

Financial services



Financial 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.

There has been considerable EU legislative activity in the sphere of financial services centred upon the creation of an internal market for financial 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 services sector has drawn attention and in September 2006 the European Commission adopted a proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and Council ⁽¹⁾ 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 Council adopted the proposal in June 2007. The proposed 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.

⁽¹⁾ COM(2006) 507.

In May 2007 the European Commission published a Green paper on retail finance ⁽²⁾ outlining future policy on retail financial services (products provided to individual consumers), essentially to address issues relating to market integration and competition, focusing on good regulation, consumer protection and education. This builds on the 2005 White paper on financial services 2005-2010, and the sector inquiries into retail banking and business insurance (see Subchapters 24.1 and 24.2).

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

Note that within the other sectoral chapters of this publication, the benchmark used for comparison is the non-financial business economy, which by definition excludes the activities that are covered in this chapter. To show the relative importance of financial services within the business economy as a whole, sources other than structural business statistics are used, namely national accounts and the labour force survey.

According to national accounts, the contribution of financial services (NACE Section J) to employment within the business economy (NACE Sections C to K) was around 4.5 % in the EU ⁽³⁾ in 2004, and the level of employment was in excess of 5.8 million persons. According to results from the Labour Force Survey for 2006 just over three fifths (62.7 %) of the persons employed in financial services were employed in financial intermediation activities

⁽²⁾ COM(2007) 226.

⁽³⁾ EU-27 average, 2004; excluding Bulgaria, Malta and Romania.

Financial 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 (all included within NACE Division 65), insurance and pension funding services (NACE Division 66), as well as activities providing financial auxiliary services, such as the administration of financial markets, security brokering, fund management and the various activities of brokers and agents for financial products (NACE Division 67).

NACE

- 65: Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding;
- 65.1: monetary intermediation;
- 65.2: other financial intermediation;
- 66: insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security;
- 67: activities auxiliary to financial intermediation;
- 67.1: activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
- 67.2: activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding.

other than insurance and pension funding (NACE Division 65), almost one fifth (19.1 %) in insurance and pension funding activities (NACE Division 66), while the remainder (18.2 %) were employed in activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (NACE Division 67).

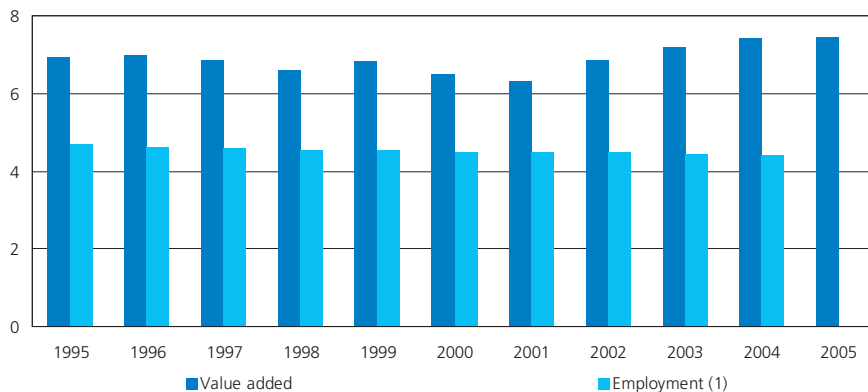
Table 24.1

Financial intermediation (NACE Section J)
Structural profile, EU-27, 2005

	Value added (EUR million)	Share of business economy value added (%)	Number of persons employed (thousands) (1)	Share of business economy employment (%) (1)
Financial intermediation	550 947	7.5	5 815	4.5

(1) 2004; EU-27, excluding Bulgaria, Malta and Romania.
 Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Figure 24.1

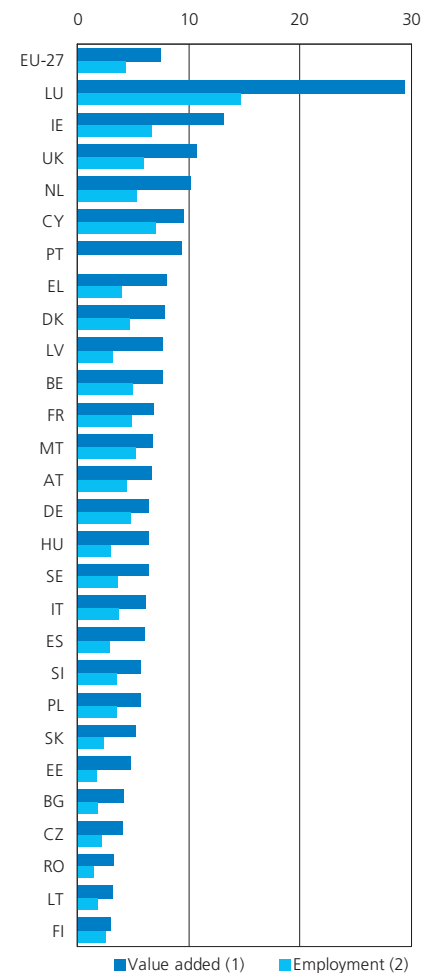
Financial intermediation (NACE Section J)
Share of value added and employment in the business economy
(NACE Sections C to K), EU-27 (%)


(1) EU average based on available data, excluding Bulgaria, Malta, Portugal and Romania; 2005, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (Economy and finance)

Financial services generated EUR 550.9 billion of value added in 2005 according to national accounts: Figure 24.1 shows how this sector's contribution to business economy value added developed from 1995, falling from a high of 7.0 % in 1996 to a low of 6.3 % in 2001, before increasing its share in four consecutive years to 7.5 % by 2005.

In value added terms, the largest Member State in the financial services sector was the United Kingdom, which generated one quarter (24.9 %) of the EU-27's value added in 2005, ahead of Germany (18.2 %). The contribution of this sector to value added within the business economy in 2005 was particularly high in Luxembourg (29.4 %), and this sector also contributed more than 10 % of business economy value added in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Its contribution was lowest in Finland, Lithuania and Romania where the financial services sector accounted for just over 3 % of value added (see Figure 24.2). The contribution of financial services to the business economy was greater in value added terms than in employment terms in every Member State.

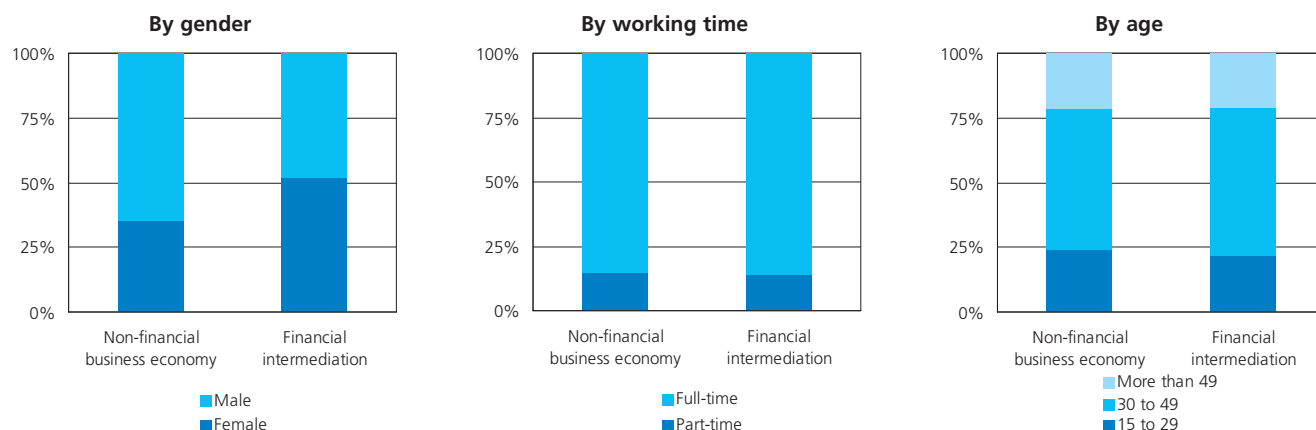
Figure 24.2

Financial intermediation (NACE Section J)
Share of value added and employment in the business economy
(NACE Sections C to K), 2005 (%)


(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 24.3

Financial intermediation (NACE Section J) Labour force characteristics, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Only in terms of the gender breakdown did the characteristics of the labour force in this sector differ significantly from those displayed by the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) - see Figure 24.3. The proportion of the financial services sector's workforce that was female was 51.9 %, well above the 35.0 % share recorded for the non-financial business economy. In all Member States ⁽⁴⁾ the female proportion of the financial services workforce was above the non-financial business economy average. In three fifths of the Member States more than half of the financial services workforce was female; the share of women in the financial services workforce rose to its highest level in Poland (72.0 %).

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 services sector was also relatively high in 2006, as 85.9 % of those employed worked on a full-time basis, almost the same as the 85.6 % average for the non-financial business economy. Among the three subsectors covered in this chapter the highest full-time employment rate was recorded for financial intermediation activities other than insurance and pension funding (87.0 %), whereas the proportion of persons working full-time was just below 85 % in the other two subsectors.

The age structure of the EU-27's workforce in financial 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 2006 some 21.7 % of the workforce was aged less than 30, which was 2.5 percentage points lower than the non-financial business economy average, while 57.1 % were aged between 30 and 49, 2.9 percentage points above the non-financial business economy average. In all three financial services' subsectors the proportion of workers aged less than 30 was below the non-financial business economy average, but it was particularly low in insurance and pension funding activities at 18.7 %.

⁽⁴⁾ Luxembourg, 2005; Estonia, 2004.

24.1: FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

The activities covered by this subchapter include financial intermediation activities classified within NACE Division 65, whether they are monetary (NACE Group 65.1) or not (NACE Group 65.2); in particular it includes credit institutions and financial leasing.

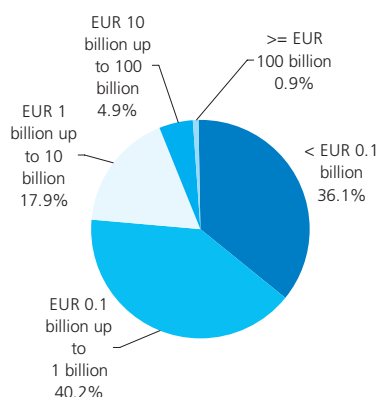
Table 24.2

Proportion of individuals (aged 16 to 74) who in the three months prior to the survey used the Internet for financial services (Internet banking, share purchasing) (%)

	Share of all individuals			Share of individuals who used the Internet in the 3 months prior to the survey		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	:	:	21	:	:	40
EU-25	18	19	22	36	38	41
BE	:	23	28	:	41	46
BG	1	:	1	4	:	6
CZ	5	5	10	15	16	22
DK	45	49	57	59	63	69
DE	26	:	32	43	:	46
EE	35	45	48	69	75	79
IE	10	13	21	31	34	40
EL	1	1	2	7	6	9
ES	12	14	15	30	31	32
FR	:	:	18	:	:	39
IT	:	8	9	:	23	25
CY	4	6	6	13	18	18
LV	12	16	22	35	37	44
LT	7	10	15	23	30	35
LU	35	37	41	53	54	58
HU	3	6	8	10	16	18
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	50	59	:	63	73
AT	18	22	27	35	40	44
PL	4	6	9	14	17	23
PT	8	8	10	26	26	27
RO	0	:	1	3	:	3
SI	9	12	16	23	25	32
SK	10	10	13	22	20	25
FI	50	56	63	72	77	81
SE	40	51	57	49	62	66
UK	22	27	28	36	41	42
MK	1	:	0	5	:	1
TR	2	2	:	16	13	:
IS	54	61	67	65	71	76
NO	55	62	67	73	77	82

Source: Eurostat (Information society statistics)

Figure 24.4
Breakdown of number of credit institutions by balance sheet total, EU average, 2005 (%) (1)



(1) EU average based on available data for 2005; Ireland, Italy, Portugal, 2004; Ireland and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg NACE Class 65.22 only; excluding Spain, Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

The capital requirements directive for credit institutions and investment firms⁽⁵⁾ has been applied since the start of 2007. This introduced a new supervisory framework in the EU reflecting the Basel II rules (a global regulatory framework designed to encourage best practice in risk management and minimum capital requirements in the banking sector) on capital measurement and capital standards.

In December 2005 the European Commission adopted a proposal⁽⁶⁾ for a directive of the European Parliament and Council for a new legal framework for payments, to create the Single Payments Area, with the objectives to make electronic payments quicker and easier, to guarantee fair and open access to payments markets, and to increase and standardise consumer protection. The proposal was adopted by the European Parliament in April 2007.

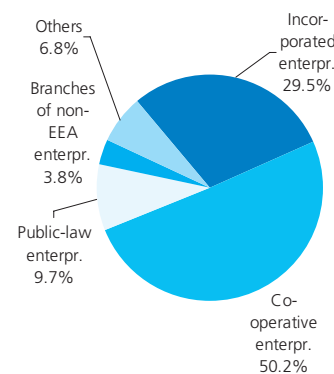
In October 2005 the European Commission adopted a second revised proposal⁽⁷⁾ for a directive of the European Parliament and Council on consumer credit, taking into account many of the comments from the European Parliament on the original and first revised proposals. The revised proposal covers consumer credit (not mortgages) of up to EUR 50 000 and aims to introduce a harmonised method for calculating the cost of credit and to establish a set of rights for all borrowers. Agreement on this proposal was reached by the Council in May 2007.

⁽⁵⁾ Directive 2006/49/EC.

⁽⁶⁾ COM(2005) 603.

⁽⁷⁾ COM(2005) 483.

Figure 24.5
Breakdown of number of credit institutions by legal status, EU (%) (1)



(1) EU average based on available data for 2005; Ireland, Italy, Portugal, 2004; Ireland and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg NACE Class 65.22 only; excluding Spain, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

In June 2006 the European Commission announced the creation of an expert group to further examine obstacles to a single European mortgage funding market, and this group delivered its final report in December 2006, concluding that mortgage funding markets are already relatively competitive and efficient, although national or EU measures could further improve their operation. A second group created in 2006, the Mortgage Credit Industry and Consumer Dialogue, was established to explore the extent to which consumer and mortgage funding professionals could agree on certain consumer protection provisions, namely information, advice, early repayment, and a standard for the calculation of annual percentage rates (APRs). Building on the work of both groups and the 2005 Green paper, at the time of writing the European Commission is expected to publish a White paper on mortgage credit later in 2007.

Retail banking was also chosen as part of a sector inquiry launched in June 2005 by the European Commission into competition in financial services. The final report was published in January 2007 and noted fragmentation and barriers concerning current accounts and related services and also payment cards.

FOCUS ON INTERNET FINANCIAL SERVICES

One particular characteristic of the development of the Internet has been the use of e-banking. Table 24.2 shows results from Eurostat's information society statistics indicating the use of the Internet for financial services, notably e-banking and share purchasing. In 2006 more than one fifth (21 %) of all persons (aged 16 to 74) in the EU-27 used the Internet for financial services, a share that was twice as high (40 %) when limited to Internet users. In all Member States with data available (see Table 24.2 for availability), the proportion of persons using the Internet for financial services grew during the years studied.

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 3.9 million in 2006. This equated to 62.7 % of those employed in the financial 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 ⁽⁸⁾ in this sector was by far Luxembourg where 14.8 % (2005) 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 1.1 % in Lithuania, 1.2 % in Romania and 1.3 % in Estonia (2004).

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).

⁽⁸⁾ Luxembourg, 2005; Estonia, 2004.

Table 24.3
Credit institutions network access, 2005 (units)

	Number of local units	Number of ATMs	Ratio of ATMs to local units
BE (1)	3 284	7 256	2.2
BG	1 706	4 631	2.7
CZ	1 164	2 504	2.2
DK	2 106	3 001	1.4
DE	46 158	53 361	1.2
EE	244	841	3.4
IE (2) (3)	909	2 648	2.9
EL	3 543	6 230	1.8
ES	:	:	:
FR	26 685	27 986	1.0
IT (2)	30 951	36 774	1.2
CY (3) (4)	951	470	0.5
LV (3)	371	877	2.4
LT	830	1 056	1.3
LU (5)	500	379	0.8
HU	3 162	3 531	1.1
MT	:	:	:
NL	4 100	7 889	1.9
AT	5 112	3 065	0.6
PL	9 249	8 150	0.9
PT (1) (2)	5 522	12 627	2.3
RO	3 691	4 415	1.2
SI	755	1 490	2.0
SK	:	:	:
FI	1 807	4 713	2.6
SE	2 022	2 851	1.4
UK	13 694	32 029	2.3

(1) Provisional for ATMs.

(2) 2004.

(3) NACE Class 65.12 only.

(4) Provisional.

(5) NACE Class 65.22 only; 2004 for ATMs.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

An analysis of the number of credit institutions according to the size of their balance sheets in 2005 in the Member States with data available indicates that on average less than 1 % had a balance sheet total that was EUR 100 billion or more, while more than three quarters of credit institutions reported a balance sheet total of less than EUR 1 billion - see Figure 24.4.

An analysis of the legal status of credit institutions in 2005 shows that the most common legal form was a co-operative enterprise (50.2 % of all credit institutions), followed by incorporated enterprises (29.5 %) - see Figure 24.5 for country coverage.

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. Table 24.3 indicates that there were well in excess of 230 000 ATMs in the EU-27 by 2005, and that in only four of the 24 Member States with data available were there less ATMs than local units. Estonia, Ireland (2004) and Bulgaria 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 2005, with EUR 90.7 billion and EUR 86.4 billion respectively - see Table 24.4.

Table 24.5 shows clearly the importance of the United Kingdom in the credit institutions sector: for example, capital and reserves in British credit institutions were valued at EUR 511.0 billion in 2005, whereas capital and reserves in the next largest Member States, namely Italy (2004), Germany and France ranged between EUR 200 billion and EUR 300 billion. The combined net income (income less payments) of interest and commissions was particularly low relative to equity (capital and reserves) in Sweden, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom (below 18 %), whereas it was highest in Greece, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria 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 the same; Greece and Cyprus reported the highest ratios of net interest to net commissions. For the Member States shown in Table 24.5 the total value of loans to customers was around one fifth 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, while the situation was reversed in Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Cyprus, where amounts owed were around 50 % or more higher than loans.

Table 24.4

Credit institutions

Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States, 2005 (1)

Rank	Value added (EUR million)	Employment (units) (2)
1	United Kingdom (90 667)	Germany (691 724)
2	Germany (86 379)	United Kingdom (482 888)
3	France (57 711)	France (387 109)
4	Italy (47 138)	Italy (337 286)
5	Netherlands (20 601)	Poland (153 274)

(1) Belgium and Cyprus, provisional; Ireland, Italy, Portugal, 2004; Ireland, Cyprus and Latvia, NACE Class 65.12 only; Luxembourg, NACE Class 65.22 only; Spain, Malta and Slovakia, not available.

(2) Estonia, Luxembourg and Sweden, also not available.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 24.5

Credit institutions

Selected net income and balance sheet items, 2005 (EUR million)

	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	8 085	2 510	334 851	448 182	32 599
BG	696	222	9 397	11 680	1 973
CZ	2 154	1 070	39 884	61 295	7 187
DK	6 732	2 362	410 576	158 807	39 374
DE	66 689	24 989	3 246 069	2 715 620	234 589
EE	192	101	8 025	6 092	1 120
IE (1) (2)	7 516	3 029	240 007	174 605	43 987
EL	6 653	1 346	147 764	185 557	15 993
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	31 329	19 034	1 487 491	1 177 918	224 536
IT (1)	32 925	18 013	1 208 200	774 692	249 691
CY (2) (3)	937	278	26 669	39 958	3 824
LV (2)	356	167	9 995	8 906	1 352
LT	231	116	7 584	7 367	941
LU (4)	3 203	3 204	144 883	239 911	43 129
HU	2 856	919	47 204	41 587	7 853
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	16 374	5 129	945 775	614 921	126 504
AT	6 999	3 505	326 878	209 880	49 640
PL	4 614	1 875	76 002	98 868	16 183
PT (1)	4 883	1 819	194 798	145 577	29 460
RO	1 307	651	16 711	21 981	4 000
SI	593	284	16 002	16 112	2 663
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	2 856	879	121 158	84 561	21 363
SE	5 825	2 595	355 975	148 281	61 891
UK	55 056	33 321	7 202 488	7 677 160	510 962

(1) 2004.

(2) NACE Class 65.12 only.

(3) Provisional.

(4) NACE Class 65.22 only.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

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⁽⁹⁾ provide information on the value of newly leased assets and on outstanding leases and this is presented in Table 24.6. The two largest markets in 2006, both in terms of new production and outstanding leases were United Kingdom, Germany and Italy.

⁽⁹⁾ Leaseurope (European Federation of Leasing Company Associations), more information at: <http://www.leaseurope.org>.

Table 24.6

Financial leasing**Value of new contracts for leased assets (new production) and outstandings (EUR million) (1)**

	New production			Outstandings		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
BE	3 501	3 845	3 963	8 167	8 847	9 666
BG (2)	490	485	818	:	:	1 186
CZ	3 397	3 797	4 147	6 794	8 110	8 648
DK	3 085	4 290	4 279	7 132	7 490	8 442
DE	41 430	46 100	45 800	122 000	127 000	127 000
EE	731	962	1 262	1 444	1 785	2 164
EL (3)	2 360	2 794	:	8 912	9 688	:
ES	13 980	17 439	18 673	29 151	35 364	39 015
FR	26 915	28 776	30 023	69 750	73 144	75 150
IT	38 040	44 160	48 109	90 000	100 000	112 170
LV	3 076	4 731	5 062	9 351	10 481	10 528
LT	:	:	1 280	:	:	:
HU	:	:	1 799	:	:	2 166
NL	4 387	4 539	5 037	11 040	9 839	9 687
AT	6 117	6 712	6 408	19 099	21 185	21 093
PL (4)	3 116	4 047	6 677	3 850	4 966	7 700
PT (4)	4 227	4 889	5 676	9 725	11 702	12 544
RO	:	:	3 126	:	:	:
SI	1 094	1 478	1 722	1 899	2 197	2 464
SK	1 088	1 295	1 593	1 549	3 472	4 075
FI	911	1 048	1 146	1 957	2 053	2 249
SE	3 833	4 636	4 649	7 262	8 220	10 380
UK (5)	53 651	55 777	54 299	:	106 560	108 929
NO	2 757	3 536	3 968	5 632	7 077	5 205
CH	4 635	5 292	5 124	9 199	9 860	11 094

(1) The data shown here are provided by Leaseurope's member associations in the course of annual statistical enquiries. Due to changes in membership of these associations or modifications in the data provided to them by leasing companies, the figures shown here for earlier years (2004/2005) may differ slightly to those shown by the member associations.

(2) Break in series between 2005 and 2006 due to a change in membership.

(3) Leaseurope estimates based on partial data provided by the National Association.

(4) Outstandings for 2005 are Leaseurope estimates.

(5) Includes hire purchase contracts.

Source: Leaseurope; www.leaseurope.org.

24.2: INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDS

The activities covered by this subchapter include insurance and pension fund services, which are classified within NACE Division 66; compulsory social security services are excluded.

In June 2005, the European Commission opened a sector inquiry into business insurance. The interim report concerning business insurance was published in January 2007 and, at the time of writing, the final report was planned for September 2007.

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) ⁽¹⁰⁾ which aims to change the way enterprises in these activities are regulated in terms of capital requirements and supervision.

EMPLOYMENT IN INSURANCE AND PENSION FUND SERVICES

The number of persons employed in the EU-27's insurance and pension funding sector (NACE Division 66) was 1.2 million in 2006 according to Labour Force Survey data. This equated to 19.1 % of those employed in all financial services (NACE Section J). Germany dominated this sector in employment terms with 252 100 persons, just over one fifth (21.2 %) of the EU-27's workforce. France (16.2 %) was the only other Member State with a double-digit share of EU-27 employment. The most specialised Member States ⁽¹¹⁾, in terms of this sector's contribution to business economy employment, were the Netherlands (1.8 %) Luxembourg (1.7 %, 2005) and Ireland (1.6 %).

⁽¹⁰⁾ COM(2007) 361.

⁽¹¹⁾ Malta, not available.

Table 24.7
Insurance
Employment, 2005 (units)

	Life insurance enterprises	Non-life insurance enterprises	Composite insurance enterprises	Specialised reinsurance enterprises
BE	:	:	:	:
BG	894	3 499	0	0
CZ	392	637	13 654	:
DK (1)	1 969	8 977	:	108
DE	:	:	:	:
EE (2)	228	1 216	0	0
IE	:	:	:	:
EL	1 753	776	6 338	289
ES	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:
IT	4 518	10 224	24 733	379
CY (3)	43	877	802	41
LV	266	5 259	0	0
LT	544	4 911	0	0
LU	1 646	1 071	0	192
HU	586	268	9 368	0
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	4 800	40 600	0	0
AT (1)	108	2 278	17 998	5 097
PL	6 836	22 714	0	0
PT (2)	881	4 860	5 453	18
RO	1 372	11 747	:	:
SI (2)	0	:	5 224	66
SK (2)	319	90	23 425	0
FI (4)	771	7 933	0	14
SE	4 400	5 900	:	20
UK	:	:	:	:

(1) 2003.

(2) 2004.

(3) Provisional.

(4) Composites, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE ENTERPRISES

Table 24.7 provides information on employment within the insurance subsector. In most Member States the workforce of the non-life insurance enterprises is larger than that of the life insurance enterprises, often considerably so as in Austria, Cyprus and Latvia. 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 eight 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. Of the Member States with data for all four types of insurance and reinsurance enterprises Austria had by far the highest proportion working in reinsurance (20.0 %), well ahead of the next highest share which was in Luxembourg (6.6 %).

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 sectoral chapters): Table 24.8 shows the data available for life, non-life, composites and reinsurance enterprises – 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, whereas for composite insurance enterprises the level of gross premiums written was highest in Austria and Italy. Despite limited data availability, the importance of the reinsurance market in Luxembourg was clear.

Table 24.8
Insurance
Gross premiums written, 2005

	Life insurance enterprises		Non-life insurance enterprises		Composite 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)	Per capita (EUR)	Gross premiums written (EUR million)
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	76	10	471	61	0	0	0
CZ	221	22	132	13	3 581	350	:
DK (1)	9 692	1 798	5 668	1 051	:	:	520
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE (2)	52	38	153	113	0	0	0
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	1 030	93	205	18	2 568	231	119
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR (1)	35 252	569	54 041	873	:	:	7 180
IT	60 510	1 032	11 529	197	41 233	704	1 647
CY (3)	113	149	251	331	318	420	365
LV	24	10	201	87	0	0	0
LT	82	24	222	65	0	0	0
LU	9 770	21 367	1 263	2 762	0	0	3 241
HU	508	50	51	5	2 158	214	0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	24 824	1 521	23 710	1 453	0	0	0
AT (4)	900	109	2 437	296	12 047	1 463	1 660
PL	3 809	100	3 892	102	0	0	0
PT (2)	4 342	413	2 063	196	3 931	374	1
RO	249	12	971	45	:	:	:
SI (2)	0	0	:	:	1 097	549	149
SK (2)	89	17	16	3	1 097	204	0
FI (5)	3 095	590	3 163	603	0	0	0
SE	14 153	1 567	10 281	1 139	:	:	119
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) 2003.

(2) 2004.

(3) Provisional.

(4) Reinsurance, 2003.

(5) Composites, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 24.9 shows the ratio of capital and reserves to gross premiums written. This indicator ranges greatly between Member States, particularly for life insurance enterprises where it was 20 % or less in Luxembourg, Austria, Italy and Portugal yet exceeded 100 % in the Netherlands (116 %) and Denmark (126 %), with Sweden (391 %) clearly above this range.

Table 24.9

Insurance

Capital and reserves, 2005

	Life insurance enterprises		Non-life insurance		Specialised reinsurance	
	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	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	65	86	120	25	0	-
CZ	196	89	407	308	:	:
DK (1)	12 203	126	6 096	108	378	73
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE (2)	21	41	76	50	0	-
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	445	43	113	55	72	60
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR (1)	13 530	38	28 657	53	5 167	72
IT	11 545	19	4 275	37	635	39
CY (3)	63	56	198	79	165	45
LV	18	77	73	36	0	-
LT	33	40	108	49	0	-
LU	1 020	10	593	47	1 656	51
HU	124	24	48	94	0	-
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	28 891	116	14 003	59	0	-
AT (4)	109	12	664	27	1 316	79
PL	1 920	50	3 600	92	0	-
PT (2)	884	20	682	33	15	1 213
RO	58	23	202	21	:	:
SI (2)	0	-	:	:	75	50
SK (2)	42	47	9	57	0	-
FI	2 174	70	1 599	51	56	-
SE	55 314	391	14 164	138	81	68
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) 2003.

(2) 2004.

(3) Provisional.

(4) Reinsurance, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

PENSION FUNDS

Official statistics on autonomous pension funds are scarce. The information presented in Table 24.10 indicates that Hungary, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were among the Member States where this activity was most important, and Ireland (no recent data available) also appears to be particularly specialised in this activity.

Table 24.10

Main indicators for autonomous pension funds, 2004 (EUR million) (1)

	Number of active members (thousands)	Pension contributions receivable from members	Pension contributions receivable from employers	Investment income	Total expenditure on pensions	Investments
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	2 714	444	96	120	244	2 477
DK	19	12	99	369	216	5 117
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	353	17	:	4	0	64
IE	724	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	8 468	5 246	1 607	2 300	6 100	40 369
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	2 127	1 255	1 395	:	2 213	22 249
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	39	1	8	2	1	40
LT	553	40	0	1	0	40
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1 249	132	51 740	63 619	29 101	352 788
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	14 952	4 404	17 925	42 337	14 494	362 758
AT	447	72	466	594	312	6 858
PL	53	2	27	:	1	63
PT	379	176	1 198	1 094	736	11 016
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	161	0	0	15	0	218
SK	604	56	48	13	29	265
FI	137	3	94	277	263	3 419
SE	:	:	:	694	:	9 349
UK	:	7 927	37 381	:	53 127	1 095 123
IS	228	191	346	1 352	351	10 113
CH	4 060	9 362	12 561	12 985	29 481	311 741

(1) Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Sweden, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

24.3: FINANCIAL AUXILIARIES

Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation have a supporting function in capital markets, performing a complementary role to banking and insurance activities. The activities covered in this subchapter are classified under NACE Division 67, covering 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), and activities of insurance brokers and agents (NACE Group 67.2).

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL AUXILIARIES

According to the results of the Labour Force Survey, employment in the EU-27's financial auxiliaries sector (NACE Division 67) covered 1.1 million persons in 2006. This sector was dominated by the United Kingdom and Germany, with workforces of 400 700 and 259 000 persons respectively, accounting for more than one third and more than one fifth of the EU-27's

workforce: Italy (12.3 %) was the only other Member State ⁽¹²⁾ with a double-digit share of the EU-27's financial auxiliaries employment. Although in the EU-27 as a whole this sector contributed 18.2 % of financial services (NACE Section J) employment, in most Member States 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 33.0 %, 20.1 % and 20.6 % of financial services employment respectively.

FUND MANAGEMENT

An investment fund is a financial investment vehicle that spreads risks by use of a portfolio, with investments spread 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,

⁽¹²⁾ Luxembourg, 2005; Denmark, 2004; Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Portugal, not available.

and the former having an unlimited number of shares/units. 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 November 2006 the European Commission adopted a White paper on investment funds ⁽¹³⁾, identifying measures designed to simplify the operating environment for investment funds, to create new opportunities for cross-border operators, and also identifying the need to give investors better tools to make informed decisions and to ensure that they receive objective and impartial assistance from fund distributors.

⁽¹³⁾ COM(2006) 686.

Table 24.11

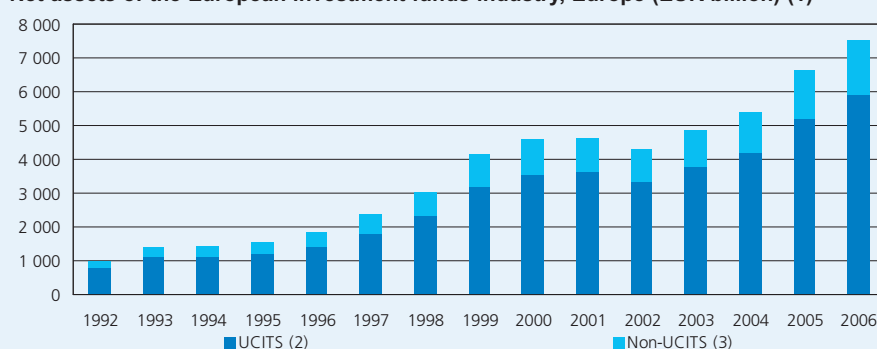
Total net assets of UCITS and non-UCITS, end 2006 (EUR billion)

	Total net assets	of which, UCITS
BE	127.9	120.5
CZ	5.5	5.5
DK	123.5	73.1
DE	1 013.4	271.6
IE	729.6	582.7
EL	24.8	23.9
ES	287.8	279.4
FR	1 491.8	1 343.4
IT	388.4	343.8
LU	1 844.9	1 661.6
HU	10.1	7.4
NL	101.9	82.5
AT	168.9	114.9
PL	25.8	22.2
PT	38.9	25.8
SK	3.1	3.0
FI	60.9	51.5
SE	140.8	137.8
UK	744.6	602.1
Total	7 332.4	5 752.5

Source: European Fund and Asset Management Association, Fact Book 2007

Figure 24.6

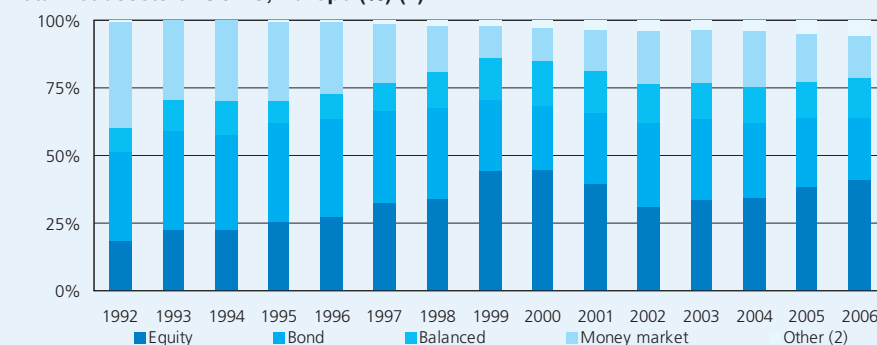
Net assets of the European investment funds industry, Europe (EUR billion) (1)



- (1) EU-15, plus Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
 (2) Undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities: a collective investment fund that complies with Directive (85/611/EEC) of 20 October 1985.
 (3) Non-UCITS regroups funds that are regulated in accordance with specific national requirements.
 Source: European Fund and Asset Management Association, Fact Book 2007

Figure 24.7

Total net assets of UCITS, Europe (%) (1)



- (1) EU-15 excluding Ireland, plus Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
 (2) Including funds of funds.
 Source: European Fund and Asset Management Association, Fact Book 2007

Figure 24.6 shows the growth in net assets over more than a decade (from 1992 to 2006) for UCITS and non-UCITS funds among 23 European countries, according to EFAMA ⁽¹⁴⁾. Together the two categories of assets recorded year on year growth during the whole of this period, except in 2002. Growth averaged 15.5 % per annum, which could be broken down as 16.6 % per annum for non-UCITS net assets and 15.2 % per annum for UCITS net assets. By 2006 the net assets managed in investment funds in the 23 European countries for which information are available were valued at EUR 7 552 billion, of which 78.7 % were UCITS.

Table 24.11 shows the same breakdown for 2006 for most of the Member States. The largest values of UCITS funds managed in the EU were in Luxembourg and France, with more than EUR 1 000 billion of UCITS net assets each; the relatively high value of UCITS assets managed in Ireland (EUR 583 billion) is also worth noting.

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. Figure 24.7 shows the 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 four most recent years for which information is available.

EXCHANGES

In recent years European exchanges have undergone a period of consolidation, most notably with the creation of Euronext (exchanges in Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Paris) and OMX (which has exchanges in Copenhagen, Helsinki, Riga, Stockholm, Tallinn, Vilnius and Iceland), and this continued with the London stock exchange buying Borsa Italiana during the summer of 2007. However, this period of consolidation has extended to include trans-Atlantic consolidation, with the completion in April 2007 of the New York Stock Exchange's merger with Euronext and Nasdaq's offer in May 2007 for OMX.

⁽¹⁴⁾ EFAMA (the European Fund and Asset Management Association), more information at: <http://www.efama.org>; data refer to the EU-15, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Table 24.12
Capitalisation (year end) and domestic equity trading, 2006 (EUR million)

Exchange		Market capitalisation	Electronic order book transactions	Negotiated deals	Total value of equity trading
Prague Stock Exchange	CZ	34 693	28 361	1 655	30 015
Deutsche Börse	DE	1 241 963	1 592 747	572 100	2 164 848
Irish Stock Exchange	IE	123 824	9 238	55 355	64 593
Athens Exchange	EL	157 941	68 034	17 020	85 054
Spanish Exchanges (BME)	ES	1 003 299	1 150 565	385 069	1 535 634
Borsa Italiana	IT	778 501	1 145 650	112 378	1 258 028
Cyprus Stock Exchange	CY	12 254	2 893	450	3 343
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	LU	60 290	187	:	187
Budapest Stock Exchange	HU	31 687	22 525	2 101	24 626
Malta Stock Exchange	MT	3 416	205	:	205
Euronext		2 812 261	2 375 475	672 112	3 047 587
Wiener Börse	AT	146 197	64 893	:	64 893
Warsaw Stock Exchange	PL	112 826	40 401	2 834	43 235
Bucharest Stock Exchange	RO	18 858	1 164	105	1 269
Ljubljana Stock Exchange	SI	11 513	801	650	1 452
Bratislava Stock Exchange	SK	4 214	33	37	70
OMX Nordic exchange (Copenhagen, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Helsinki, Stockholm)		851 460	775 659	261 303	1 036 962
London Stock Exchange	UK	2 876 986	2 215 963	3 774 529	5 990 492
Total of available data		10 282 182	9 494 795	5 857 696	15 352 491

Source: Federation of European Securities Exchange

Table 24.13
Bond turnover, 2006 (EUR million)

Exchange		Electronic order book transactions	Negotiated deals	Total
Prague Stock Exchange	CZ	3	21 186	21 189
Deutsche Börse	DE	10	227 920	227 930
Irish Stock Exchange	IE	-	18 728	18 728
Athens Exchange	EL	5	0	5
Spanish Exchanges (BME)	ES	179 968	3 759 054	3 939 022
Borsa Italiana	IT	123 436	:	123 436
Cyprus Stock Exchange	CY	5	0	5
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	LU	1 292	-	1 292
Budapest Stock Exchange	HU	1 309	7	1 315
Malta Stock Exchange	MT	170	:	170
Euronext		12 336	280 407	292 743
Wiener Börse	AT	494	-	494
Warsaw Stock Exchange	PL	705	6	712
Bucharest Stock Exchange	RO	42	0	42
Ljubljana Stock Exchange	SI	79	1 136	1 216
Bratislava Stock Exchange	SK	151	26 611	26 762
OMX Nordic exchange (Copenhagen, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Helsinki, Stockholm)		5 985	2 276 233	2 282 218
London Stock Exchange	UK	:	2 614 843	2 614 843
Total of available data		325 989	9 226 132	9 552 121

Source: Federation of European Securities Exchange

According to FESE ⁽¹⁵⁾ the main stock exchanges in the EU in 2006 in terms of capitalisation and trading were London, Euronext, the Deutsche Börse, the Spanish exchanges (BME, which include Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid and Valencia), OMX and Borsa Italiana - see Table 24.12 for more details.

In turnover terms, the Spanish exchanges, London and OMX had the largest bond markets in the EU: together these exchanges accounted for more than 92 % of bond-trading among the exchanges listed in Table 24.13.

⁽¹⁵⁾ FESE (the Federation of European Securities Exchanges), more information at: <http://www.fese.be>.

Table 24.14

Credit institutions (NACE Class 65.12 and Group 65.2)

Main indicators, 2005

	EU-27	BE (1)	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE (2,3)	EL	ES	FR	IT (2)	CY (1,3)	LV (3)	LT
No. of enterprises (units)	:	107	34	56	170	2 014	20	80	61	:	874	778	389	25	77
Production (EUR million)	:	13 841	1 038	4 159	11 514	129 070	375	14 272	9 158	:	92 439	79 333	1 382	696	426
Value added (EUR million)	:	8 695	652	2 972	8 637	86 379	256	10 624	7 223	:	57 711	47 138	1 116	459	271
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	4 013	454	2 087	5 336	46 261	163	7 298	4 381	:	28 136	24 681	602	305	163
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	5 147	386	1 187	2 878	42 691	120	3 648	1 935	:	34 728	32 195	267	237	156
Personnel costs (EUR million)	:	4 682	199	885	3 301	40 118	93	3 325	2 842	:	29 575	22 457	514	154	107
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	:	360	120	88	362	3 115	8	:	:	:	2 311	:	34	50	18
Employment (thousands)	:	69	23	37	48	692	:	36	61	:	387	337	11	11	8
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	126	28	80	182	125	:	299	118	:	149	140	103	43	35
Average personnel costs (EUR thousand)	:	68	9	25	69	58	:	:	:	:	76	:	48	15	14
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	:	185	324	327	262	215	:	:	:	:	195	:	217	297	252
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	:	5	5	2	8	5	:	:	:	:	6	:	3	5	2
	LU (4)	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT (2)	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO	
No. of enterprises (units)	155	215	:	91	812	652	198	173	25	:	363	191	394	210	
Production (EUR million)	9 256	4 736	:	31 496	14 283	8 721	8 388	2 473	1 127	:	4 946	11 709	148 102	10 558	
Value added (EUR million)	6 170	3 228	:	20 601	9 185	6 104	5 919	1 653	811	:	3 379	7 564	90 667	6 046	
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	4 227	2 166	:	11 903	4 361	3 656	3 659	932	472	:	2 259	4 288	48 491	4 020	
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	3 086	1 509	:	10 895	5 098	2 616	2 469	820	317	:	1 567	4 145	57 435	4 512	
Personnel costs (EUR million)	1 943	1 062	:	8 698	4 824	2 448	2 260	721	339	:	1 120	3 276	42 176	2 026	
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	0	214	:	3 257	1 194	381	179	590	74	:	28	279	5 996	0	
Employment (thousands)	:	38	:	126	75	153	53	50	12	:	25	:	483	24	
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	84	:	163	122	40	112	33	70	:	138	:	188	257	
Average personnel costs (EUR thousand)	:	28	:	69	64	16	43	14	30	:	46	:	87	86	
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	:	300	:	237	190	249	260	228	236	:	299	:	215	298	
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	:	6	:	26	16	2	3	12	6	:	1	:	12	0	

(1) Includes provisional data.

(2) 2004.

(3) NACE Class 65.12 only.

(4) NACE Class 65.22 only.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 24.15

Life insurance (NACE Class 66.01)

Main indicators, 2005

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK (1)	DE	EE (2)	IE	EL	ES	FR (1)	IT	CY (3)	LV (2)	LT
No. of enterprises (units)	:	:	11	4	69	:	5	:	16	:	83	71	3	5	8
Gross premiums written (EUR million)	:	:	76	221	9 692	:	52	:	1 030	:	35 252	60 510	113	14	82
Value added (EUR million)	:	:	59	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	:	55	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	:	14	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	10 264	:	5	:
Personnel costs (EUR million)	:	:	4	10	183	:	2	:	32	:	596	293	1	2	5
Employment (thousands)	:	:	1	0	2	:	0	:	2	:	:	5	0	0	1
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	:	66.0	:	:	:	25.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.5	:
Gross operating rate (%)	:	:	73.0	:	:	:	6.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.2	:
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT (2)	RO	SI (2)	SK (2)	FI	SE	UK	NO	
No. of enterprises (units)	53	8	:	75	5	32	14	9	0	5	15	45	:	10	
Gross premiums written (EUR million)	9 770	508	:	24 824	900	3 809	4 342	249	0	89	3 095	14 153	:	7 519	
Value added (EUR million)	:	38	:	4 734	:	:	387	:	:	142	1	:	:	:	
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	19	:	1 638	:	:	346	:	:	139	-68	:	:	:	
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	97	:	5 494	:	:	119	:	:	14	0	:	:	:	
Personnel costs (EUR million)	120	19	:	3 096	:	100	41	14	0	3	69	377	:	235	
Employment (thousands)	2	1	:	5	:	7	1	1	0	0	1	4	:	:	
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	64	:	986	:	:	440	:	:	444	1	:	:	:	
Gross operating rate (%)	:	3.8	:	6.6	:	:	8.0	:	:	155.8	-2.2	:	:	:	

(1) 2003.

(2) 2004.

(3) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 24.16

Autonomous pension funding (NACE Class 66.02) (1)
Main indicators, 2004

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
No. of enterprises (units)	:	:	:	12	44	:	15	:	:	1 007	:	483	:	5	34
Turnover (EUR million)	:	:	:	771	111	:	51	:	:	12 487	:	3 904	:	9	40
Production (EUR million)	:	:	:	250	584	:	5	:	:	721	:	:	:	10	41
Value added (EUR million)	:	:	:	225	581	:	4	:	:	-9	:	:	:	10	40
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	:	:	216	579	:	:	:	:	-9	:	:	:	10	:
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	:	:	24	3	:	1	:	:	730	:	:	:	0	1
Personnel costs (EUR million)	:	:	:	9	2	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	:	:	:	2	:	:	0	:	:	137	:	:	:	0	0
Employment (units)	:	:	:	487	38	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	32	0
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	:	:	462.0	15 289	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	312.5	:
Gross operating rate (%)	:	:	:	28.0	521.6	:	:	:	:	-0.1	:	:	:	111.1	:
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	:	:	:	4.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO	
No. of enterprises (units)	:	74	:	842	20	5	229	:	4	4	93	51	:	:	
Turnover (EUR million)	:	372	:	24 016	773	28	1 441	:	72	103	99	647	48 840	:	
Production (EUR million)	:	16	:	69 315	127	:	1 785	:	13	14	117	:	:	:	
Value added (EUR million)	:	5	:	68 760	68	:	1 663	:	10	8	113	:	:	:	
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	0	:	68 500	50	:	1 663	:	8	7	111	:	:	:	
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	11	:	555	60	:	122	:	2	5	4	12	:	:	
Personnel costs (EUR million)	:	5	:	260	18	:	0	:	2	1	2	9	:	:	
Investment in tangible goods (EUR million)	:	:	:	:	1	:	0	:	0	12	0	:	2 372	:	
Employment (units)	:	241	:	6 000	324	:	0	:	60	549	130	142	:	:	
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	21	:	11 460	210	:	:	:	167	15	869	:	:	:	
Gross operating rate (%)	:	0.0	:	285.2	6.5	:	115.4	:	11.1	6.8	112.1	:	:	:	
Investment / employment (EUR thousand)	:	:	:	:	3.1	:	:	:	0.0	21.9	0.0	:	:	:	

(1) Czech Republic, Estonia, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Sweden, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 24.17

Non-life insurance (NACE Class 66.03)
Main indicators, 2005

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK (1)	DE	EE (2)	IE	EL	ES	FR (1)	IT	CY (3)	LV (2)	LT
No. of enterprises (units)	:	:	20	23	121	:	8	:	14	:	286	82	23	12	17
Gross premiums written (EUR million)	:	:	471	132	5 668	:	153	:	205	:	54 041	11 529	251	182	222
Value added (EUR million)	:	:	107	:	:	:	35	:	:	:	:	:	:	108	:
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	:	85	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	83	:
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	:	176	:	:	:	45	:	:	:	5 238	:	:	75	:
Personnel costs (EUR million)	:	:	22	15	786	:	16	:	21	:	4 460	847	27	25	31
Employment (thousands)	:	:	3	1	9	:	1	:	1	:	:	10	1	6	5
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	:	30.6	:	:	:	29.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.3	:
Gross operating rate (%)	:	:	18.1	:	:	:	12.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	45.3	:
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT (2)	RO	SI	SK (2)	FI	SE	UK	NO	
No. of enterprises (units)	27	8	:	227	18	36	22	32	:	4	111	122	:	80	
Gross premiums written (EUR million)	1 263	51	:	23 710	2 437	3 892	2 063	971	:	16	3 163	10 281	:	4 332	
Value added (EUR million)	:	1	:	7 531	:	:	564	:	:	11	2	:	:	:	
Gross operating surplus (EUR million)	:	-8	:	6 019	:	:	375	:	:	9	-354	:	:	:	
Purchases of goods & services (EUR million)	:	37	:	2 592	:	:	289	:	:	11	0	:	:	:	
Personnel costs (EUR million)	96	9	:	1 512	:	219	189	99	:	1	356	388	:	392	
Employment (thousands)	1	0	:	41	:	23	5	12	:	0	8	6	:	:	
Apparent labour prod. (EUR thousand)	:	3	:	185	:	:	116	:	:	119	0	:	:	:	
Gross operating rate (%)	:	-15.8	:	25.4	:	:	18.2	:	:	59.2	-11.2	:	:	:	

(1) 2003.

(2) 2004.

(3) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

