	95.7	94.8	96.0	95.0	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70
SE	2687574	2655630	2656695	2051420	0	0	0	0	95.6	95.2	94.1	95.5	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.60	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.19
UK	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	91.4	94.1	94.0	85.2	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.59	0.58	0.65	0.70
HR	196 512	196 099	220 340	237 572	176 707	186 872	260 239	284 242	90.1	98.0	98.0	78.1	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
IS	59 073	-	-	53 440	53 497	50 938	50 563	87.0	87.5	89.0	88.0	0.51	0.64	0.57	0.69	0.69	0.99	0.91	0.91	0.91
NO	-	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	87.6	86.7	82.4	85.1	0.72	0.75	0.81	0.75	1.12	1.19	1.06	1.19

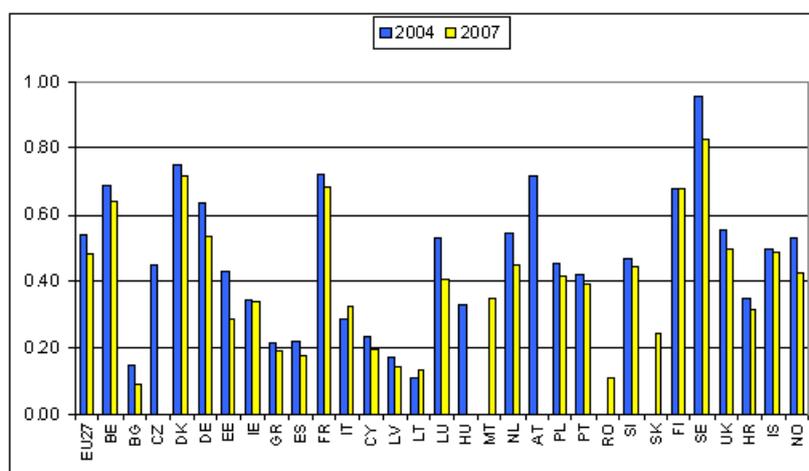
Table 3: Indicators of the European postal market 2004-2007[3]

The main priority of EU policies on postal services is to ensure efficient, reliable and good-quality service at affordable prices for the citizens and enterprises of the [European Union](#), through an ongoing process of liberalization.

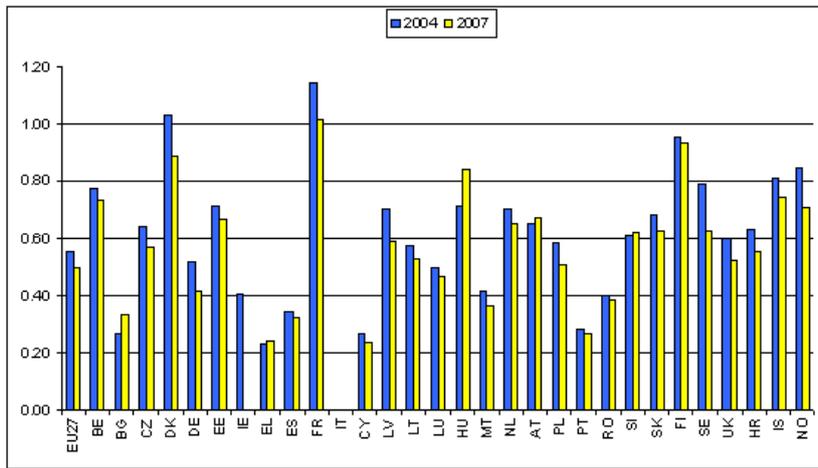
[Eurostat](#) has restarted collecting data on postal services in 2005. This article takes a look at the resulting postal statistics from 2004 to 2007. The data collection covers the [Universal service providers \(USP\)](#) the companies operating under the 'Universal service obligation'. For countries where a USP no longer exists, the company which was the USP prior to liberalization is referred to.

Main statistical findings

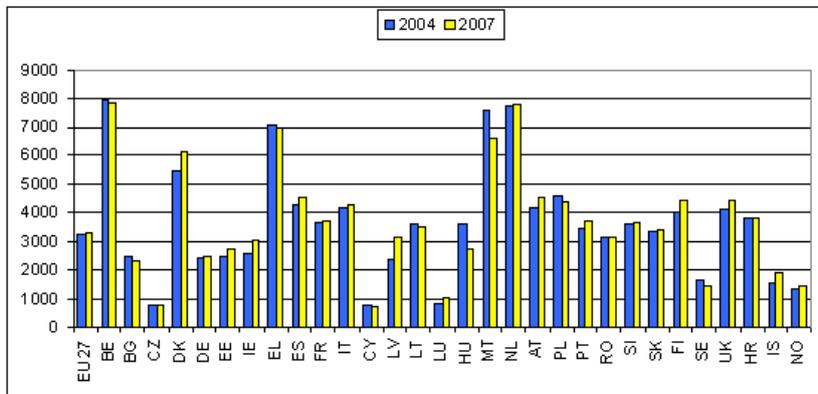
- Domestic postal turnover growing slower than the GDP during the period 2004-2007
- Share of postal employment decreasing in the EU-27 in 2007 compared to 2004
- Network access (number of inhabitants served by post offices) varies considerable between countries
- Significant differences between countries concerning the number of letter-post items sent per capita
- High rate of on-time delivery of priority letters in most countries
- Large differences between the prices for posting a standard letter (domestic and intra-EU services)



Graph 1: Total turnover from the domestic postal sector as % of GDP[4]



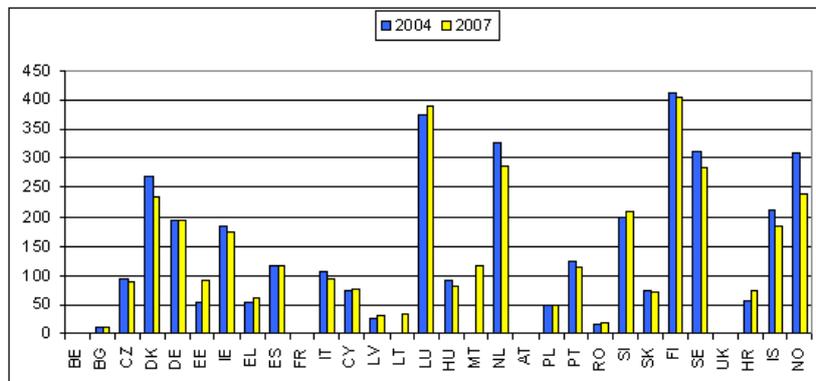
Graph 2: Total number of persons employed in the domestic postal sector as% of the total employment[5]



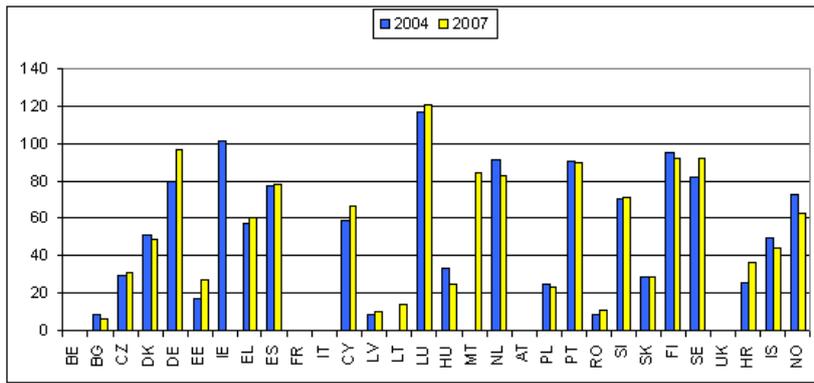
Graph 3: Number of people served by one post office (including postal agencies, postal outlets, as well as mobile post offices) 2004 2007[6]

	Post offices /postal agencies / postal outlets and mobile offices (ACC 202)	of which: Mobile offices (ACC 2023)	Letter boxes (ACC 203)	Post office boxes (ACC 204)	Points, at which only stamps can be bought (ACC 205)
	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
BE	1 359	0	14 173	43 866	6 000
BG	3 261	0	6 043	44 626	:
CZ	13 868	10 467	23 881	41 643	14 890
DK	890	:	10 000	58 045	3 922
DE	33 500	20 000	110 530	918 000	5 000
EE	499	2	3 136	12 114	77
IE	1 458	0	6 200	5 200	2 750
EL	1 616	34	9 754	59 895	3 150
ES	10 047	6813	33 609	480 000	0
FR	17 068	:	140 500	:	:
IT	13 944	34	61 650	3 740	:
CY	1 152	0	970	26 241	:
LV	722	2	1 113	720	0
LT	960	47	3 434	9 533	:
LU	466	358	1 176	5 988	382
HU	3 621	877	10 710	84 102	1 233
MT	62	1	469	:	390
NL	2 110	0	19 000	186 000	6 000
AT	1 850	2	17 508	:	:
PL	8 692	0	55 138	145 099	0
PT	2 853	12	17 808	160 452	2 772
RO	6 904	249	15 057	40 984	0
SI	558	10	3 092	17 050	127
SK	1 594	5	6 990	19 300	1 864
FI	1 202	0	7 930	26 000	3 500
SE	6 287	2 250	24 412	162 657	:
UK	13 852	:	115 400	:	0
HR	1 160	0	4 996	28 600	:
IS	164	81	260	4 583	100
NO	3 225	1 762	:	:	:

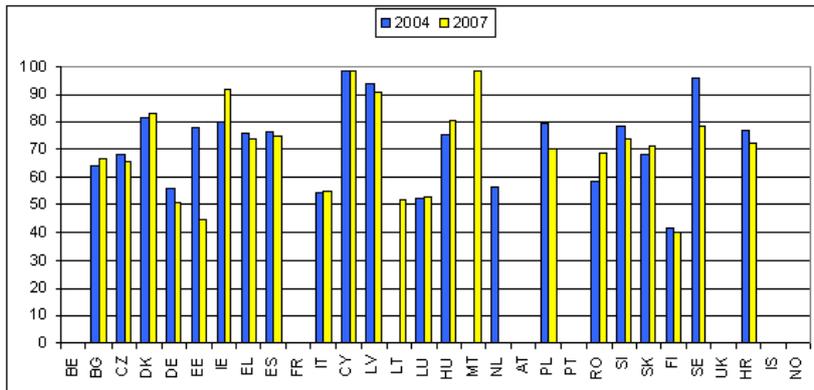
Table 4: Access points 2007[7]



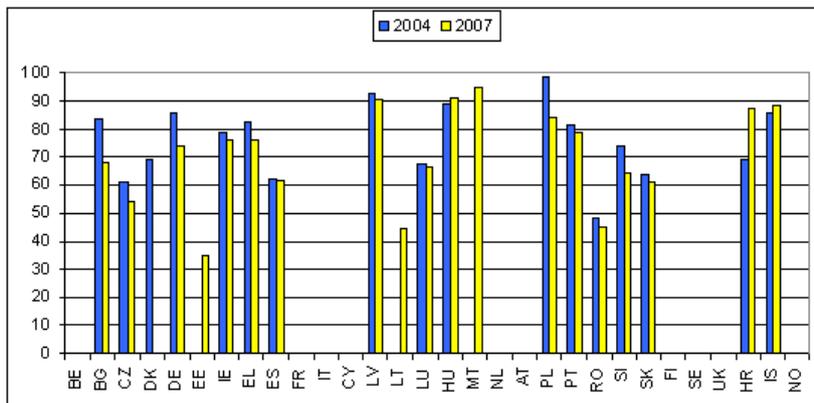
Graph 4: Number of letter-post items sent per capita (2004, 2007)[8]



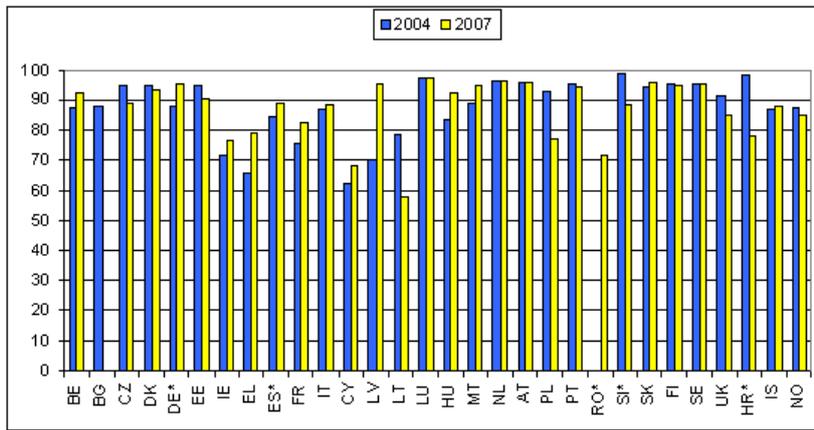
Graph 5: Number of letter-post items (in 1000) distributed per person employed 2004 2007[9]



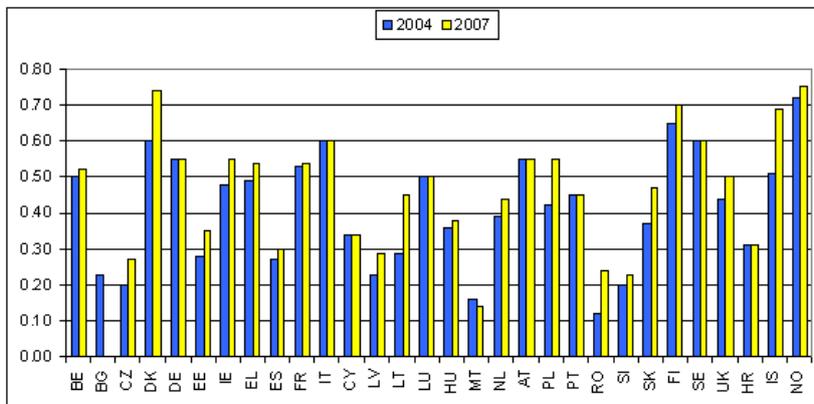
Graph 6: Ordinary letters and postcards as% of the total letter-post services 2004 2007[10]



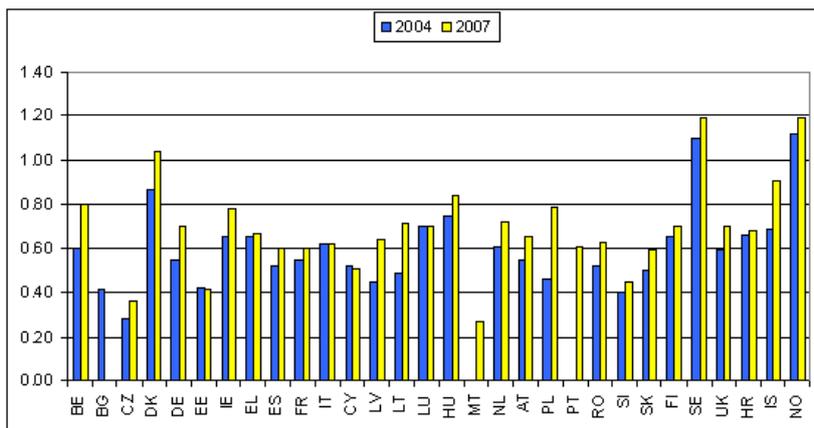
Graph 7: Reserved area as% of the total letter-post services 2004 2007[11]



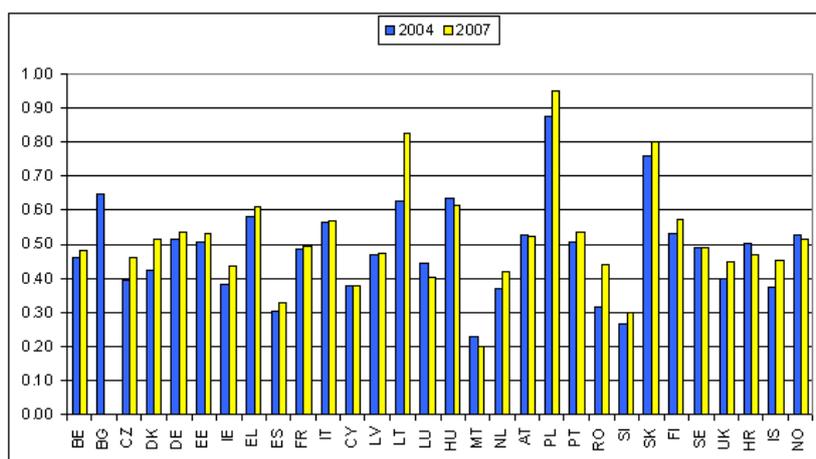
Graph 8: Percentage of priority letters delivered on-time according to national performance indicators (domestic services), 2004-2007[12]



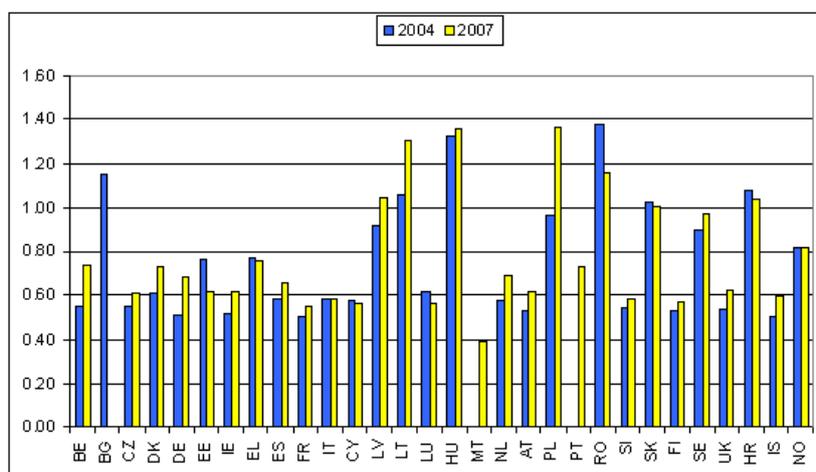
Graph 9: List price (EUR) for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for domestic services 2004 2007[13]



Graph 10: List price (EUR) for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for Intra-EU services 2004 2007[14]



Graph 11: List price for a standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for domestic services in Purchasing power parities (PPPs), 2004-2007[15]



Graph 12: List price for standard (1st class) letter weighing less than 20 g (universal service) for Intra-EU services in Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) 2004-2007[16]

Domestic postal turnover

Turnover growing slower than the GDP during the period 2004-2007

All EU national postal operators together generated in 2007 a turnover of EUR 60 billion, which amounts to approximately 0.5% of EU GDP. Almost 70% of the total turnover of the national postal operators was created in the four largest economies: Germany, France, United Kingdom and Italy, where the turnover ranged from EUR 13 billion (Germany) to EUR 5 billion (Italy). Larger countries tend to have higher turnover figures in absolute terms, and therefore turnover in relation to GDP has been used to facilitate comparison between countries.

Sweden remains in 2007 the country with the highest turnover from domestic postal sector in relation GDP (0.8%), followed by Denmark, France, Finland and Belgium, all with turnover percentages in GDP above 0.6%. At the other end of the scale are the two new EU Members States, Bulgaria and Romania, with turnover ratios to GDP of only around 0.1%. Although domestic postal turnover in absolute terms (expressed in current prices) has generally increased compared to 2004, its ratio to GDP fell in most countries, as well as at the EU-27 level. Countries where the ratio of domestic postal turnover to GDP fell most compared to 2004 were Estonia, Luxembourg, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and Norway. Only Lithuania and Italy have seen the domestic postal turnover in relation to GDP slightly growing in 2007 compared to 2004.

Postal employment

Share of postal employment decreasing in the EU-27 in 2007 compared to 2004

The national postal sector employed more than 1 million persons in 2007, accounting for 0.5% of total EU-27 employment. The number of persons employed compared to 2004 dropped by 6.5% in the EU-27, although this decline slowed down towards 2007. France had in 2007 the highest share of postal employment in total (1%), being followed by Finland, Denmark and Hungary, all with shares above 0.8%. Lowest shares (below 0.3%) were registered in Greece, Cyprus and Portugal. Compared to 2004, postal employment in absolute terms increased in several countries of the EU, as well as in Iceland. However, its share in total employment has followed the same pattern only in Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria, Greece and Slovenia. For the rest of the countries and the EU-27 it has decreased – the countries where the shares fell most compared to 2004 were Denmark, France, Sweden and Norway. The average productivity measured in terms of turnover per person employed in 2007 was EUR 54000 in the EU-27, almost 12% higher than in 2004. There are significant differences between the Member States, the productivity measured in terms of turnover per person employed ranging from EUR 2000 in Bulgaria to EUR 97000 in Sweden.

Network access

Network access (number of inhabitants served by post offices) varies considerable between countries

Postal items may be deposited by customers for processing in postal services in different physical facilities. These [access points](#) include [post offices, agencies and outlets](#) , [mobile post offices](#) , [letter boxes](#) , [post office boxes](#) and [places at which only stamps can be bought](#) . More than 150000 post offices (including [full-service post offices](#) , agencies, outlets, as well as mobile post offices) served the EU citizens needs in 2007 and this number remained more or less stable compared to 2004.

Number of people served by one post office is an indicator for the access to network and it is calculated as the population divided to the number of post offices. In 2007 each post office served on average 3300 persons in the EU-27. Looking at the data for individual countries large variations could be observed. Postal coverage (network access) was highest in Cyprus and the Czech Republic, with one post office serving less than 1000 inhabitants, whereas in Belgium and the Netherlands it was about 8 times lower. Compared to 2004 the network access significantly improved in Hungary and Malta, whereas Denmark and Latvia showed the highest rise in the number of people served by one post office. In 2007, there were 720 thousand letter boxes spread across the EU, corresponding in average to one per 690 citizens.

Number of letter-post items

Significant differences between countries concerning the number of letter-post items sent per capita

In 2007, Germany, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands handled the highest number of [letter-post items](#) (for France and the United Kingdom no data were available). Nevertheless, compared to 2004 the number of letter-post items dropped in Italy and the Netherlands by 8% and 11%, respectively. Norway's postal traffic in 2007 was also in decline compared to 2004 by more than 20%.

The analysis of postal traffic in relation to the population data shows that the highest number of letter-post items sent per capita in 2007 was recorded in Finland (406), followed by Luxembourg (388) and then by the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Slovenia, each with more than 200 items distributed per capita. In contrast, twelve EU Member States distributed less than 100 letter-post items per capita, with five of them – Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania - sending below 50.

Among the countries with the highest number of letter-post items handled per capita (more than 200), only in Luxembourg and Slovenia an increase compared to 2004 was observed. However, the most notable increase is shown by Estonia and Croatia.

With 121 000 letter-post items distributed per person employed in 2007, Luxembourg maintained its first

position, being followed by Germany, Finland and Sweden, each with more than 90 000. On the other hand, Bulgaria showed in both years the lowest number (7000). Largest increase compared to 2004 was observed in Germany, Estonia, Sweden and Croatia.

Almost all letter-post items sent in Cyprus and Malta in 2007 were [ordinary letters](#) and postcards (more than 98%), whereas in Estonia, Finland, Germany, Lithuania and Luxembourg this share was only around 50%. Compared to 2004, the share of ordinary letters and postcards in the total letter-post items fell significantly in Estonia, Sweden and Poland. The most important rise was observed for Ireland and Romania.

[Reserved area](#) refers to services for which the USPs enjoy exclusive rights to operate. The scope of the reserved area is defined in terms of deliveries within specific weight/price limits. All mail that falls outside the area reserved to USP may be handled by any other postal business operating in the market.

To illustrate the magnitude of the reserved area by country, the share of letters delivered in the reserved area as a share of all letters delivered by the USP is presented. These data give an indication on the share of the USP monopoly over a certain part of the postal market. As national definitions for the reserved area vary, comparison between countries is limited.

On-time delivery of priority letters

High rate of on-time delivery of priority letters in most countries

[On-time delivery of priority letters](#) is a quality indicator of postal service showing the share of letters delivered within the time limits defined by the national performance indicators in the total of all letters sent. Due to variations in national performance standards, size of the country, population density, etc., the quality of service data is not directly comparable across countries. The national performance standards range in the countries from 1 to 3 working days elapsing between the date of deposit and the date of delivery to the addressee. The share of priority letters delivered on time according to national performance indicators in 2007 was for most of the countries above 90% or close to it.

Prices for posting a standard letter

Large differences between the prices for posting a standard letter (domestic and intra-EU services)

In order to compare the [prices for posting a standard letter](#) for domestic and intra-EU services across countries, the prices collected in national currency have been converted into euro using the annual average exchange rate.

Prices paid in 2007 by customers sending standard letters to national destinations via mail varied considerably across the EU, by a factor of 5. Malta and Slovenia offered the lowest national prices at EUR 0.14 and EUR 0.23 per item. The highest prices were observed in Norway (EUR 0.75), Denmark (EUR 0.74), and Finland (EUR 0.70).

For intra-EU cross-border traffic the highest prices were found in both Sweden and Norway (EUR 1.19), more than 4 times the tariff applied in Malta (EUR 0.27). Posting a domestic standard letter was in 2007 as expensive or almost as expensive as an intra-EU letter in Finland and Italy, while in Romania intra-EU prices were 2.5 times higher than the domestic ones.

To adjust the prices to the purchasing power in each country the [Purchasing power parities](#) for the individual consumption of households have been used. The data actually show the price to pay for posting a standard letter (domestic and intra-EU services) within each country in comparison to the general price level of the country.

The adjustment using the PPPs changes the price comparison significantly. Relative to the national price levels, posting domestic letters was most expensive in Poland, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic and least expensive in Malta, Slovenia and Spain. Intra-EU services were most expensive in Poland, Hungary and Lithuania and cheapest in Malta.

Data sources and availability

[Eurostat](#) restarted collecting data on postal services in 2005. The National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) are Eurostat's partners in the data collection and the reference years are 2004 to 2008. This article covers years up to 2007. The definitions used were discussed and agreed in cooperation with the European Postal Regulators in a project group ("Assistance and development of EU statistics") of the European Committee for Postal Regulation (CERP).

The data collection covers the companies operating under the Universal Service obligation (Universal Service Providers - USP). For countries where a USP no longer exists, the company which was the USP prior to liberalisation is referred to. "Universal service" refers here to the set of general interest demands to which services such as the mail should be subject throughout the Community. The aim is to ensure that all users have access to quality services at an affordable price.

Only data on the USP have been published so far. Activities other than postal services (for instance financial services) of the USP are excluded due to the fact that they are not comparable between countries. Differing market conditions should be taken into consideration while making comparisons between countries.

All variables used in this article were collected in the context of the "EU Postal Survey" of Eurostat, on the basis of annual questionnaires covering the USP in the participating countries. Participating countries are the 27 EU Member States, Croatia, Iceland and Norway. The data was provided by the National Regulatory Agency of each country.

The data were collected for the period 2004-2008. However, 2008 data have not yet been validated and published.

Context

The purpose of Community policy in the postal sector is to complete the internal market for postal services and to ensure, through an appropriate regulatory framework, that efficient, reliable and good-quality postal services are available throughout the European Union (EU) to all its citizens at affordable prices. The importance of postal services both for the economic prosperity and social well-being and cohesion of the EU make this a priority area for Community action.

The Community framework for EU postal services is set out in [Directive 97/67/EC](#) as amended by [Directive 2002/39/EC](#) and as amended by [Directive 2008/06/EC](#) (3rd Postal Directive). The improvement of quality of service, in particular in terms of delivery performance and convenient access are fundamental aspects of the EU postal policy. The Commission monitors and ensures the correct implementation of the regulatory framework and, where appropriate, proposes changes to this framework in order to achieve the Community's postal policy objectives. The above-mentioned directives provide the European legal framework with which the national regulatory authorities are to accelerate and promote the opening of markets.

The process of liberalising the postal services market in the EU was initially set in motion by the Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services in 1992, as part of the goal to create a European single market. The aim is to get national monopolies to open up to competition in order to make postal services cheaper, faster, more efficient and more innovative, harmonise performance across EU Member States and improve the quality of cross border-services.

The ongoing process of liberalization has brought about a gradual reduction of reserved postal services, and the complete liberalization of the postal sector is expected as of January 1, 2011 (2013 for some EU Member States). Five EU Member States have already fully liberalised their postal service markets: Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and UK.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Postal Services in Europe 2006](#)

- [Postal Services in Europe 2005](#)
- [Postal Services in Europe 2004](#)

Other information

- [Postal Directive 97/67/EC](#)
- [Postal Directive 2002/39/EC](#)
- [Postal Directive 2008/06/EC](#)

External links

- [European Commission/DG Internal Market - Postal services](#)

Notes

