

Recycling and water supply



STRUCTURAL PROFILE

There were around 23 000 enterprises with recycling and water supply (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) as their main activity within the EU-27 in 2004, which together generated EUR 27.0 billion of added value and employed some half a million persons. These figures equate to a 0.5 % share of EU-27 non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added and a 0.4 % share of the number of persons employed. Recycling (NACE Division 37) accounted for around one quarter of the value added and employment in this sector, while water supply (NACE Division 41) accounted for the remainder.

Germany and the United Kingdom were the largest Member States in this sector, with 21.6 % and 20.7 % shares of EU-27 value added respectively, while France (14.4 %) was the only other Member State with a double digit share. However France had the largest workforce, 63 200 persons employed, equivalent to 12.6 % of the EU-27 total, followed by Romania (11.9 %), Germany (11.7 %) and Poland (11.4 %), while the

United Kingdom's 8.9 % share of the workforce was less than half its value added share. In both value added and employment terms Slovakia was the Member State most specialised in this sector, as this sector contributed 1.5 % of Slovakian non-financial business economy value added and 1.6 % of its workforce ⁽¹⁾.

Regional specialisation in the recycling and water supply sector in employment terms is shown in the map on page 248. The top three most specialised regions (at the level of detail shown in the map) were in Romania and Slovakia, and these two Member States, as well as Bulgaria and Hungary, had several regions specialised in these activities, while Lithuania (considered as one region at the level of detail in the map) was also relatively specialised.

⁽¹⁾ Luxembourg and Slovenia, 2003; Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, incomplete or not available.

This chapter covers recycling and water supply. Recycling of waste and scrap (Subchapter 14.1) covers NACE Division 37, while water supply (Subchapter 14.2) covers NACE Division 41. Note that this does not cover the collection and treatment of sewage and other waste (NACE Classes 90.01 and 90.02).

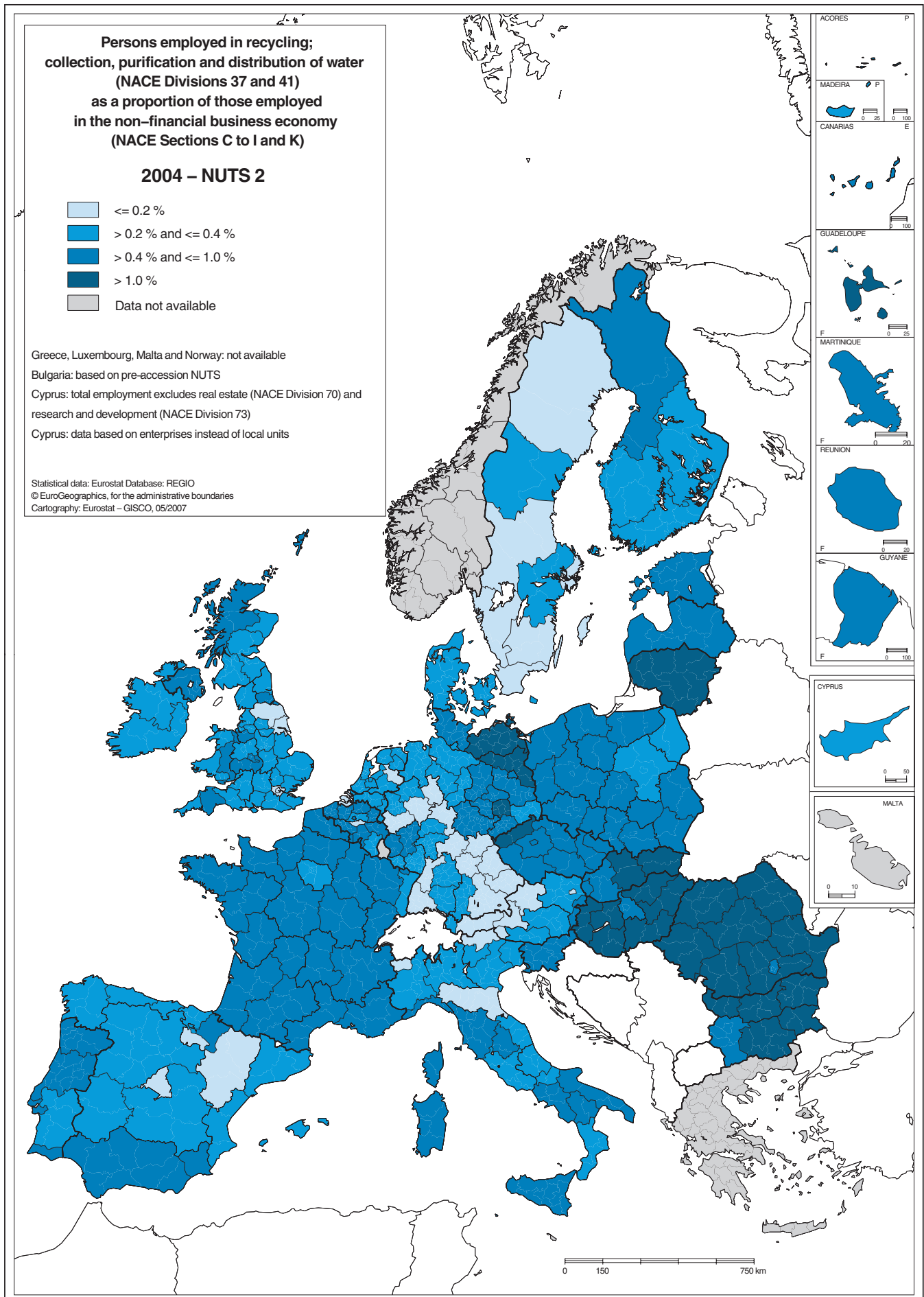
NACE

37: recycling;
 37.1: recycling of metal waste and scrap;
 37.2: recycling of non-metal waste and scrap;
 41: collection, purification and distribution of water.

Table 14.1
Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Structural profile, EU-27, 2004 (1)

	No. of enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Employment	
	(thousands)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousands)	(% of total)
Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water	23.1	100.0	70 000	100.0	27 000	100.0	500.0	100.0
Recycling	14.4	62.3	30 000	42.9	6 300	23.3	130.0	26.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	8.7	37.7	41 852	59.8	20 360	75.4	379.2	75.8

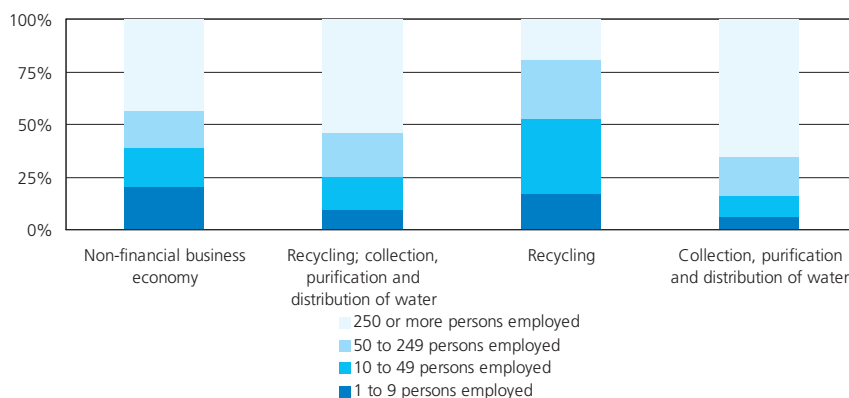
(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
 Source: Eurostat (SBS)



A size class analysis - see Figure 14.1 - of recycling and water supply in the EU-27 indicates very different structures in these subsectors. In recycling, SMEs (with less than 250 persons employed) contributed 82.5 % of value added in the EU-27 in 2004, well above the non-financial business economy average of 57.0 %. Small enterprises (with between 10 and 49 persons employed) and medium-sized enterprises (with between 50 and 249 persons employed) accounted for more than one third and one quarter of recycling value added respectively: in the case of small enterprises this was the highest value added share recorded by small enterprises among any of the NACE divisions of the non-financial business economy ⁽²⁾. In contrast, in water supply, large enterprises (with more than 250 persons employed) were responsible for around two thirds of value added and employment in the EU-27.

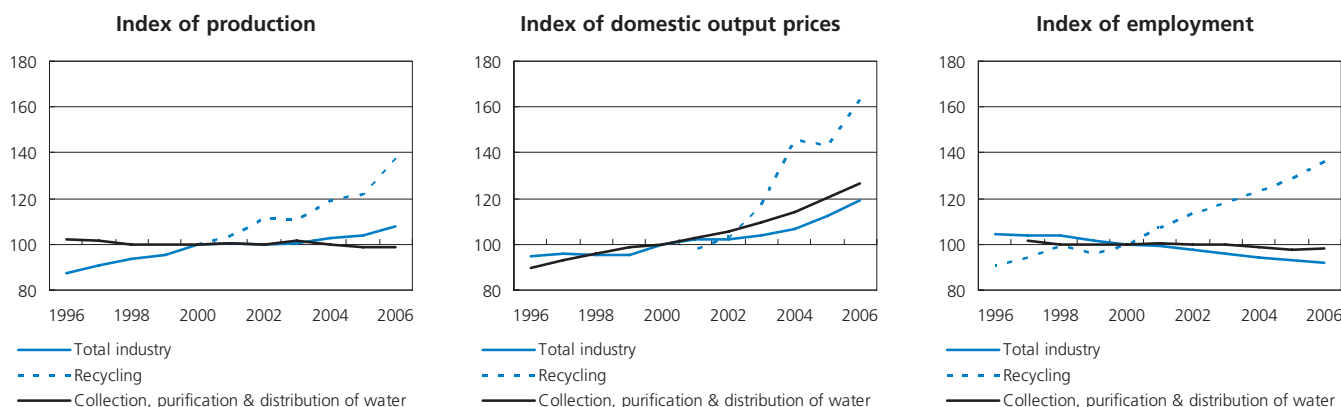
⁽²⁾ NACE Divisions 13, 14 and 23, not available.

Figure 14.1 Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) Share of value added by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2004



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 14.2 Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (STS)

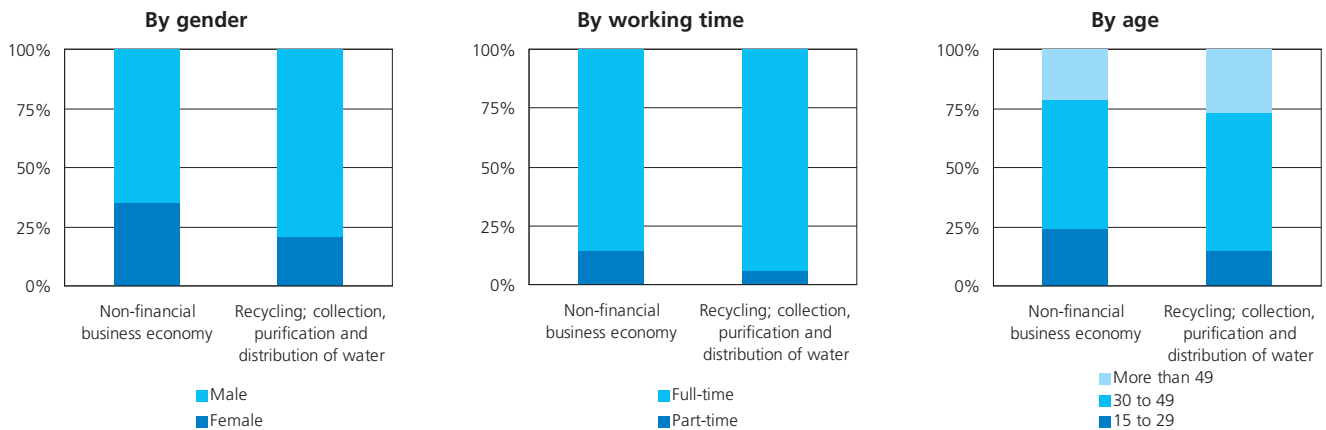
The index of production for recycling for the EU-27 is available since 2000 and shows that output grew in five of the last six years, contracting only in 2003 (-0.2 %). Over the period 2000 to 2006 the recycling activity saw its output expand at an average annual rate of 5.5 %, far ahead of the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) average of 1.2 % over the same period. As such, based on the production index, this was the fastest growing industrial NACE division during this period, growing nearly twice as fast as the next fastest. Growth was particularly strong in 2006, reaching 12.7 %. This performance was confirmed by the employment index which grew by 5.3 % per year on average over the same six year period, and by 4.2 % per annum over the ten years to 2006: only four industrial NACE divisions recorded overall employment growth during this ten year period and recycling had by far the fastest growth rate among them.

A domestic output price index is available for recycling from 2001 and this shows higher than average (for industry) price increases in every year except for 2005, the only year in which the EU-27 recycling output price index fell (-1.9 %). Despite the fall in 2005, over the five years to 2006 the recycling output price index rose on average by 10.9 % per annum, more than three times the industrial average (3.2 %).

The production index for water supply in the EU-27 was almost unchanged between 1996 and 2006, with a very slight downward trend, output falling by 0.4 % per annum on average. The employment index for water supply displayed a similar profile, also falling by 0.4 % per annum from 1997 (start of the series) to 2006. The average annual growth rate of domestic output prices in water supply was 3.5 % over the ten years to 2006, notably higher than the 2.3 % industrial average.

Figure 14.3

Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) Labour force characteristics, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

The labour force in the EU-27's recycling and water supply sector was characterised by a high proportion of male employment, 79.0 % in 2006 - see Figure 14.3. This was 14.0 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average. Some 93.7 % of those employed in this sector in the EU-27 worked full-time, 8.1 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average.

The two subsector's displayed some differences in the gender and working-time characteristics of their workforces. For water supply male employment (76.9 %) was lower than for recycling (83.9 %), while full-time employment in water supply reached 94.5 % compared to 91.9 % in recycling. However in terms of the age profile the difference was more substantial, with workers aged less than 30 accounting for 20.3 % of the recycling workforce, but just 12.6 % of the water supply workforce: as such the water supply subsector had the lowest proportion of younger workers of any non-financial business economy NACE division outside of mining and quarrying. In compensation the proportion of older workers (aged 50 or over) was 50 % higher in water supply (30.0 %) as in recycling (20.2 %), with water supply recording the second highest proportion of older workers among the non-financial business economy NACE divisions, lower only than in real estate services.

Employees (paid workers) represented a 97.5 % share of all persons employed in the EU-27's recycling and water supply sector in 2004: behind this overall figure the share was 99.3 % in water supply, and 90.0 % in recycling, and as such the shares for the two subsectors were either side of the 94.5 % average for industry, but in both cases above the non-financial business economy average of 86.2 %.

COSTS, PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY

The relative importance of investment was very different in recycling and water supply. Gross tangible investment was equivalent to 4.9 % of total expenditure (gross operating and tangible investment expenditure) in the EU-27's recycling sector in 2004, whereas it was approximately five times as high (24.0 %) in the water supply sector. Equally there were large differences in the share of personnel costs in this expenditure, reaching 22.5 % in water supply, but just 10.6 % for recycling; as such purchases of goods and services accounted for a much higher proportion of this expenditure for recycling (84.5 %) than for water supply (53.5 %).

Apparent labour productivity in the EU-27's recycling subsector was EUR 50 000 per person employed in 2004, whereas for water supply it was EUR 53 700, in both cases more than 20 % higher than the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs were quite similar in the two subsectors, slightly higher in recycling at EUR 25 000 per employee compared to EUR 24 400 per employee in the water supply subsector, but both below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 27 600. As a consequence both subsectors recorded quite high wage adjusted labour productivity, as value added per person employed was equivalent to 199.0 % of average personnel costs in the recycling sector, and 220.2 % in water supply.

The EU-27's gross operating rate for the recycling sector was 11.5 %, comparable with the non-financial business economy average of 11.0 %. For the water supply sector it was much higher, as the gross operating surplus was equivalent to 26.7 % of turnover in 2004.

14.1: RECYCLING

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 - note that it 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). Recycling, under this definition, therefore 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. These activities are classified as the recycling of waste and scrap (NACE Division 37). This subchapter does not cover waste management which NACE classifies separately, although it and recycling are closely related activities. Note that substantial recycling may be carried out also by enterprises as ancillary activities, without the involvement of enterprises in the recycling sector.

Table 14.2
Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Structural profile, EU-27, 2004

	No. of enterprises (thousands)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Employment (thousands)
Recycling (1)	14.4	30 000	6 300	130.0
Recycling of metal waste and scrap (1)	8.0	20 000	3 500	67.0
Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap	6.5	9 662	2 870	63.5

(1) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

In December 2005 the European Commission adopted a new thematic strategy on waste prevention and recycling ⁽³⁾ to encourage the reduction in waste and greater recycling. The strategy is based around a life-cycle approach, which refers to a more sustainable use of resources and includes the establishment of national programmes for waste prevention. Concerning recycling, the strategy aims to

support the development of the market for recycled materials. The new strategy should merge, streamline and clarify legislation which at the present time is focused on individual types of waste (such as batteries, packaging or old cars). In this context the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new framework directive ⁽⁴⁾ to replace the 1975 waste directive ⁽⁵⁾.

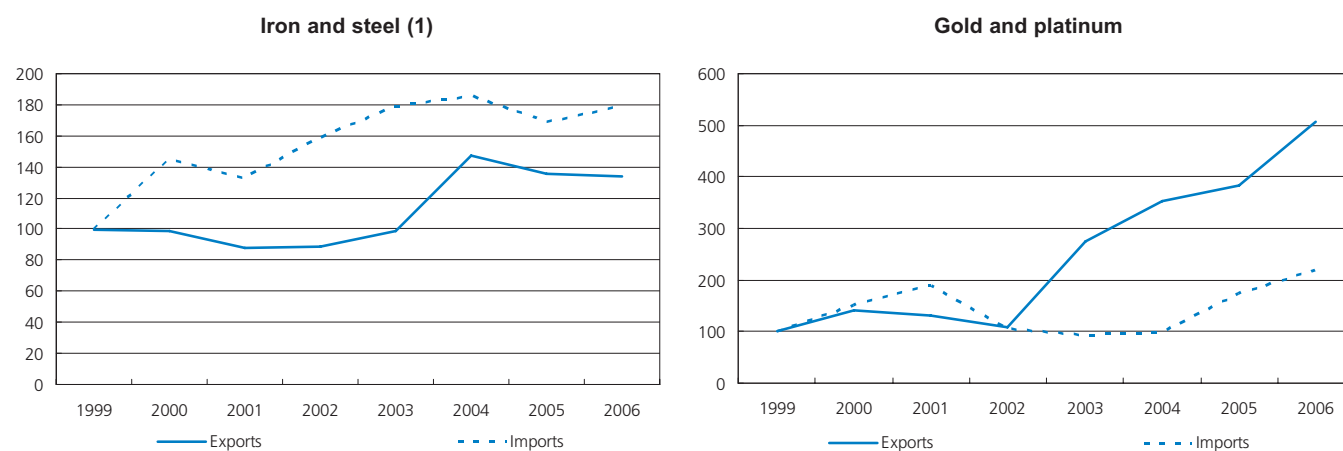
⁽³⁾ COM(2005) 666 final.

⁽⁴⁾ COM(2005) 667.

⁽⁵⁾ Codified: Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste; Official Journal L114 P. 9 of 27 April 2006.

Figure 14.4

Quantity of external trade in waste and scrap of selected metals, EU-27 (1999=100)



(1) Cast iron, stainless and alloy steels, tinned iron and steel, other iron and steel.
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 14.3

Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2004

Rank	Share of EU-27 value added (%) (1)	Share of EU-27 employment (%) (2)	Value added specialisation ratio (EU-27=100) (3)	Employment specialisation ratio (EU-27=100) (4)
1	France (25.1)	France (21.8)	Romania (304.2)	Romania (316.6)
2	United Kingdom (22.8)	Germany (13.1)	Slovenia (261.8)	Lithuania (201.0)
3	Germany (15.8)	United Kingdom (12.9)	Lithuania (197.4)	France (190.6)
4	Italy (11.7)	Italy (11.3)	France (178.0)	Czech Republic (149.0)
5	Belgium (4.6)	Romania (10.1)	Belgium (167.3)	Belgium (147.4)

(1) Denmark, Greece and Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Luxembourg, 2003.

(2) Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia, not available.

(3) Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available; Bulgaria and Luxembourg, 2003.

(4) Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia, not available.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 14.4 shows the development since 1999 in the quantity of imported and exported scrap of selected metals - note that the scale used is different in the two parts of the figure. Waste and scrap iron and steel is an important source of materials for metal processing activities, and as can be seen imports jumped rapidly in 2004. While exports of waste and scrap of gold and platinum grew strongly from 2002, imports of these metals have fluctuated.

Overall the volume of EU-27 exports of gold and platinum scrap reached 7 366 tonnes in 2006, which was slightly less than the volume of imports which stood at 7 647 tonnes. EU-27 imports of waste and scrap iron and steel amounted to 6.9 million tonnes, while exports reached 11.7 million tonnes in 2006.

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

In 2004, the recycling sector (NACE Division 37) had around 14 400 enterprises which generated a value added of EUR 6.3 billion and employed 130 000 persons in the EU-27: this was around one quarter of the total for recycling and water supply (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) as a whole. Recycling was by far the smallest manufacturing (NACE Section D) NACE division in the EU-27 in value added terms and was only larger than the manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products (NACE Division 16) in terms of employment. In 2004 the EU-27's recycling sector was fairly equally split between the recycling of metal waste and scrap (NACE Group 37.1) and non-metal waste and scrap (NACE Group 37.2). The recycling of non-metal waste and scrap was slightly smaller, with employment of 63 500 compared with 67 000 persons for metal waste and scrap recycling, while in value added terms the advantage of recycling of metal was greater, contributing around 55 % of recycling value added.

France reported the largest contribution to the EU-27's value added in the recycling sector, with a 25.1 % share in 2004; the United Kingdom (22.8 %) and Germany (15.8 %) were the next largest Member States in this sector, followed at some distance by Italy (11.7 %). Combined, the four largest Member States accounted for 75.3 % of EU-27 recycling value added, 10.3 percentage points higher than their share of all non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added. Romania and Slovenia had the highest value added specialisation among the Member States⁽⁶⁾ in recycling, as this sector contributed 0.3 % or more of their non-financial business economy value added in 2004. In both of these Member States, as in most of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, the relative importance of the metal recycling subsector was higher than the EU-27 average.

⁽⁶⁾ Bulgaria and Luxembourg, 2003; Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available.

COSTS, PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY

An analysis of expenditure in the EU-27's recycling sector shows that tangible investment accounted for 7.8 % of total expenditure (gross operating and tangible investment expenditure) in the non-metal waste and scrap subsector, more than double the 3.7 % share in the larger metal waste and scrap recycling subsector. The share of personnel costs in this expenditure was also much higher for non-metal waste and scrap recycling accounting for 16.9 % of the total compared to 7.3 % for metal waste and scrap recycling. This situation in metal waste and scrap recycling arose from the particularly high share of this expenditure accounted for by the purchases of goods and services, reflecting the relatively high cost of buying metal waste and scrap.

In 2004, the apparent labour productivity of the recycling sector was EUR 50 000 per person employed in the EU-27 and, as such, was EUR 9 100 higher than the non-financial business economy average. The recycling of metal waste and scrap recorded an apparent labour productivity of EUR 52 200 per person employed compared to EUR 45 200 in the non-metal waste and scrap subsector, but the latter was still above the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs (EUR 25 000 per employee) in recycling were slightly below the non-financial business

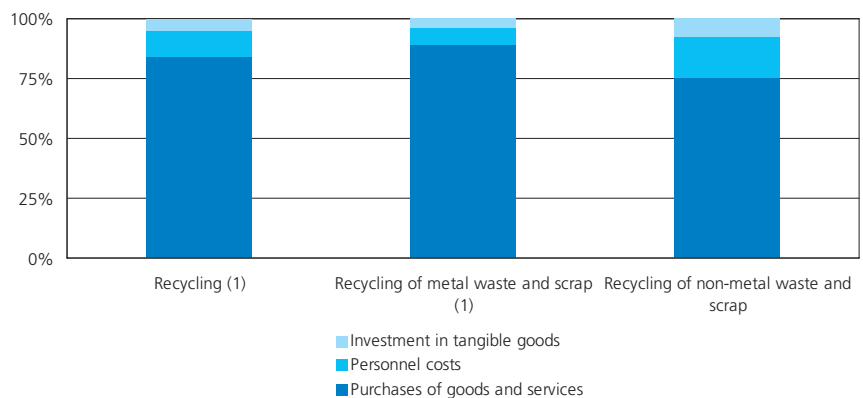
economy average, a situation found in both of the subsectors. Due to these slightly low average personnel costs combined with above average apparent labour productivity the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio was high in the EU-27's recycling sector, at 199.0 %, reaching 223.9 % for the metal waste and scrap subsector. In 2004 every Member State⁽⁷⁾ except Luxembourg (2003) recorded a higher wage adjusted labour productivity ratio in recycling than in the non-financial business economy as a whole. The highest⁽⁸⁾ wage adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector was recorded in Latvia, where it reached 488.8 %, whereas the lowest was in Sweden at 160.2 %.

The gross operating rate, calculated as the ratio of the gross operating surplus (value added minus personnel costs) to turnover, was 11.5 % for the EU-27's recycling sector in 2004, comparable with the non-financial business economy average of 11.0 %. This rate was higher (13.7 %) for the non-metal waste and scrap subsector than for the recycling of metal waste and scrap (10.0 %).

⁽⁷⁾ Luxembourg and Slovenia, 2003; Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available.

⁽⁸⁾ Luxembourg and Slovenia, 2003; Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece and Malta, not available.

Figure 14.5
Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Structure of total expenditure, EU-27, 2004



(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

14.2: WATER SUPPLY

This subchapter describes the activities of (public) water supply. This concerns the collection, purification, desalination and distribution of water (NACE Division 41) and is treated in NACE separately from the collection and treatment of sewage (NACE Class 90.01). 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 abstracted directly for own use.

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 pricing and the metering of water use in the context of the efficient use of water resources, quality of drinking water, and also the cost of related services (such as wastewater collection and treatment).

Table 14.4 shows the volume of public water supply (PWS), with information on the proportion supplied to households and the extent of their connection to the PWS network in 2005. 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 %.

Table 14.4
Public water supply (PWS), 2005
(million m³ per year)

	Total PWS	of which, to households	Proportion of households connected to PWS (%)
BE	:	:	:
BG	385	258	98.9
CZ	:	:	:
DK (1)	375	242	:
DE	:	:	:
EE (1)	66		72.0
IE	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:
ES (1)	4 476	2 701	:
FR	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:
CY	139	:	100.0
LV	:	:	:
LT	85	:	76.0
LU	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:
MT	31	11	100.0
NL	1 087	714	:
AT	:	:	:
PL	1 587	1 219	86.1
PT	:	:	:
RO	1 686	546	:
SI	:	:	:
SK	343	:	:
FI	:	:	:
SE (1)	708	526	:
UK	6 230	:	:
HR	511	181	:
TR (1)	:	:	78.5
IS	67	30	95.0
NO	:	:	89.0
CH	1 004	622	:

(1) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (Water)

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

In 2004 the EU-27's water supply sector (NACE Division 41) was made up of close to 9 000 enterprises which generated EUR 20.4 billion of value added and employed 379 200 persons. As such, this activity accounted for around three quarters of the recycling and water supply (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) value added and employment in the EU-27, equivalent to 0.4 % of value added and 0.3 % of employment in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K). In value added terms, the water supply sector was dominated by Germany and the United Kingdom, with 23.8 % and 20.4 % shares of the EU-27's value added in 2004 - see Table 14.5. In employment terms, Poland and Romania's water supply sectors contributed 12.5 % and 12.2 % respectively of the persons employed in this sector in the EU-27, larger than the 11.0 % share for Germany. The water supply sector was relatively most important in Slovakia and Bulgaria ⁽⁹⁾, where this sector contributed more than 1 % to non-financial business economy value added.

⁽⁹⁾ Luxembourg, 2003; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available.

Table 14.5

Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41)**Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2004**

Rank	Share of EU-27 value added (%) (1)	Share of EU-27 employment (%) (1)	Value added specialisation ratio (EU-27=100) (2)	Employment specialisation ratio (EU-27=100) (2)
1	Germany (23.8)	Poland (12.5)	Slovakia (335.8)	Slovakia (494.6)
2	United Kingdom (20.4)	Romania (12.2)	Bulgaria (302.0)	Romania (381.2)
3	France (11.4)	Germany (11.0)	Poland (225.4)	Bulgaria (345.7)
4	Spain (8.7)	France (9.2)	Lithuania (222.7)	Hungary (286.6)
5	Italy (6.7)	United Kingdom (7.3)	Estonia (222.6)	Lithuania (265.8)

(1) Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available; Luxembourg, 2003.

(2) Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available; Luxembourg, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

COSTS, PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY

Gross tangible investment was equivalent to 24.0 % of total expenditure (gross operating and tangible investment expenditure) in the EU-27's water supply sector in 2004, reflecting the capital intensive nature of this sector and the relatively low operating expenditure. The low operating expenditure resulted from particularly low purchases of goods and services, which accounted for just 53.5 % of gross operating and tangible investment expenditure compared to the non-financial business economy average of 78.7 %.

The capital intensive nature of the sector was also reflected in the apparent labour productivity of EUR 53 700 per person employed for the EU-27's water supply sector in 2004, well above the non-financial business economy average of EUR 40 900. Average personnel costs in 2004 were EUR 24 400 per employee, EUR 3 200 below the non-financial business economy average. Combining this high apparent labour productivity and low average personnel costs the resulting wage adjusted labour productivity ratio in 2004 was 220.2 %, indicating that value added per person employed was more than double the average cost of personnel. This was much higher than the non-financial business economy average of 148.0 % in 2004. Particularly high wage adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in the United Kingdom (417.7 %) and Finland (364.8 %) where this indicator for the water supply sector was at least twice as high as the national non-financial business economy average.

The gross operating rate was 26.7 % in the EU-27's water supply sector in 2004, which was 2.4 times as high as the non-financial business economy average. The gross operating rate of the water supply sector was nearly five times as high as the national non-financial business economy average in Finland (51.0 %) and Estonia (46.9 %).

Table 14.6

Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Main indicators, 2004

	EU-27 (1)	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
No. of enterprises (thousands)	14.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	:	0.2	4.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Turnover (EUR million)	30 000	1 910	:	633	:	4 935	42	122	:	1 015	6 911	3 883	16	59	110
Production (EUR million)	26 000	1 863	:	584	:	3 772	43	122	:	911	5 876	3 701	16	56	70
Value added (EUR million) (2)	6 300	288	2	102	:	993	8	41	:	199	1 579	735	5	6	17
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	3 400	171	:	61	:	450	4	30	:	96	665	413	3	5	10
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	24 000	1 623	:	545	:	3 966	38	83	:	827	5 308	3 204	12	54	101
Personnel costs (EUR million)	3 000	116	:	41	:	543	4	11	:	104	914	322	2	1	7
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	1 400	63	4	22	:	186	1	8	:	38	349	191	1	4	5
Employment (thousands)	130	4	:	6	:	17	0	0	:	4	28	15	0	0	2
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	50.0	78.7	:	18.4	:	58.2	21.1	108.1	:	53.0	55.8	50.0	29.0	13.0	10.3
Average personnel costs (EUR thousand)	25.0	35.2	:	8.8	:	33.0	9.6	29.5	:	28.2	33.3	28.2	12.5	2.7	4.1
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	199.0	223.6	:	210.1	:	176.2	220.0	366.4	:	188.3	167.3	177.2	232.9	488.8	251.1
Gross operating rate (%)	11.5	9.0	:	9.6	:	9.1	10.6	24.7	:	9.4	9.6	10.6	16.5	8.5	9.4
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	11.0	17.3	:	3.9	:	10.9	2.7	19.7	:	10.2	12.3	13.0	3.0	8.1	3.0
	LU (3)	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO	
No. of enterprises (thousands)	0.0	0.3	:	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	
Turnover (EUR million)	38	190	:	1 194	297	1 009	334	975	168	51	115	743	4 763	328	
Production (EUR million)	37	87	:	1 160	292	716	310	586	150	41	115	722	4 798	328	
Value added (EUR million)	12	21	:	275	93	149	58	81	44	15	33	155	1 439	94	
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	3	10	:	147	58	92	32	53	24	8	19	68	979	46	
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	26	167	:	923	209	969	280	920	126	37	86	592	3 420	240	
Personnel costs (EUR million)	10	11	:	128	35	57	26	28	20	6	13	87	460	49	
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million) (4)	2	10	:	59	16	34	27	55	8	8	7	36	214	29	
Employment (thousands) (4)	0	2	:	3	1	10	2	13	1	1	0	2	17	1	
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand) (4)	45.5	11.9	:	96.1	87.7	15.5	30.8	6.2	31.1	18.3	83.5	68.4	85.5	94.7	
Average personnel costs (EUR thousand) (4)	35.7	6.6	:	44.8	35.3	6.7	14.3	2.2	17.5	8.1	35.4	42.7	29.7	49.6	
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%) (4)	127.3	178.9	:	214.8	248.3	229.6	215.5	279.3	177.3	227.0	236.1	160.2	287.4	190.9	
Gross operating rate (%)	7.8	5.5	:	12.3	19.6	9.1	9.5	5.4	14.3	16.2	16.8	9.2	20.6	14.0	
Investment / employment (EUR thousand) (4)	8.8	5.8	:	20.7	14.7	3.5	14.5	4.2	8.6	9.8	17.3	15.8	12.7	29.5	

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data. (2) Bulgaria, 2003. (3) 2003. (4) Slovenia, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 14.7

Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41)
Main indicators, 2004

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
No. of enterprises (thousands)	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	:	1.0	0.3	0.9	:	0.0	0.1
Turnover (EUR million)	41 852	1 327	191	832	641	8 384	68	0	:	3 600	10 220	3 353	:	35	99
Production (EUR million)	43 366	1 382	194	840	649	8 514	73	0	:	3 762	10 579	3 627	:	36	104
Value added (EUR million)	20 360	678	100	356	193	4 837	45	0	:	1 781	2 316	1 367	:	21	62
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	11 181	246	35	157	114	3 082	32	0	:	811	579	539	:	12	26
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	21 883	692	98	467	267	3 365	24	0	:	2 113	8 015	2 079	:	12	37
Personnel costs (EUR million)	9 178	433	65	199	79	1 755	13	0	:	970	1 737	828	:	10	36
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	9 809	245	21	231	169	2 502	25	0	:	574	363	540	:	32	37
Employment (thousands)	379	8	19	21	3	42	2	0	:	27	35	20	:	2	6
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	53.7	89.5	5.4	16.6	56.6	116.0	27.3	:	:	66.1	66.4	66.7	:	10.8	9.7
Average personnel costs (EUR thousand)	24.4	57.3	3.5	9.5	25.2	42.1	8.0	:	:	36.5	49.8	42.7	:	4.8	5.6
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	220.2	156.2	153.8	175.0	224.3	275.6	339.8	:	:	180.9	133.3	156.4	:	224.0	171.3
Gross operating rate (%)	26.7	18.5	18.4	18.9	17.7	36.8	46.9	:	:	22.5	5.7	16.1	:	33.4	26.2
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	25.9	32.3	1.1	10.8	49.4	60.0	15.1	:	:	21.3	10.4	26.4	:	16.1	5.8
	LU (1)	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO	
No. of enterprises (thousands)	0.0	0.3	:	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	:	
Turnover (EUR million)	30	605	:	1 626	476	1 338	840	355	210	264	474	200	6 140	:	
Production (EUR million)	23	596	:	1 664	486	1 387	812	374	221	279	492	220	6 361	:	
Value added (EUR million)	18	299	:	939	329	943	488	184	115	177	333	107	4 150	:	
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	2	74	:	619	216	540	248	40	43	86	242	54	3 159	:	
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	11	313	:	582	159	435	397	180	105	100	161	114	1 923	:	
Personnel costs (EUR million)	7	225	:	320	113	403	240	143	72	91	91	53	991	:	
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	4	89	:	:	79	319	627	205	91	59	166	108	2 835	:	
Employment (thousands)	0	22	:	6	3	48	13	46	4	13	2	1	28	:	
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	162.2	13.3	:	159.6	125.9	19.8	38.3	4.0	28.1	13.2	140.4	100.0	150.7	:	
Average personnel costs (EUR thousand)	63.9	10.1	:	54.2	43.4	8.5	18.9	3.1	17.6	6.8	38.5	53.9	36.1	:	
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	254.0	132.7	:	294.5	290.0	232.9	203.1	127.8	159.9	193.8	364.8	185.6	417.7	:	
Gross operating rate (%)	7.1	12.2	:	38.1	45.4	40.4	29.5	11.4	20.5	32.4	51.0	27.1	51.4	:	
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	35.4	4.0	:	:	30.2	6.7	49.2	4.4	22.2	4.4	69.8	101.0	102.9	:	

(1) 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

