

6

Industry and services





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The European Commission's enterprise policy aims at creating a favourable environment for enterprises and businesses to thrive within Europe, thus creating the productivity growth, jobs and wealth that are necessary to achieve the objectives set by the revised strategy for growth and jobs that has superseded the Lisbon objectives.

While competitiveness as a macro-economic concept is understood to mean increased standards of living and employment opportunities for those who wish to work, at the level of individual enterprises or industrial sectors, competitiveness is more concerned with the issue of productivity growth. Enterprises have a variety of options to improve their performance, such as increased investment in human capital, research and development, or intangible assets. This latter category covers non-monetary assets created over time in the form of legal assets (such as patents or copyrights, which protect intellectual property) and competitive assets (such as know-how

and collaboration), which can play an important role in determining the effectiveness and productivity of an enterprise. Human capital is generally regarded as the primary source of competitiveness in relation to intangibles, re-enforcing the belief that enterprises need to constantly invest in their workforces, attracting qualified staff, improving their skills, and maintaining their motivation.

The legal basis for the European Commission's activities with respect to enterprise policy is Article 157 of the EC Treaty, which ensures that the conditions necessary for the industrial competitiveness exist. It also provides for conditions to encourage entrepreneurial initiatives, particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The EU seeks to:

- reduce administrative burden;
- facilitate the rapid start-up of new enterprises, and;
- create an environment more supportive of business.

EUROSTAT DATA IN THIS DOMAIN:

Industry, trade and services

Industry, trade and services – horizontal view
Industry and construction
Distributive trade
Services
Tourism
Statistics on the production of manufactured goods

The business environment in which European enterprises operate plays a significant role in their potential success through factors such as access to capital markets (in particular for venture capital), or the openness of markets. Ensuring that businesses can compete openly and fairly is also important with respect to making Europe an attractive place to invest and work in. Creating

a positive climate in which entrepreneurs and businesses can flourish is considered by many as the key to generating the growth and jobs that Europe needs. This is all the more important in the globalised economy, where many businesses can select at will where they wish to operate.

6.1 BUSINESS STRUCTURES

INTRODUCTION

Despite the changing face of the business economy, manufacturing still plays a key role in Europe's prosperity. The European Commission adopted a Communication on fostering structural change: an industrial policy for an enlarged Europe⁽⁵⁵⁾ which rejected the claim that Europe was experiencing a widespread process of de-industrialisation. However, the combination of a decline in the competitiveness of European industry, and increased international competition, were identified as threats that could impede the process of structural change in Europe. The Communication also examined how structural change could be brought about and fostered through better regulation, synergies between various Community policies, and strengthening the sectoral dimension of industrial policy.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing a potential source for jobs and economic growth. The European Commission's new strategy for SMEs aims to apply the 'think small first' principle to make the business environment easier for SMEs. Policy is 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, and strengthening dialogue and consultation with SME stakeholders. A special SME envoy has been set-up in the European Commission Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry with the objective of better integrating the SME dimension into EU policies. Via the European charter for small enterprises, Member States have also committed themselves to develop an SME-friendly business environment, in particular through learning from each other's experience in designing and implementing policies, so each can apply the best practice to their own situations.

(55) COM(2004) 274 final; for more information: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2004/com2004_0274en01.pdf.

Eurostat's structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors). Structural business statistics with a breakdown by size-class is the main source of data for an analysis of SMEs. SBS may be used to answer such questions as: how much wealth and how many jobs are created in an activity?; 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 aerospace equipment?; what is the average wage of an employee within the hotels and restaurants sector?; how productive is the chemicals industry and how does it fare in terms of profitability? Without this information, short-term data on the economic cycle would lack background and be hard to interpret.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

SBS covers the 'business economy', which includes industry, construction and market services (NACE Sections C to K). Note that financial services (NACE Section J) are kept separate because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area. SBS does not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services such as education and health. SBS describe the economy through the observation of units engaged in an economic activity, which in SBS is generally the enterprise. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. Note that enterprises that are active in more than one economic activity (and the value added and turnover they generate and the persons they employ, etc.) will be classified under the NACE heading (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) which is their principal activity, normally the one that generates the largest amount of value added.

These data are collected within the framework of a Council Regulation on Structural Business Statistics (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97 of December 1996 (and later amendments); according to the definitions, breakdowns, deadlines for data delivery, and various quality aspects specified in the Commission Regulations implementing it. Note that the breakdown of economic activities is very detailed and that the data included in the SBS domain of Eurostat's dissemination database goes into much more detail than the short set of information which can (given space constraints) be presented in this yearbook.

SBS contain a comprehensive set of basic variables describing business demographic, employment and monetary characteristics, as well as a set of derived indicators based on these, for example in the form of ratios of monetary characteristics or per head values. The variables presented in this section are defined as follows:

- The number of enterprises is a count of the number of enterprises active during at least a part of the reference period; the enterprise is 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. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.
- Value added at factor costs is defined as the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes; value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.
- The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (for example, sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams); it excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.
- Average personnel cost (or unit labour cost) equals personnel costs divided by the number of employees (paid persons with an employment contract). Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period; personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.
- Apparent labour productivity equals value added divided by the number of persons employed.

The SBS data collection consists of a horizontal module (Annex 1), including a set of basic statistics for all market activities, as well as six sector-specific annexes covering a more extended list of characteristics. The sector-specific annexes are: industry (Annex 2), distributive trades (Annex 3), construction (Annex 4), insurance services (Annex 5), credit institutions (Annex 6) and pension funds (Annex 7). A detailed overview of the availability of characteristics by sector is found in Commission Regulation No 2701/98⁽⁵⁶⁾.

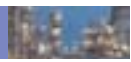
(56) For more information: <http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/2701-98en.pdf>.

SBS are also available broken down by region or by enterprise size class. In SBS, size classes are defined based on the number of persons employed, except for specific series within retail trade activities where turnover size classes can also be used. A limited set of the standard SBS variables (number of enterprises, turnover, persons employed, value added, etc.) is available mostly down to the 3-digit (group) level of the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification divided by size class. 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 1-249 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 also provide information on a number of special topics, of which business demography is one. Business demography statistics present data on the active population of enterprises, their birth, survival (followed up to five years after birth) and death. Special attention is paid to the impact of these demographic events on employment levels. Business demography variables presented in this section are defined as follows:

- 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 population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity.
- 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 included in the count of deaths only if it is not reactivated within two years. Equally, a reactivation within two years is not counted as a birth.
- survival occurs if an enterprise is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in the year of birth and the following year(s). Two types of survival can be distinguished: an enterprise born in year x is considered to have survived in year $x+1$ if it is active in terms of turnover and/or employment in any part of year $x+1$ (survival without change); an enterprise is also considered to have survived if the linked legal unit(s) have ceased to be active, but their activity has been taken over by a new legal unit set up specifically to take over the factors of production of that enterprise (survival by take-over). The information presented in this publication focuses on the two-year survival rate.



MAIN FINDINGS

There were just over 19 million active enterprises within the EU-27's non-financial business economy (defined as industry, construction, distributive trades and services, and therefore excluding financial and public services) in 2004. About one third (32.5 %) were active in the distributive trades sector (composed of motor trades, wholesale trade, and retail trade), which were also relatively labour-intensive activities, accounting for almost 25 % of the EU-27's non-financial business economy workforce in 2004. It should be noted, though, that the employment data presented here are head counts and not, for example, full-time equivalents, and there is a significant proportion of persons working part-time in distributive trades. The next largest number of enterprises was found in real estate, renting and business activities (using a breakdown by NACE section) and in construction. However, in terms of wealth, the manufacturing sector generated the largest proportion of the non-financial business economy value added (31.5 %), followed by real estate, renting and business activities (20.5 %).

Average personnel costs reached EUR 37 000 per employee in the EU-27's electricity, gas and water supply sector, a level that was almost 2.5 times that for hotels and restaurants and 1.6 times that for the distributive trades in 2004. The variation in wages and salaries was more marked between high-wage and low-wage countries. In manufacturing, average personnel costs were highest in Belgium at EUR 48 500 per employee, over 20 times the value recorded in the Member State with the lowest ratio, Bulgaria (EUR 2 300 per employee).

Structural business statistics broken down by enterprise size class (defined in terms of the number of persons employed) show that large enterprises were particularly dominant within mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, and transport, storage and communication. These activities are characterised by relatively high minimum efficient scales of production and/or by (transmission) networks that are rarely duplicated due to their high fixed investment cost. On the other hand, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were particularly important within the activities of construction and hotels and restaurants, where enterprises with less than 250 persons employed accounted for more than three quarters of the wealth created and the workforce.

The business demography statistics presented here (only a partial data set available) show that there are significant changes in the stock of enterprises, reflecting the level of competition and entrepreneurial spirit of the various economies. At least one out of every 10 enterprises was newly born in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Latvia, the United Kingdom, Estonia and Romania in 2004.

SOURCES**Statistical books**

European business – facts and figures – 2007 edition
 Quarterly panorama of European business statistics

Pocketbooks

Key figures on European business – with a special feature section on SMEs

Methodologies and working papers

Structural business statistics – national methodologies
 Glossary of business statistics
 Business register – recommendations manual
 Use of administrative sources for business statistics purposes
 Handbook on the design and implementation of business surveys

Dedicated sections on the Eurostat website

European business
 Short-term business statistics

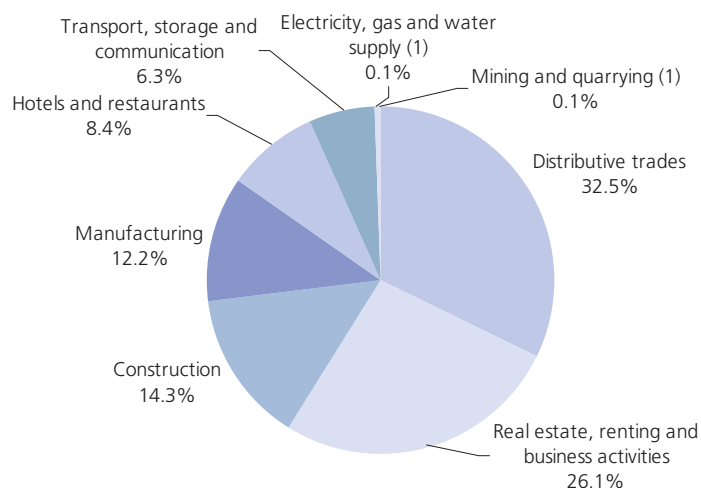
Website data**Industry, trade and services – horizontal view**

Short-term business statistics – monthly and quarterly (industry, construction, retail trade and other services)
 Structural business statistics (industry, construction, trade and services)
 Special topics of structural business statistics

- Business demography
- Factors of business success
- Foreign control of enterprises
- Inter-enterprise relations
- Business services
- Demand for services
- Iron and steel
- Statistics on environment protection
- Intangible investment and subcontracting
- Purchases of energy products
- Distributive trades: breakdown of turnover by product
- Trade: other multi-yearly statistics

Figure 6.1: Breakdown of number of enterprises in the non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2004

(%)



(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (tin00050)

The number of enterprises active during at least part of the reference period.

Table 6.1: Number of enterprises, 2004

(1 000)

	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction	Distri- butive trades	Hotels and restau- rants	Transport, storage and commu- nication	Real estate, renting and business activities
EU-27	20.0	2 314.9	26.5	2 717.4	6 199.7	1 607.0	1 191.4	4 972.6
Belgium	0.2	36.9	0.1	58.8	134.8	41.9	17.6	104.8
Bulgaria	0.2	28.7	0.2	14.3	125.5	23.1	22.9	25.5
Czech Republic	0.4	151.3	1.1	150.5	227.4	50.3	46.9	251.9
Denmark	0.2	18.6	3.9	28.9	48.7	13.4	14.6	64.0
Germany	1.8	199.8	3.3	227.1	444.8	163.8	91.5	563.2
Estonia	0.1	5.0	0.3	3.1	13.7	1.5	3.0	9.1
Ireland (1)	0.1	4.5	:	0.7	30.8	14.4	7.1	29.7
Greece	0.7	87.6	0.1	107.8	305.4	95.4	70.0	145.0
Spain	2.7	222.7	3.3	377.1	809.1	279.4	225.6	534.9
France	2.8	258.4	2.4	381.5	694.5	224.5	99.5	563.1
Italy	3.5	524.4	2.5	563.1	1 260.1	259.3	157.2	969.9
Cyprus	0.1	6.2	0.0	5.2	19.7	7.2	4.0	:
Latvia	0.1	7.5	0.3	3.5	22.2	2.5	3.9	18.3
Lithuania	0.1	8.6	0.3	3.4	23.8	2.9	5.9	8.5
Luxembourg	0.0	0.9	0.2	2.0	6.9	2.7	1.0	8.4
Hungary	0.5	68.0	0.6	72.0	161.1	33.6	38.2	189.9
Malta (2)	0.1	3.8	0.0	3.9	12.9	2.8	2.5	7.2
Netherlands	0.2	46.6	0.5	72.4	158.3	36.3	27.1	143.6
Austria	0.4	28.6	1.0	24.2	76.9	44.2	14.7	74.7
Poland	1.2	207.2	1.9	160.0	611.0	56.6	142.1	277.1
Portugal	1.3	80.6	0.4	113.0	235.2	65.6	26.2	61.6
Romania	0.6	55.3	0.5	25.4	191.2	17.2	25.1	61.2
Slovenia	0.1	17.9	0.3	13.5	22.2	6.7	9.1	19.2
Slovakia	0.1	6.4	0.2	3.3	13.9	1.3	1.5	9.1
Finland	1.1	25.4	1.1	32.5	46.4	10.0	23.1	46.5
Sweden	0.6	59.0	1.3	61.0	121.3	24.1	32.0	204.8
United Kingdom	1.2	155.1	0.4	209.3	382.1	126.1	79.1	576.9
Norway	0.8	20.0	:	36.7	57.2	10.1	23.1	89.2
Switzerland (3)	:	:	:	34.5	71.6	16.2	:	29.8

(1) Mining and quarrying, 2002.

(2) 2002.

(3) Construction and distributive trades, 2001; hotels and restaurants and real estate, renting and business activities, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (tin00050)

Table 6.2: Value added, 2004

(EUR million)

	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction	Distri- butive trades	Hotels and restau- rants	Transport, storage and commu- nication	Real estate, renting and business activities
EU-27	69 000	1 604 835	170 000	433 357	999 711	163 521	613 137	1 043 731
Belgium	294	46 461	5 540	9 898	29 901	3 372	19 140	24 513
Bulgaria	307	2 730	930	479	1 348	224	1 758	513
Czech Republic	1 054	21 151	3 058	4 081	8 957	1 037	6 313	6 844
Denmark	4 219	25 482	2 990	8 052	20 020	2 055	15 022	24 329
Germany	6 486	426 680	40 098	56 563	185 079	20 852	117 999	214 702
Estonia	78	1 393	271	399	1 148	114	827	846
Ireland (1)	403	35 651	:	5 351	14 252	2 952	9 841	13 435
Greece	808	14 171	3 231	7 150	23 695	3 060	9 533	7 554
Spain	2 329	117 954	13 389	74 871	93 427	22 254	51 954	82 535
France	3 227	209 892	23 698	59 979	143 082	25 620	91 713	160 910
Italy	6 408	207 570	16 485	52 870	102 928	18 666	71 001	91 277
Cyprus	39	1 058	261	973	1 497	811	975	:
Latvia	23	1 336	329	394	1 595	101	974	590
Lithuania	77	2 238	553	633	1 585	97	1 143	648
Luxembourg	30	2 596	237	1 359	2 138	477	2 382	2 942
Hungary	148	14 997	2 264	1 958	6 044	579	5 067	5 047
Malta (2)	7	808	86	148	524	281	743	330
Netherlands	5 367	56 568	4 644	22 127	53 182	6 035	31 372	54 706
Austria	844	39 364	5 034	11 646	24 326	5 705	14 727	21 149
Poland	4 997	42 459	7 669	5 709	20 477	1 068	12 044	10 356
Portugal	635	19 002	3 450	7 101	15 508	2 739	8 621	7 425
Romania	1 782	7 814	1 437	1 258	3 786	311	3 396	1 800
Slovenia	112	5 816	576	1 083	2 659	370	1 446	1 450
Slovakia	153	5 326	2 021	598	2 259	120	1 497	1 222
Finland	288	29 799	3 042	6 065	12 525	1 633	8 767	10 643
Sweden	846	50 805	6 299	10 369	26 959	3 002	15 560	34 202
United Kingdom	28 411	215 805	24 596	82 281	200 811	40 152	109 755	263 282
Norway	42 421	18 075	:	7 660	16 678	2 031	14 707	17 727
Switzerland (3)	:	:	:	15 062	34 447	6 577	:	26 928

(1) Mining and quarrying, 2002.

(2) 2002.

(3) Construction and distributive trades, 2001; hotels and restaurants and real estate, renting and business activities, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (tin00002)

Value added represents the difference between the value of what is produced and intermediate consumption entering the production, less subsidies on production and costs, taxes and levies.

Table 6.3: Number of persons employed, 2004

(1 000)

	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction	Distri- butive trades	Hotels and restau- rants	Transport, storage and commu- nication	Real estate, renting and business activities
EU-27	800	35 262	1 700	13 178	30 592	8 677	11 724	22 911
Belgium	4	623	25	245	606	154	275	451
Bulgaria	31	644	60	135	442	106	215	138
Czech Republic	48	1 363	65	395	709	172	349	472
Denmark	3	417	17	176	430	95	188	333
Germany	96	7 228	284	1 624	4 464	1 164	1 849	3 979
Estonia	6	130	9	37	93	16	43	51
Ireland (1)	6	221	:	47	280	141	93	186
Greece	13	402	25	296	892	278	253	276
Spain	42	2 584	65	2 456	3 208	1 161	990	2 334
France	39	3 888	196	1 548	3 255	884	1 571	2 905
Italy	41	4 673	118	1 748	3 329	1 036	1 196	2 545
Cyprus	1	40	2	33	56	32	22	:
Latvia	3	168	17	54	171	24	79	77
Lithuania	3	264	28	90	224	30	91	65
Luxembourg	0	38	1	33	42	15	23	52
Hungary	6	835	59	238	590	125	277	443
Malta (2)	0	32	3	13	28	18	14	13
Netherlands	9	786	28	455	1 326	303	462	1 239
Austria	6	621	32	252	598	227	250	369
Poland	193	2 482	213	614	2 126	212	733	910
Portugal	14	866	25	459	800	236	184	359
Romania	145	1 689	163	382	841	104	357	319
Slovenia	4	240	12	64	106	28	52	62
Slovakia	10	401	42	63	164	19	104	91
Finland	4	410	15	129	253	52	157	194
Sweden	8	807	30	241	572	119	297	506
United Kingdom	65	3 409	134	1 347	4 989	1 923	1 602	4 523
Norway	33	259	:	143	349	80	162	227
Switzerland (3)	:	:	:	274	522	172	:	323

(1) Mining and quarrying, 2002.

(2) 2002.

(3) Construction and distributive trades, 2001; hotels and restaurants and real estate, renting and business activities, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (tin00004)

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons working in the various industries: employees, non employees (e.g. family workers, delivery personnel) with the exception of agency workers.

Table 6.4: Average personnel costs, 2004

(EUR 1 000 per employee)

	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struction	Distri- butive trades	Hotels and restau- rants	Transport, storage and commu- nication	Real estate, renting and business activities
EU-27	26.0	31.0	37.0	26.6	22.8	14.9	31.7	30.1
Belgium	44.3	48.5	83.8	36.3	37.3	18.2	45.2	42.4
Bulgaria	4.7	2.3	5.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	3.8	2.4
Czech Republic	11.6	8.8	12.2	8.9	8.6	5.2	10.0	10.7
Denmark	59.9	43.1	45.5	39.0	33.5	16.6	43.1	37.7
Germany	48.4	45.2	60.2	32.1	27.3	12.9	34.3	29.9
Estonia	8.2	6.8	9.2	7.1	6.7	4.5	8.1	7.5
Ireland (1)	43.5	39.1	:	43.7	25.9	16.2	51.1	34.7
Greece	39.9	23.2	41.9	17.4	17.9	14.3	31.7	29.0
Spain	31.8	28.7	48.2	24.6	21.3	16.4	30.1	22.0
France	42.7	40.7	63.7	35.2	33.1	24.8	40.5	41.5
Italy	45.3	32.2	48.7	26.0	27.2	18.0	36.6	27.0
Cyprus	25.6	17.3	37.0	21.2	18.5	17.8	29.2	:
Latvia	4.7	3.9	7.2	3.4	3.2	2.3	5.0	4.4
Lithuania	7.3	4.7	7.7	4.8	3.9	2.6	5.6	5.1
Luxembourg	42.0	44.9	70.6	33.6	35.9	24.6	50.3	35.4
Hungary	11.7	9.2	14.9	6.0	7.0	4.6	11.0	8.3
Malta (2)	10.2	14.2	17.8	9.2	10.4	7.6	15.2	11.5
Netherlands	68.7	44.9	54.7	45.0	26.6	15.0	39.3	30.5
Austria	55.6	41.6	64.8	35.5	30.5	21.5	39.0	36.1
Poland	14.1	6.6	11.0	5.8	5.3	3.9	8.2	6.7
Portugal	17.1	13.9	36.5	12.6	13.7	9.4	24.4	15.5
Romania	5.6	2.6	4.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	4.0	2.7
Slovenia	24.7	16.2	22.5	13.9	15.8	11.4	18.8	18.2
Slovakia	7.3	6.9	10.0	6.3	6.6	4.4	7.8	8.0
Finland	38.5	41.8	46.2	35.7	32.7	25.3	37.3	38.2
Sweden	52.1	47.3	59.5	39.2	38.6	24.3	42.3	47.3
United Kingdom	63.1	38.1	48.6	36.4	22.8	12.6	39.7	35.3
Norway	97.9	49.0	:	45.6	34.5	22.4	46.4	47.4

(1) Mining and quarrying, 2002.

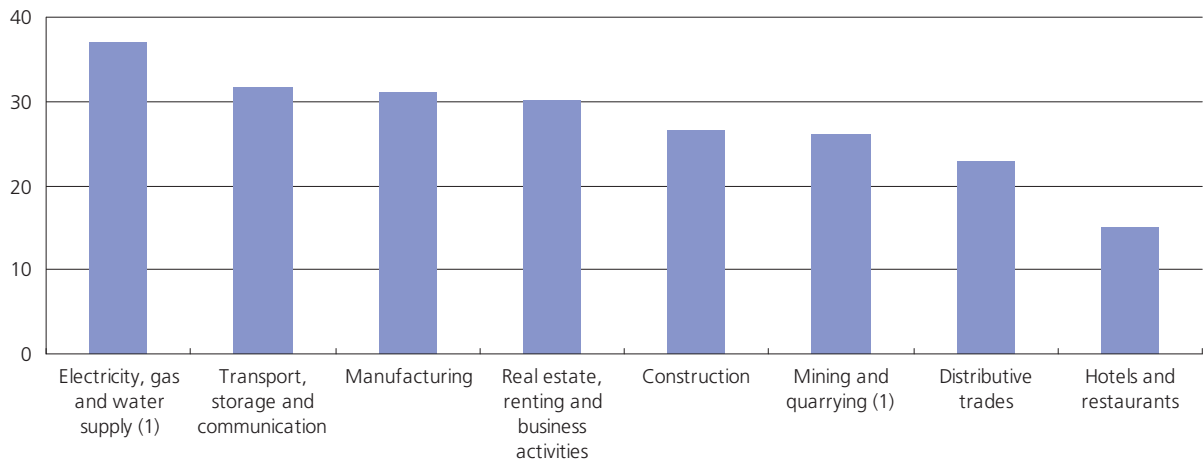
(2) 2002.

Source: Eurostat (tin00049)

Personnel costs are the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee for work carried out. This is divided by the number of employees (paid workers), which includes part-time workers, seasonal workers etc, but excludes persons on long-term leave.

Figure 6.2: Average personnel costs, EU-27, 2004

(EUR 1 000 per employee)

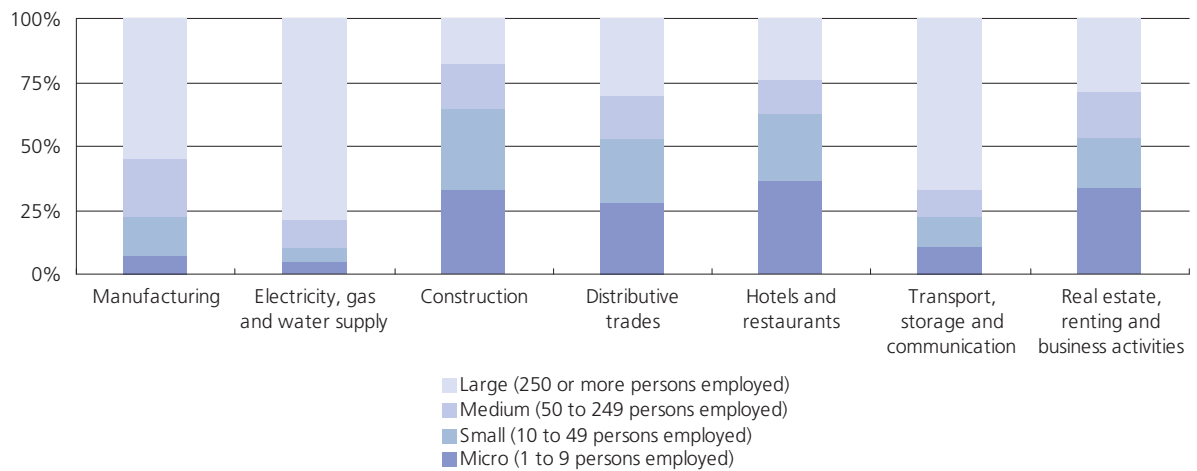


(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (tin00049)

Figure 6.3: Value added by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2004 (1)

(% of sectoral total)

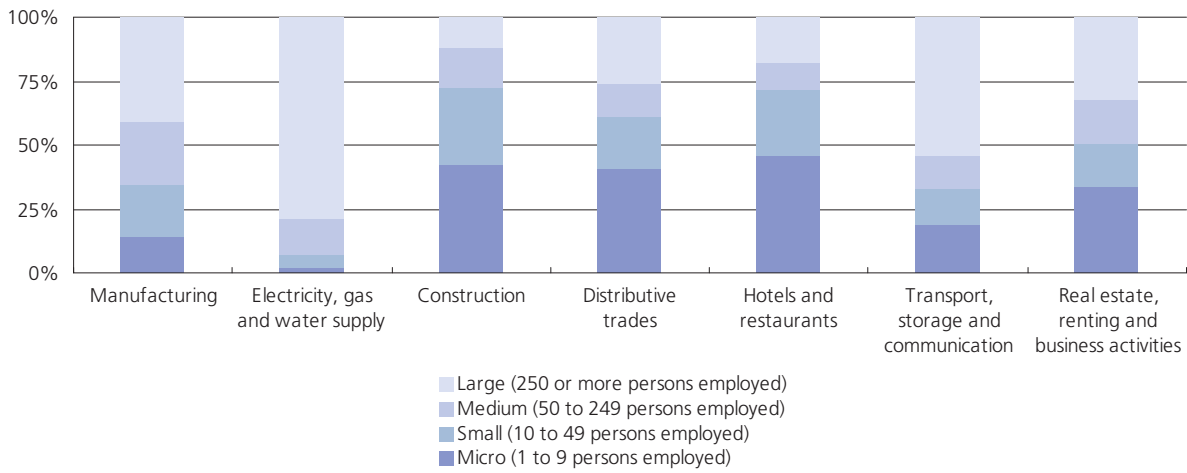


(1) Mining and quarrying, not available due to incomplete data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00053)

Figure 6.4: Employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2004 (1)

(% of sectoral total)



(1) Mining and quarrying, not available due to incomplete data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00052)

Figure 6.5: Apparent labour productivity by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2004 (1)

(EUR 1 000 per person employed)



(1) Mining and quarrying, not available.

Source: Eurostat (tin00054)

This is a simple indicator of productivity calculated as value added at factor cost divided by persons employed.



Table 6.5: Value added by enterprise size class, non-financial business economy, 2004

	Value added (EUR million)	Share in total value added (%)			
		Micro (1 to 9 persons employed)	Small (10 to 49 persons employed)	Medium-sized (50 to 249 persons employed)	Large (250+ persons employed)
EU-27 (1)	5 100 000	20.2	18.8	17.8	43.1
Belgium	139 118	18.8	:	18.9	:
Bulgaria	8 288	14.3	15.8	19.3	50.5
Czech Republic	52 495	19.8	16.7	20.2	43.3
Denmark	102 168	23.4	:	20.9	:
Germany	1 068 460	15.2	17.7	:	:
Estonia	5 076	21.5	23.7	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	69 200	38.6	:	:	:
Spain	458 712	27.3	23.6	17.2	31.9
France	718 122	19.4	18.3	16.0	46.3
Italy	567 204	30.8	23.3	16.3	29.7
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	5 340	14.3	:	:	:
Lithuania	6 973	9.3	21.7	25.7	43.3
Luxembourg	12 160	21.8	:	:	:
Hungary	35 333	16.7	:	:	48.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	234 001	17.9	:	21.3	39.6
Austria	122 795	18.4	20.5	:	:
Poland	104 778	16.5	10.7	20.6	52.2
Portugal	64 481	:	:	:	:
Romania	21 583	12.3	13.1	19.1	55.5
Slovenia	13 511	19.5	:	21.6	:
Slovakia	13 195	:	:	17.3	57.6
Finland	72 762	18.6	:	:	:
Sweden	147 878	21.1	17.5	17.9	43.5
United Kingdom	965 093	17.8	16.1	16.8	49.3

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00053)

Table 6.6: Number of persons employed by enterprise size class, non-financial business economy, 2004

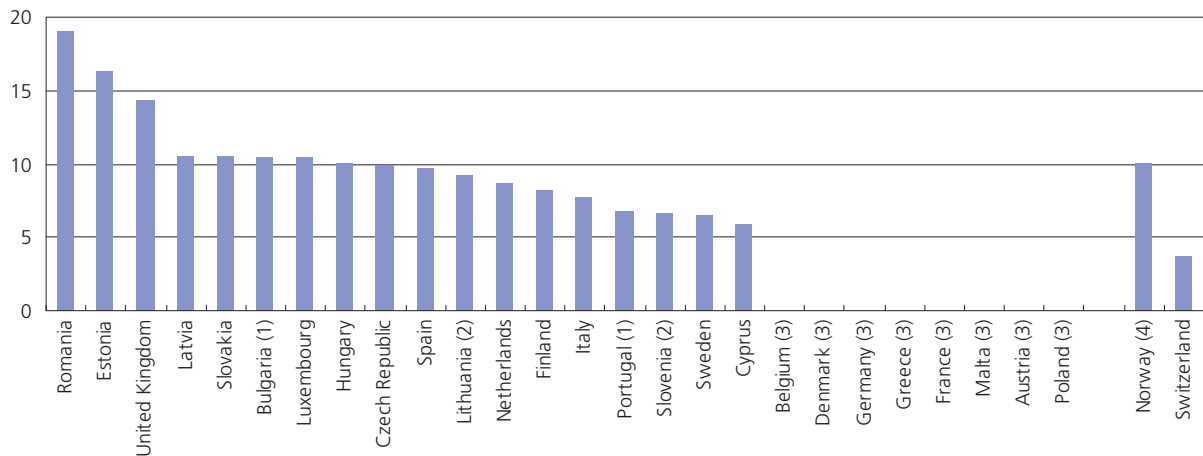
	Number of persons employed (1 000)	Share in total employment (%)			
		Micro (1 to 9 persons employed)	Small (10 to 49 persons employed)	Medium-sized (50 to 249 persons employed)	Large (250+ persons employed)
EU-27 (1)	125 000	29.5	20.8	16.8	33.0
Belgium	2 383	29.6	:	15.5	:
Bulgaria	1 771	29.3	21.3	21.0	28.3
Czech Republic	3 573	31.8	18.4	18.7	31.1
Denmark	1 660	20.0	:	21.1	:
Germany	20 687	19.2	21.9	19.0	39.9
Estonia	384	23.2	27.7	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	2 435	59.6	:	:	:
Spain	12 839	38.9	25.5	14.7	20.9
France	14 287	23.6	20.6	16.7	39.1
Italy	14 687	46.9	21.9	12.4	18.8
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	593	22.6	26.2	26.3	25.0
Lithuania	794	17.0	26.4	27.9	28.7
Luxembourg	204	19.7	:	:	:
Hungary	2 474	37.3	:	:	27.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	4 609	29.2	20.9	17.3	32.6
Austria	2 354	25.2	23.4	:	:
Poland	7 484	40.1	11.7	18.5	29.7
Portugal	2 944	:	:	:	:
Romania	4 001	18.5	17.2	22.5	41.8
Slovenia	568	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	895	:	:	22.5	48.8
Finland	1 214	22.3	:	:	:
Sweden	2 578	26.3	20.3	17.7	35.8
United Kingdom	17 993	21.1	18.0	14.8	46.1

(1) Rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00052)

Figure 6.6: Enterprise birth rates in the business economy, 2004

(% of enterprise births among active enterprises)



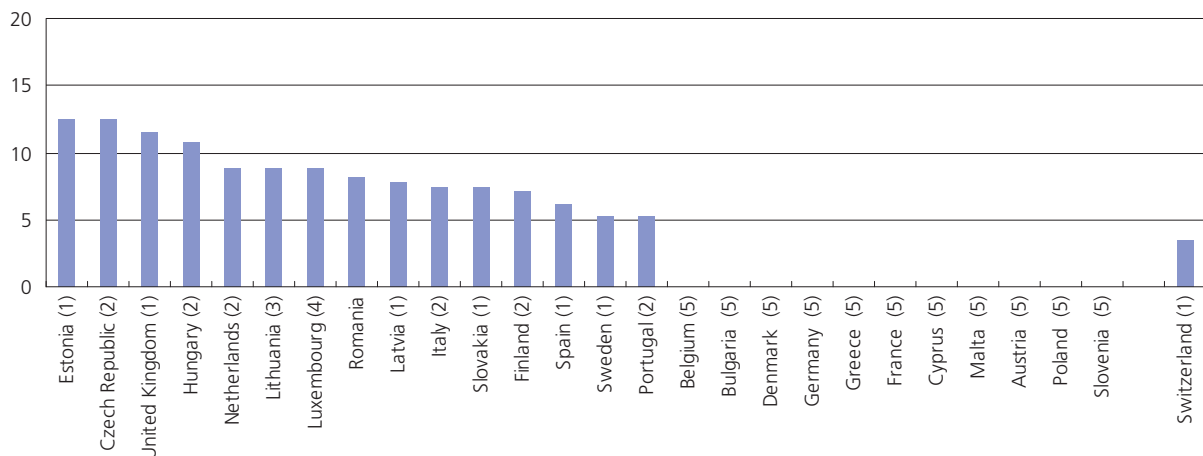
- (1) Estimate.
 (2) 2003.
 (3) Not available.
 (4) 2001.

Source: Eurostat (tsier081)

A 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 population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. A birth occurs when an enterprise starts from scratch and actually starts activity. An enterprise creation can be considered an enterprise birth if new production factors, in particular new jobs, are created. If a dormant unit is reactivated within two years, this event is not considered a birth.

Figure 6.7: Enterprise death rates in the business economy, 2004

(% of enterprise deaths among active enterprises)



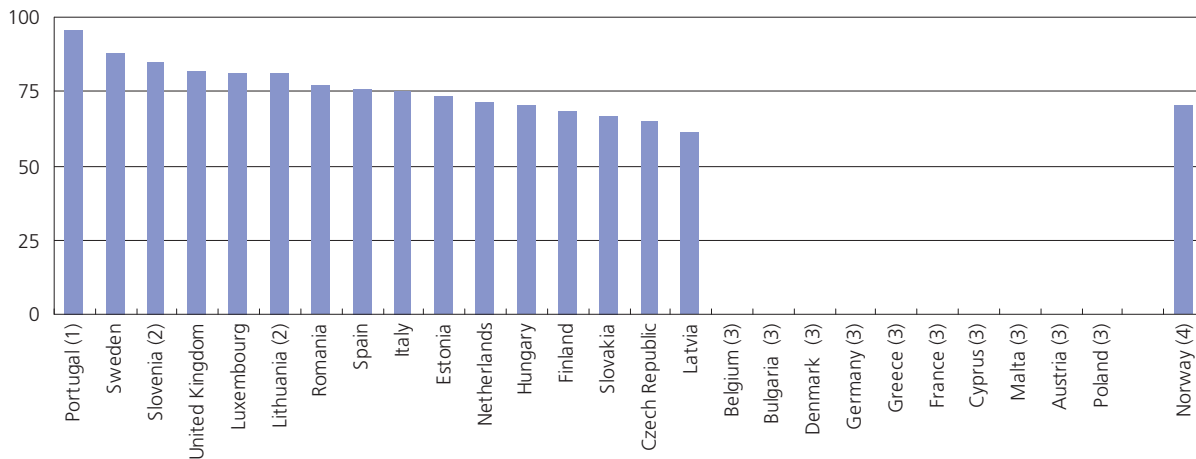
- (1) Estimate.
 (2) Estimate, 2003.
 (3) 2002.
 (4) 2003.
 (5) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsier083)

A death amounts to the dissolution of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Deaths do not include exits from the population due to mergers, take-overs, break-ups or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include exits from a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. An enterprise is included in the count of deaths only if it is not reactivated within two years. Equally, a reactivation within two years is not counted as a birth.

Figure 6.8: Enterprise survival rates in the business economy, 2004

(% of all enterprise births of year n-2 which are still active in year n)



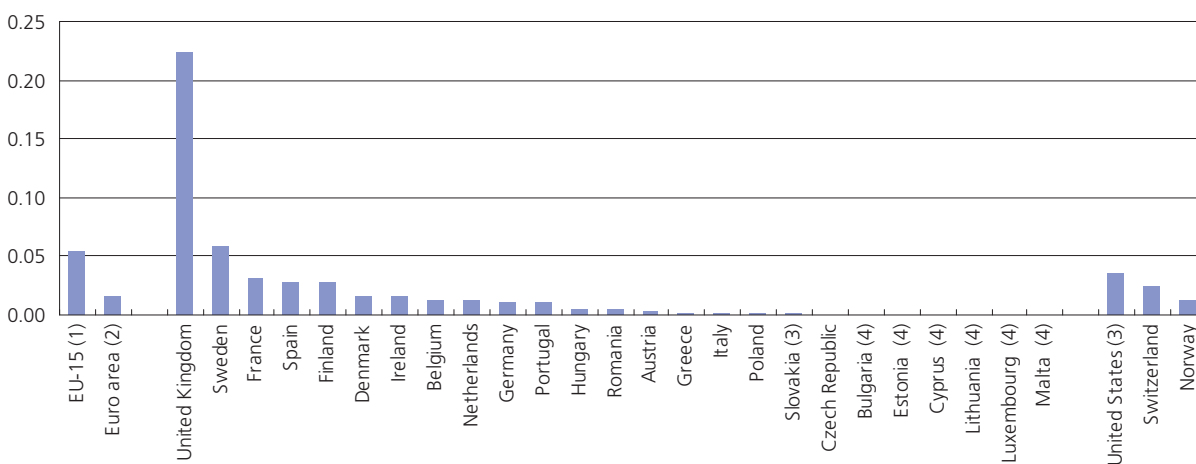
- (1) Estimate.
 (2) 2003.
 (3) Not available.
 (4) 2001.

Source: Eurostat (tsier082)

In the business demography context, survival occurs if an enterprise is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in the year of birth and the following year(s). Two types of survival can be distinguished: a) an enterprise born in year nn is considered to have survived in year $nn + 1$ if it is active in terms of turnover and/or employment in any part of year $nn + 1$ (= survival without changes); b) an enterprise is also considered to have survived if the linked legal unit(s) have ceased to be active, but their activity has been taken over by a new legal unit set up specifically to take over the factors of production of that enterprise (= survival by take-over).

Figure 6.9: Venture capital investments, early stage, 2006

(% of GDP)



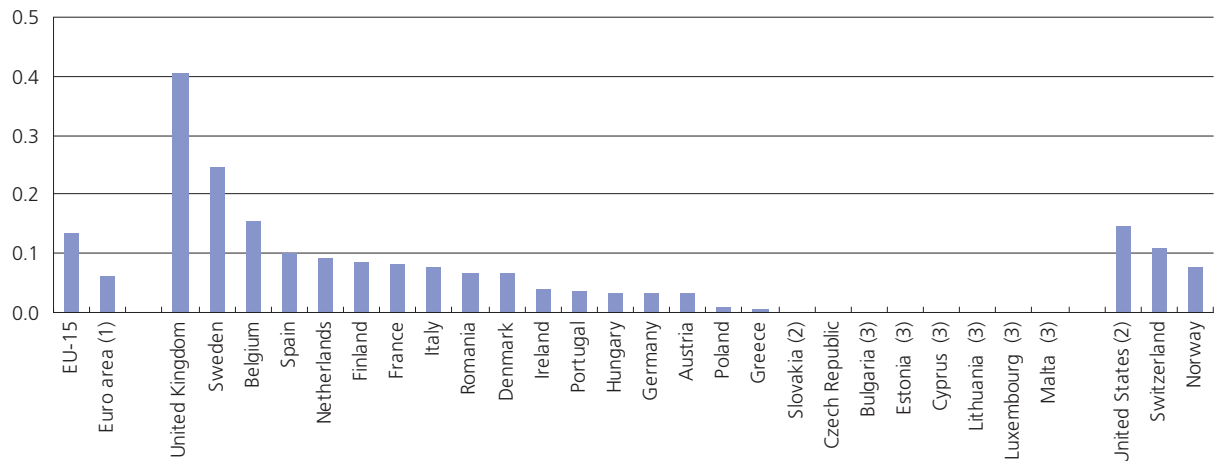
- (1) Estimate.
 (2) EA-12; estimate, 2005.
 (3) 2005.
 (4) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir061), EVCA, PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Venture capital investment is defined as private equity raised for investment in companies; management buyouts, management buyins and venture purchase of quoted shares are excluded. Data are broken down into two investment stages: a) early stage (seed + start-up); and b) expansion and replacement (expansion and replacement capital).
 n.b.: GDP = gross domestic product at market prices.

Figure 6.10: Venture capital investments, expansion and replacement, 2006

(% of GDP)



(1) EA-12; estimate, 2005.

(2) 2005.

(3) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir062), EVCA, PriceWaterhouseCoopers

6.2 INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In its mid-term review of industrial policy⁽⁵⁷⁾, the European Commission identified globalisation and technological change as key challenges for European industry. Industrial policy within the EU is designed to complement measures taken by the Member States. Whether or not a business succeeds depends ultimately on the vitality and strength of the business itself, but the environment in which it operates can help or harm its prospects, in particular when faced with the challenges of globalisation and intense international competition.

A Communication on industrial policy in 2005 was based for the first time on an integrated approach; addressing sector-specific as well as horizontal issues. Since this date, the overall performance of European industry continued to develop favourably against a background of an increasingly integrated world and an accelerating pace of technological change. The Commission's new industrial policy includes seven new initiatives on competitiveness, energy and the environment, intellectual property rights, better regulation, industrial research and innovation, market access, skills, and managing structural change. Seven additional initiatives are targeted at key strategic sectors, including pharmaceuticals, defence-related industries, and information and communication technologies.

(57) COM(2007)374; for more information: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/enterprise_policy/industry/doc/mtr_in_pol_en.pdf.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

For background information relating to structural business statistics (SBS), including definitions of value added and persons employed, refer to the section entitled 'definitions and data availability' in the previous section (6.1 Business structures). Additional variables presented in this section are defined as follows:

- The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio is defined as: (value added at factor cost/personnel costs) * (number of employees/number of persons employed); expressed as a percentage. It can also be calculated by dividing apparent labour productivity by average personnel costs.
- The gross operating rate is defined as: the share of the gross operating surplus in turnover (it is one measure of profitability); the gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed (it can be calculated from value added at factor cost less personnel costs); turnover (often referred to as sales) is used to remunerate production factors, capital in the form of the gross operating surplus, and labour in the form of the personnel costs; capital-intensive activities will tend to report higher shares of the gross operating surplus in turnover.

PRODCOM is a system for the collection and dissemination of statistics on the production of manufactured goods, both in value and volume terms. It is based on a product classification called the Prodcom List which consists of about 4 500 headings relating to manufactured products. These products are detailed at an 8-digit level, with 1 to 4-digits referring to the NACE classification in which the producing enterprise is normally classified, while most headings correspond to one or more combined nomenclature (CN) codes.

Aside from SBS and PRODCOM, a large proportion of the statistics presented in this section are derived from short-term business statistics (STS). Among these, some of the most important indicators are a set of principal European economic indicators (PEEIs) that are essential to the European Central Bank (ECB) for reviewing monetary policy within the euro area. These short-term statistics give information on a wide range of economic activities according to the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification. They are based on surveys and administrative sources. The Member States are encouraged to transmit seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle indices. If they do not, Eurostat calculates the seasonal adjustment using the methods TRAMO (Time Series Regression with ARIMA Noise, Missing Observations, and Outliers) and SEATS (Signal Extraction in ARIMA Time Series). The national statistical institutes are responsible for data collection and the calculation of national indices, in accordance with EC Regulations. Eurostat is responsible for euro area and EU aggregations.

Short-term business statistics are collected within the scope of the STS regulation⁽⁵⁸⁾. Despite major changes brought in by the STS regulation, and improvements in the availability and timeliness of indicators that followed its implementation, strong demands for further development were voiced even as the STS regulation was being adopted. The emergence of the ECB fundamentally changed expectations as regards STS. As a result, the STS regulation was amended by Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics. Among the main changes introduced were:

- new indicators for the purpose of analysis, namely the introduction of industrial import prices, services output prices, and the division of non-domestic turnover, new orders and industrial output prices between euro area and non-euro area countries;
- more timely data, by shortening deadlines for the delivery of the industrial and construction production indices, the retail trade and services turnover (and volume of sales) indices, and employment indices for all activities;
- more frequent data, increasing the frequency of the index of production for construction to monthly from quarterly.

(58) Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics.

The production index provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period. The index of production should take account of:

- variations in type and quality of the commodities and of the input materials;
- changes in stocks of finished goods and services and work in progress;
- changes in technical input-output relations (processing techniques);
- services such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering, creation of software.

The data necessary for the compilation of such an index are generally not available on a sub-annual basis. In practice, suitable proxy values for the compilation of the indices are needed. Within industry these may include gross production values (deflated), volume data, turnover (deflated), work input, raw material input, or energy input, while within construction they may include input data (consumption of typical raw materials, energy or labour) or output data (production quantities, deflated production values, or deflated sales values).

The building construction production index and the civil engineering production index is a split of construction production between building construction and civil engineering according to the Classification of types of Construction (CC); the aim of the indices is to show the evaluation of value added for each of the two main parts of construction.

The output price index (sometimes referred to as the producer price index) shows monthly price changes in the industrial sector, which can be an indicator of inflationary pressure before it reaches the consumer. The appropriate price is the basic price that excludes VAT and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover, as well as all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit, whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added. The price should refer to the moment when the order is made, not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates. Output price indices are compiled for the total, domestic and non-domestic market, with the latter further split between euro area and non-euro area markets (the information presented in this publication refers only to price developments within the domestic market). All price-determining characteristics should be taken into account, including the quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination.

MAIN FINDINGS

The EU-27's basic metals and fabricated metal products sector generated almost 12% of the industrial (mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy activities) value added in 2004, while food products, beverages and tobacco and electrical and optical equipment generated respectively around 11 % and 10 % of the total. The same three industrial activities were the largest employers as basic metals and fabricated metal products and food products, beverages and tobacco each employed around 13 % of total industrial workforce, while machinery and equipment and electrical and optical equipment each accounted for another 10 % of the total.

Based on PRODCOM data, transport equipment products dominated the list of the most sold manufacturing products in value terms in the EU-27 in 2006, occupying the first two places, with a further five products among the top 20.

Industrial production and domestic output prices both followed an upward path during most of the last 10 years, although there was a decline in activity evident for the EU-27's index of production during 2001. Otherwise, there was a marked increase in prices from 2004 onwards, largely resulting from increases in the price of oil and associated energy-related and intermediate products. Industrial price increases in 2006 were most apparent in Luxembourg, Romania, Bulgaria and the United Kingdom.

SOURCES

Statistical books

European business – facts and figures – 2007 edition
Quarterly panorama of European business statistics

Pocketbooks

Key figures on European business – with a special feature section on SMEs
50 years of the ECSC treaty – coal and steel statistics

Methodologies and working papers

Structural business statistics – national methodologies
Glossary of business statistics
Methodology of industrial short-term statistics – rules and recommendations
Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents
Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines
National PRODCOM methodologies

Dedicated sections on the Eurostat website

European business
Short-term business statistics
Statistics by product (Prodcom)

Website data

Industry, trade and services – horizontal view

Short-term business statistics – monthly and quarterly (industry, construction, retail trade and other services)
Structural business statistics (industry, construction, trade and services)
Special topics of structural business statistics

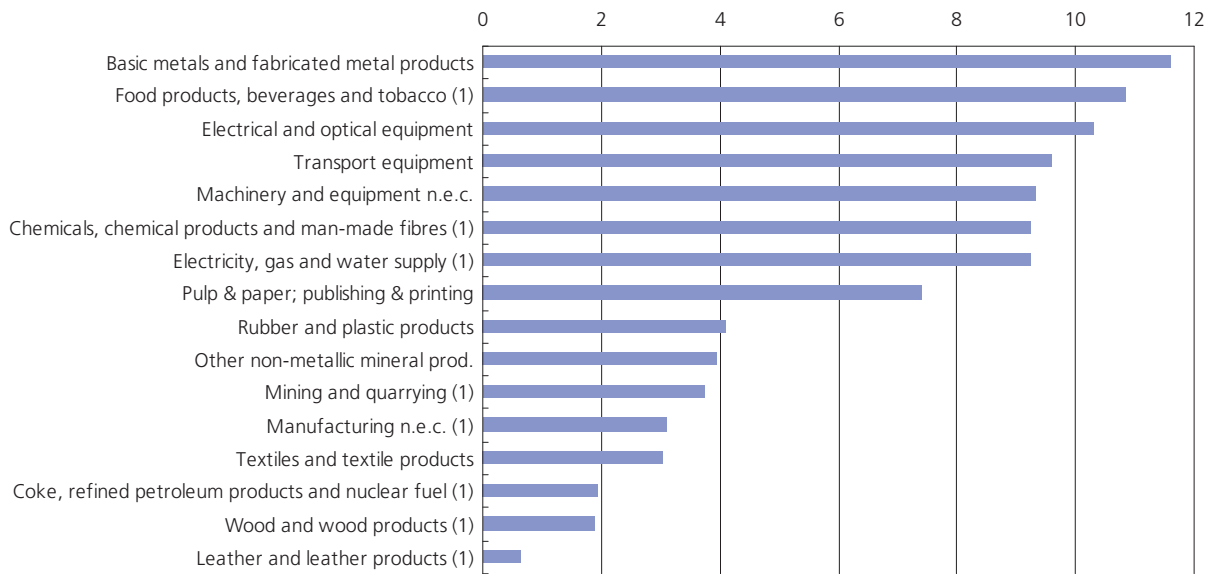
Industry and construction

Industry (NACE Rev. 1 C-F)
Construction (NACE Rev. 1 F) – building and civil engineering
Annual enterprise statistics on industry and construction
Iron and steel

Statistics on the production of manufactured goods

Figure 6.11: Breakdown of industrial value added, EU-27, 2004

(% of industrial value added)

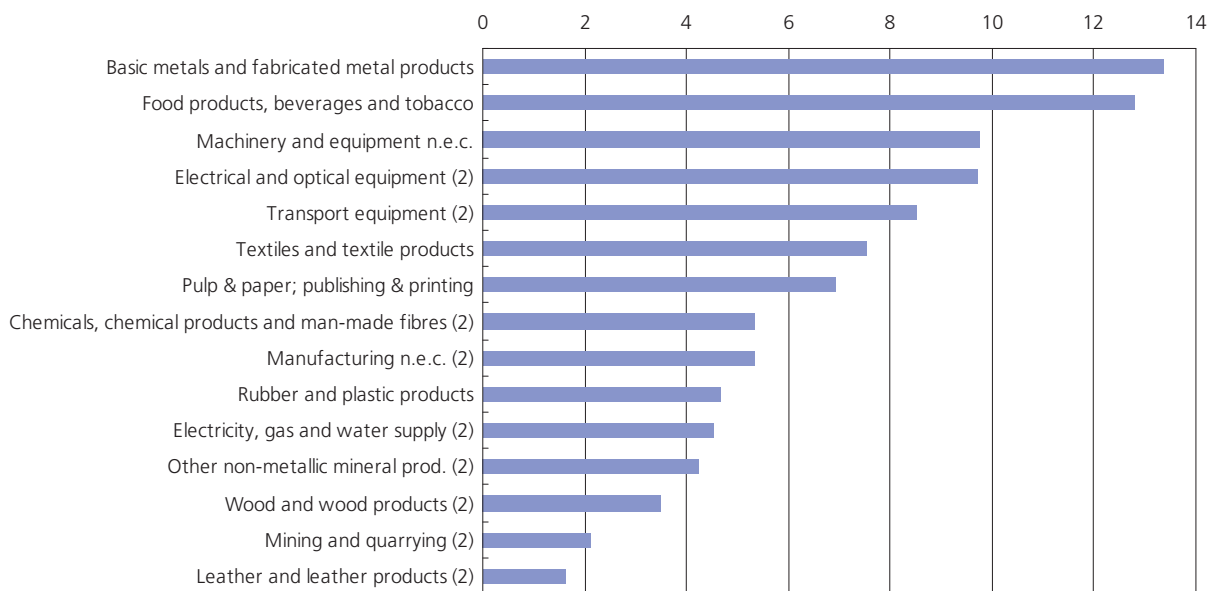


(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.12: Breakdown of industrial employment, EU-27, 2004 (1)

(% of industrial employment)



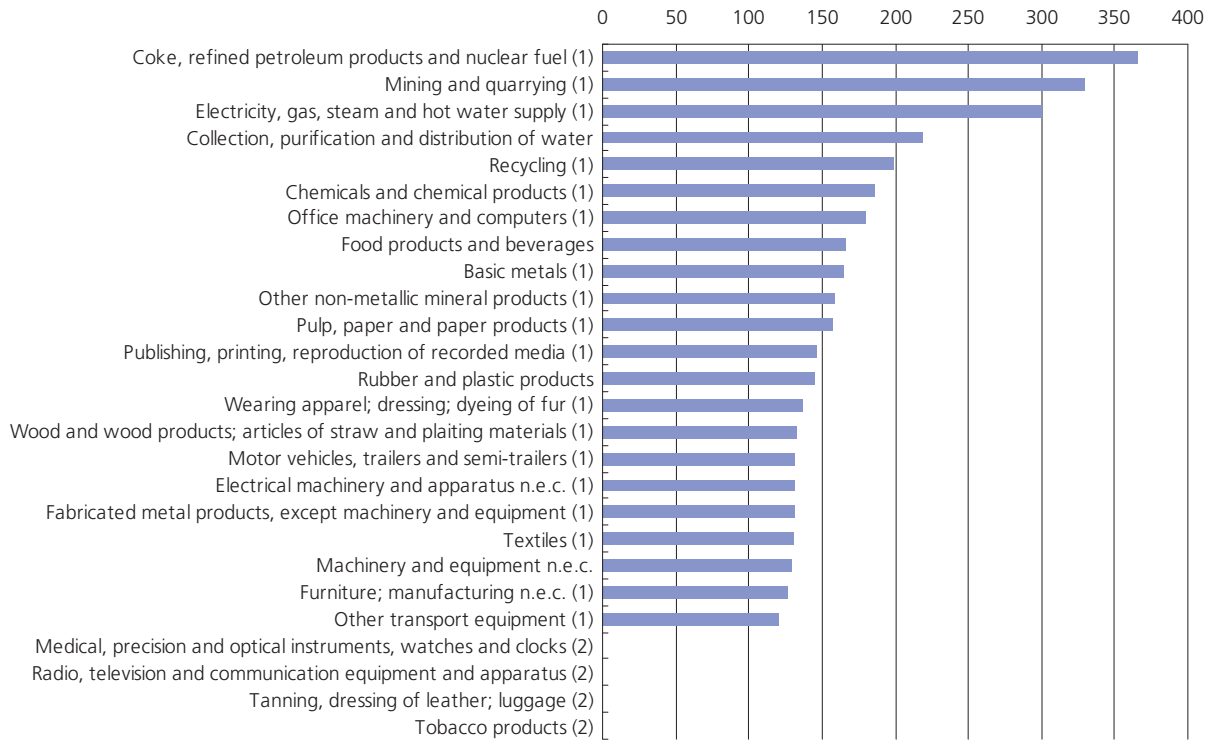
(1) Excluding coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel.

(2) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.13: Wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for industrial activities, EU-27, 2004

(%)



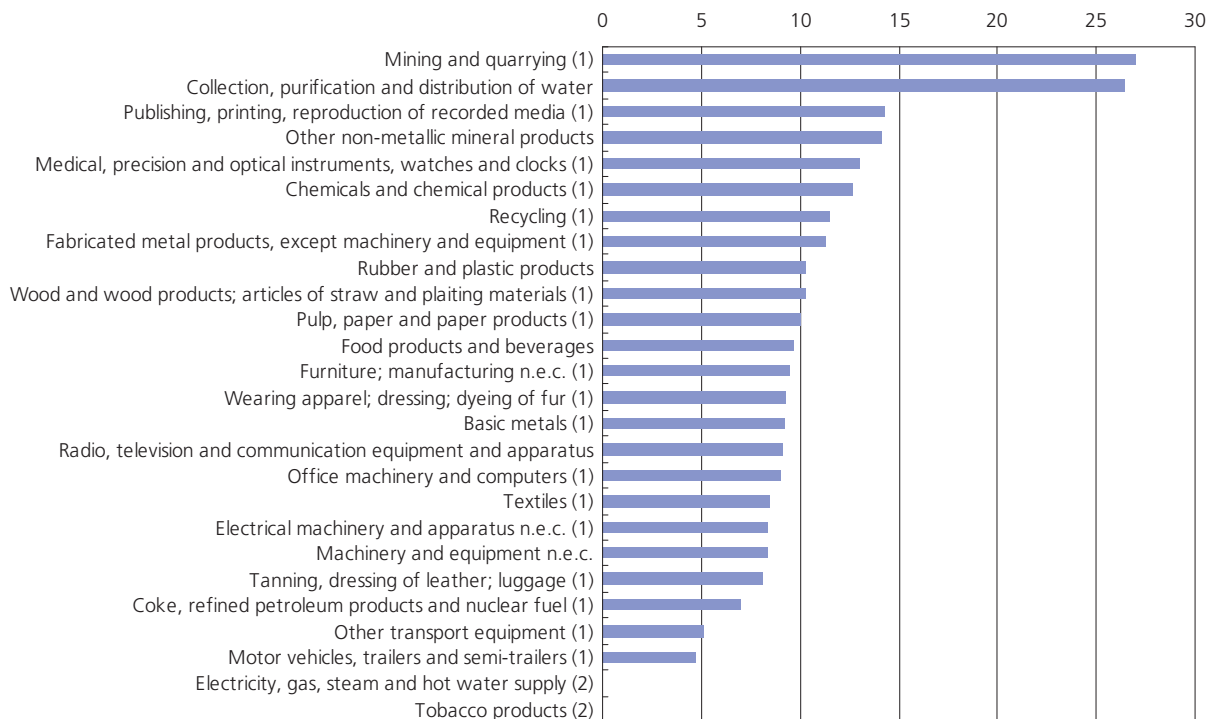
(1) Estimate.

(2) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.14: Gross operating rate for industrial activities, EU-27, 2004

(%)



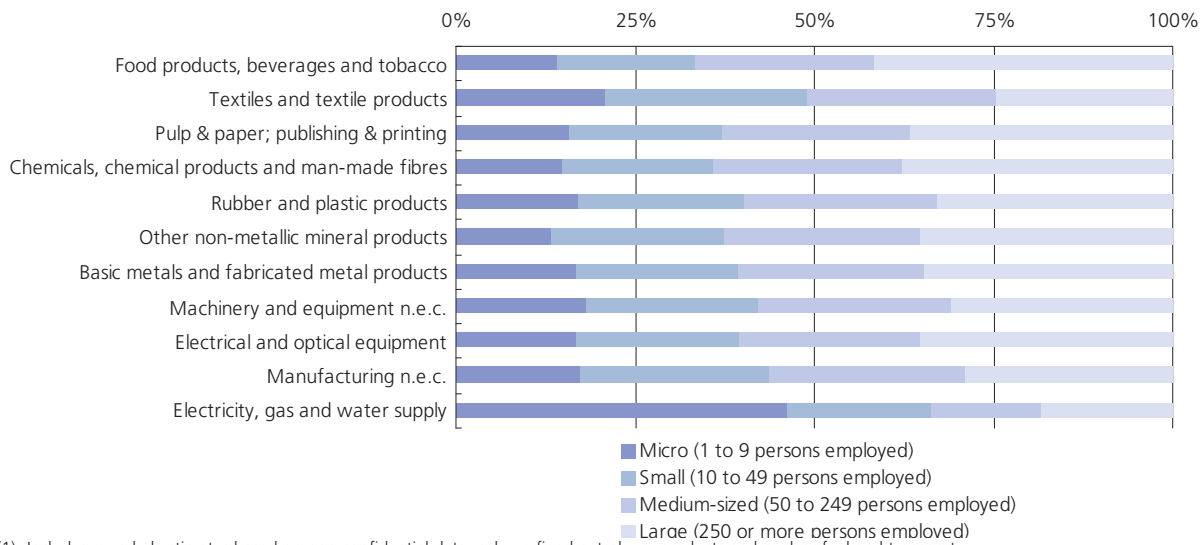
(1) Estimate.

(2) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.15: Industrial value added by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2004 (1)

(% of sectoral total)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel and transport equipment, incomplete data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00053)

Table 6.7: Selected manufacturing products sold in value terms, EU-27, 2006 (1)

PRODCOM code	Label	Value (EUR million)
34.10.22.30	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 and similar vehicles)	119 405
34.10.23.30	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 and similar vehicles)	96 646
15.96.10.00	Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing <= 0.5 % by volume of alcohol, alcohol duty)	29 320
32.20.11.70	Radio transmission apparatus with reception apparatus	26 906
15.81.11.00	Fresh bread containing by weight in the dry matter state <= 5 % of sugars and <= 5 % of fat (excluding with added honey; eggs; cheese or fruit)	23 219
26.63.10.00	Ready-mixed concrete	22 686
15.51.40.50	Grated; powdered; blue-veined and other non-processed cheese (excluding fresh cheese; whey cheese and curd)	21 623
21.21.13.00	Cartons; boxes and cases of corrugated paper or paperboard	18 809
15.81.12.00	Cake and pastry products; other baker's wares with added sweetening matter	18 201
15.13.12.15	Sausages not of liver	17 686
34.10.41.10	Goods vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine, of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 tonnes (excluding dumpers for off-highway use)	16 850
34.10.23.10	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine <= 1 500 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	16 241
26.51.12.30	Grey Portland cement (including blended cement)	15 226
27.10.60.20	Hot rolled flat products in coil (wide strip) of a width of 600 mm or more (of steel other than of stainless steel or of high speed steel)	14 801
34.10.13.00	Vehicle compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel) (excluding for railway or tramway rolling stock)	14 712
26.61.12.00	Prefabricated structural components for building, of cement	13 448
16.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	13 198
34.10.12.00	Vehicle reciprocating piston engines of a cylinder capacity > 1 000 cm ³	12 581
34.10.23.40	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 2 500 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	12 489
15.11.11.90	Fresh or chilled cuts of beef and veal	12 442

(1) Based on top products in value terms; excluding products of a generic nature (other), sales of services such as repair, maintenance and installation; estimates.

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Table 6.8: Selected manufacturing products sold in volume terms, EU-27, 2006 (1)

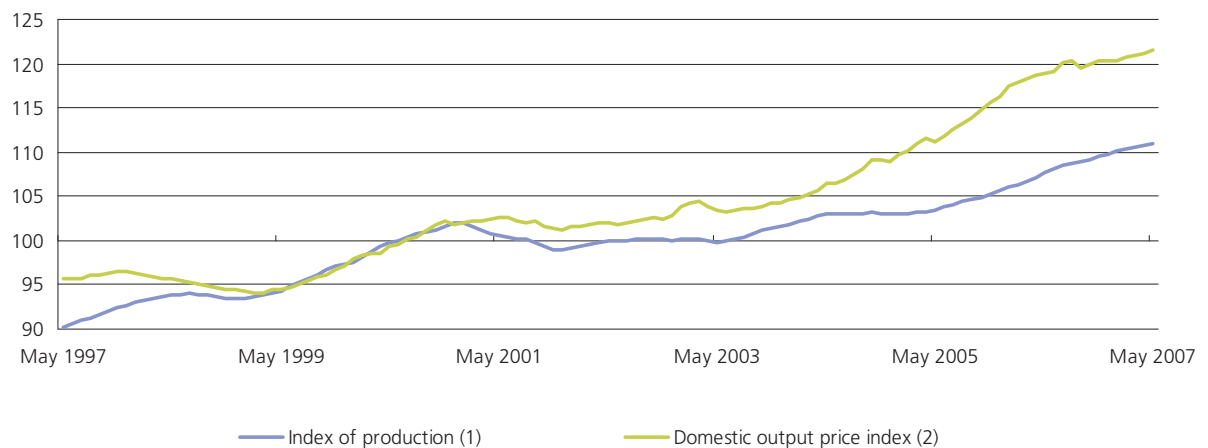
PRODCOM code	Label	Quantity (1 000)	Unit
26.51.12.30	Grey Portland cement (including blended cement)	216 023 151	kg
27.10.32.10	Flat semi-finished products (slabs) (of stainless steel)	597 873	kg
15.93.11.30	Champagne (important: excluding alcohol duty)	244 285	litres
24.52.11.50	Perfumes	34 543	litres
24.11.11.70	Oxygen	27 356 790	m ³
20.10.10.34	Coniferous wood; sawn or chipped lengthwise; sliced or peeled; of a thickness > 6 mm; planed (excluding end-jointed or sanded)	19 068	m ³
16.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	795 919 685	number
32.30.20.60	Flat panel colour TV receivers, LCD/plasma, etc. excluding television projection equipment, apparatus with video recorder/player, video monitors, television receivers with integral tube	13 304	number

(1) Illustration; estimates.

Source: Eurostat (PRODCOM)

Figure 6.16: Production and domestic output price indices for industry, EU-27

(2000=100)



(1) Trend cycle.

(2) Gross series.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_inpr_mtr and ebt_inpp_mdm)

Table 6.9: Annual growth rates for industry

(%)

	Index of production (1)			Domestic output price index (2)		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	2.4	1.2	3.9	3.0	5.3	5.9
Euro area	2.2	1.3	4.0	2.3	4.1	5.1
Belgium	3.2	-0.4	5.1	4.5	2.2	4.8
Bulgaria	17.3	6.8	5.9	6.0	6.9	9.2
Czech Republic	9.2	6.7	11.4	5.7	3.0	1.6
Denmark	-0.2	1.8	3.5	3.0	9.4	7.6
Germany	3.1	3.3	5.9	1.6	4.6	5.5
Estonia	9.7	11.1	7.5	:	:	:
Ireland	0.3	3.0	5.1	0.5	2.1	1.8
Greece	1.2	-0.9	0.5	3.5	5.9	6.9
Spain	1.6	0.6	3.9	3.4	4.9	5.3
France	2.0	0.2	0.9	2.0	3.0	3.4
Italy	-0.3	-0.8	2.6	2.7	4.0	5.6
Cyprus	1.5	0.8	3.4	5.9	5.1	3.9
Latvia	6.8	5.6	5.7	:	:	:
Lithuania	10.8	7.1	7.3	2.4	5.9	6.7
Luxembourg	4.0	0.7	2.3	9.0	3.9	13.1
Hungary	6.7	7.2	10.8	8.4	8.3	8.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	4.1	-1.1	1.2	2.6	7.1	8.2
Austria	6.3	4.2	8.2	1.8	3.3	2.1
Poland	12.2	4.6	12.2	7.6	2.1	2.5
Portugal	-2.7	0.3	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.7
Romania	4.5	2.4	7.7	18.5	12.5	12.0
Slovenia	4.6	3.9	6.5	4.3	2.7	2.4
Slovakia	4.1	3.8	9.9	3.4	4.7	8.4
Finland	4.9	0.3	8.1	-0.5	1.8	5.2
Sweden	3.9	1.8	4.1	2.0	3.8	5.9
United Kingdom	0.4	-1.3	0.2	4.3	10.9	9.0
Croatia	3.0	5.4	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.9
Turkey	9.8	5.7	5.8	:	:	:
Norway	2.3	-0.8	-2.4	3.6	6.0	8.8
Switzerland	4.4	2.7	7.8	:	:	:
Japan	5.3	1.2	4.6	:	:	:
United States	2.5	3.3	3.9	:	:	:

(1) Working day adjusted.

(2) Gross series.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_inpr_awd and ebt_inpp_a)

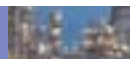
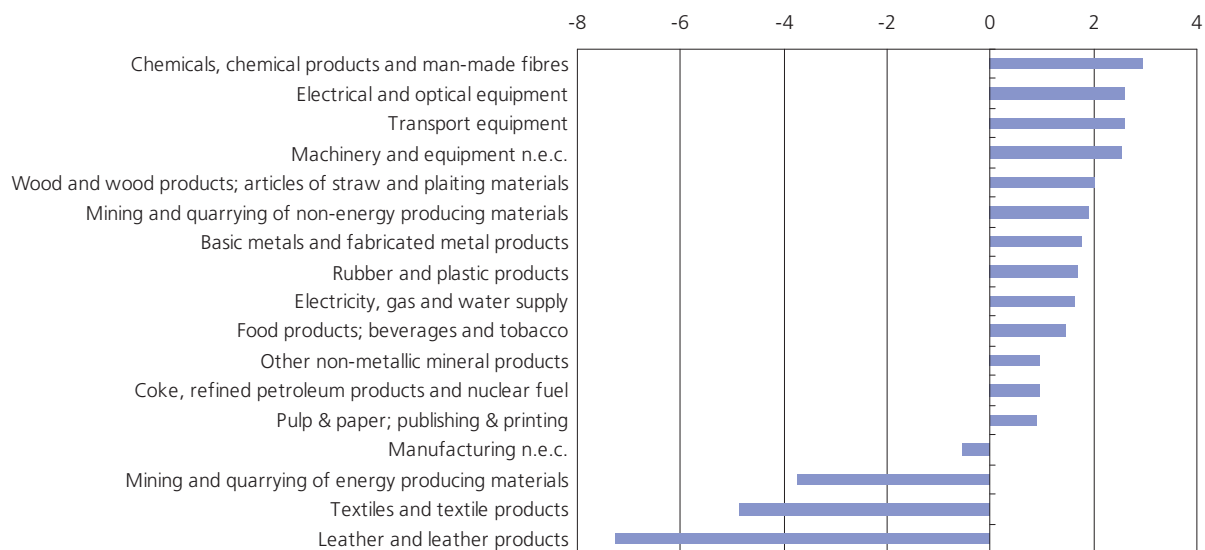


Figure 6.17: Average annual growth rate for the industrial index of production, EU-27, 2001-06 (1)
(%)

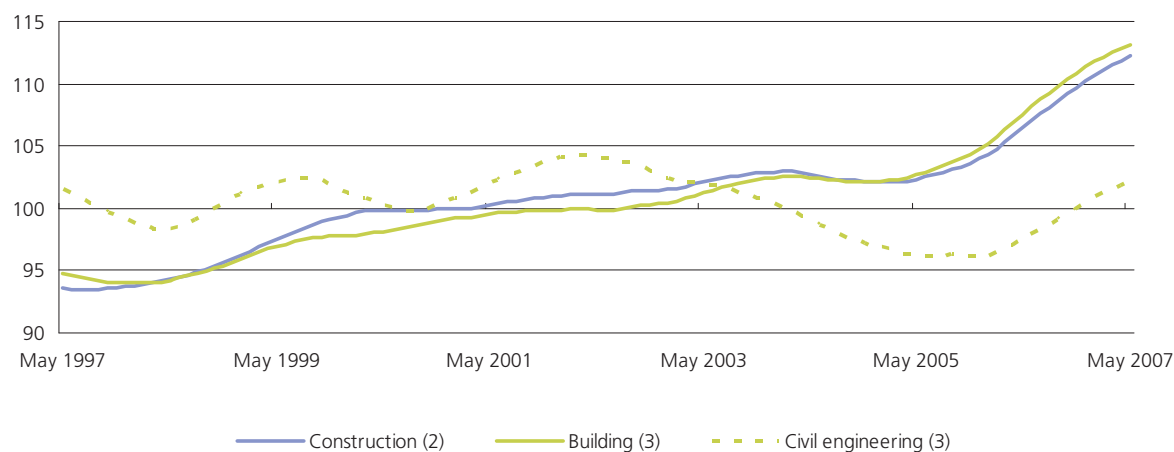


(1) Working day adjusted.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_inpr_awd)

Figure 6.18: Index of production, construction, EU-27 (1)

(2000=100)



(1) Trend cycle.

(2) Estimates, January to May 2007.

(3) Estimates, April and May 2007.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_copr_m)

6.3 SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Services accounted for 71.7 % of gross value added in the EU-27 in 2006, and a similar (and rising) proportion of overall employment. The relative importance of services in total value added ranged from almost 56 % of the economy in Romania (2005) to upwards of 75 % in France, Cyprus and the United Kingdom, rising to a high of 85 % in Luxembourg.

The internal market is one of the EU's most important and continuing priorities. 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. The objective of the Services Directive⁽⁵⁹⁾ is to eliminate obstacles to trade in services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations. It is intended to improve the competitiveness not just of service enterprises, but also of European industry as a whole. The directive was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in December 2006 and will have to be transposed by the Member States by the end of 2009. It is hoped that the directive will help realise potential economic growth and job creation associated with the services sector in Europe. For this reason, 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.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

For background information relating to structural business statistics (SBS), refer to the section entitled 'definitions and data availability' in section 6.1 (business structures), which includes definitions of value added and persons employed, while definitions of wage adjusted labour productivity and gross operating rate are available in section 6.2 (industry and construction).

For background information relating to short-term business statistics (STS), refer to the section entitled 'definitions and data availability' in section 6.2 on industry and construction.

(59) Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market; for more information: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32006L0123:EN:NOT>.

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. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Turnover excludes VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates and bonuses conceded later to clients, for example at the end of the year, are not taken into account.

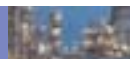
The retail trade turnover indices are business cycle indicators which show the monthly activity of the retail sector in value and volume. The volume measure of the retail trade turnover index is more commonly referred to as the index of the volume of (retail) sales. Retail trade turnover indices are short-term indicators for final domestic demand. In order to eliminate the price effect on turnover in retail trade, the short-term statistics regulation also requires a deflator of sales. The deflator of sales in retail trade is a deflator not of the service provided but of the goods sold. The prices used to calculate the deflator for an activity are calculated as a weighted average of the relevant goods price indices for that activity. It is essential that all price-determining characteristics of the products are taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, guarantee conditions and destination.

MAIN FINDINGS

Business services play a particularly important role in the services economy. Many of the activities covered by this sector of the economy (computer services and other business activities such as legal, accounting, market research, advertising, industrial cleaning and security services) have benefited from the outsourcing phenomenon, which may explain their rapid growth.

Within the non-financial services, other business activities contributed more than one fifth of the wealth generated in the EU-27 in 2004, in terms of value added. Wholesale trade and retail trade contributed respectively another 16 % and 14 %. However, retail trade and other business activities accounted for similar proportions of the EU-27's total workforce in the non-financial services (23 % each) in 2004.

Over the five years from 2001 to 2006, land, air and water transports had the fastest growing turnover among the non-financial services activities (in terms of NACE divisions), with average growth rates of 5.4 % or more per annum over this period of time.



SOURCES

Statistical books

European business – facts and figures – 2007 edition

Quarterly panorama of European business statistics

Business services – an analysis of structural, foreign affiliates and business demography statistics

Pocketbooks

Key figures on European business – with a special feature section on SMEs

Methodologies and working papers

Structural business statistics – national methodologies

Glossary of business statistics

Methodology of short-term business statistics – associated documents

Methodology of short-term business statistics – interpretation and guidelines

Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services

Evolution of service statistics – proceedings of the seminar on service statistics within short-term business statistics

Dedicated sections on the Eurostat website

European business

Short-term business statistics

Website data

Industry, trade and services – horizontal view

Short-term business statistics – monthly and quarterly (industry, construction, retail trade and other services)

Structural business statistics (industry, construction, trade and services)

Special topics of structural business statistics

Distributive trade

Trade and other services (NACE Rev. 1 G-K)

Annual enterprise statistics on trade

Services

Annual enterprise statistics on services

Business services

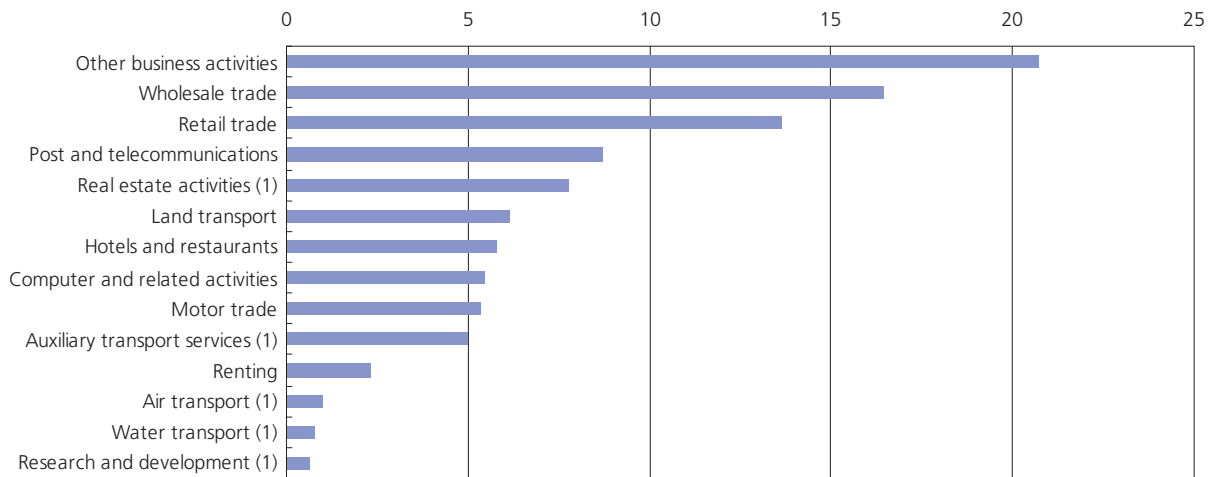
Demand for services

Telecommunication services

Financial services

Figure 6.19: Breakdown of non-financial services value added, EU-27, 2004

(% of non-financial services value added)

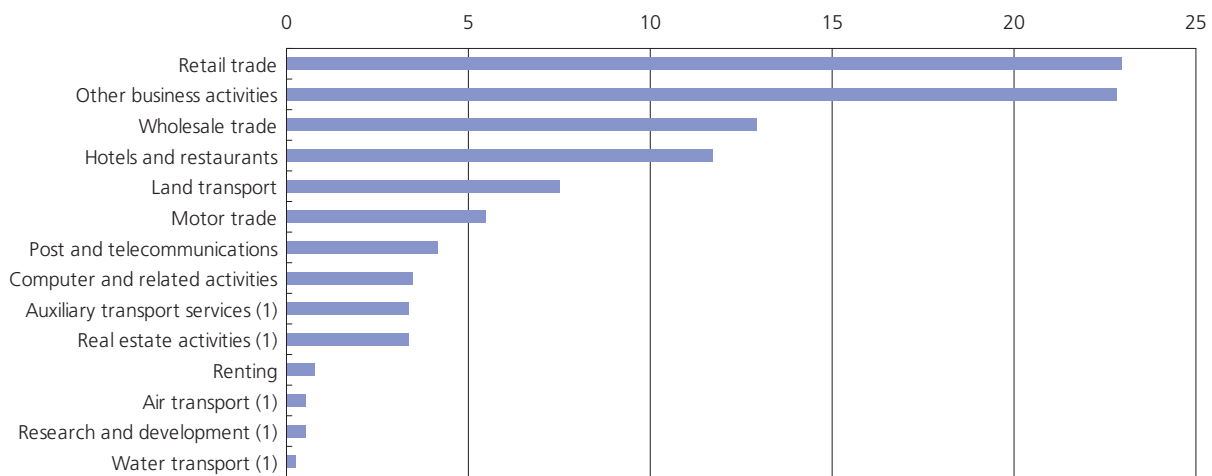


(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.20: Breakdown of non-financial services employment, EU-27, 2004

(% of non-financial services employment)

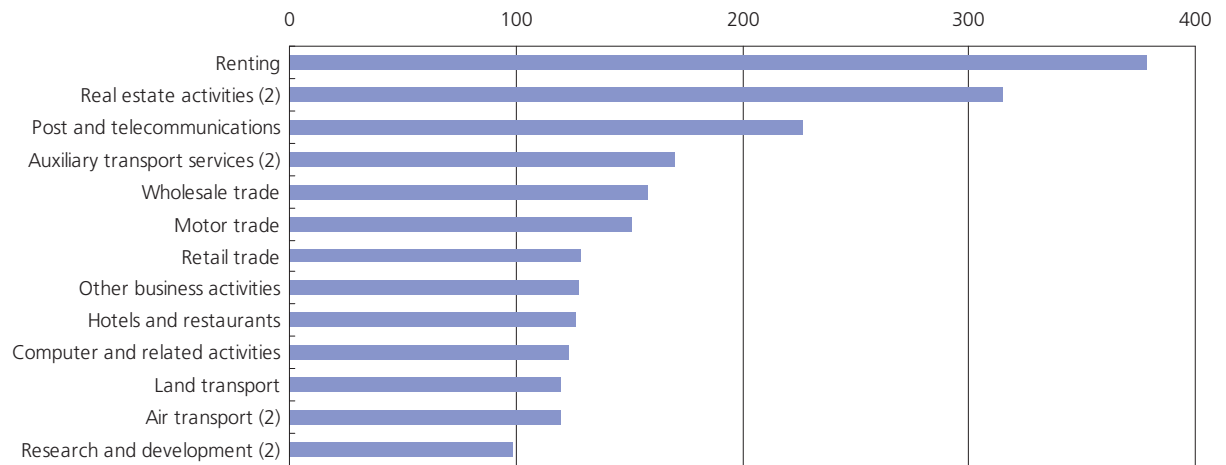


(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.21: Wage adjusted labour productivity for non-financial services, EU-27, 2004 (1)

(%)



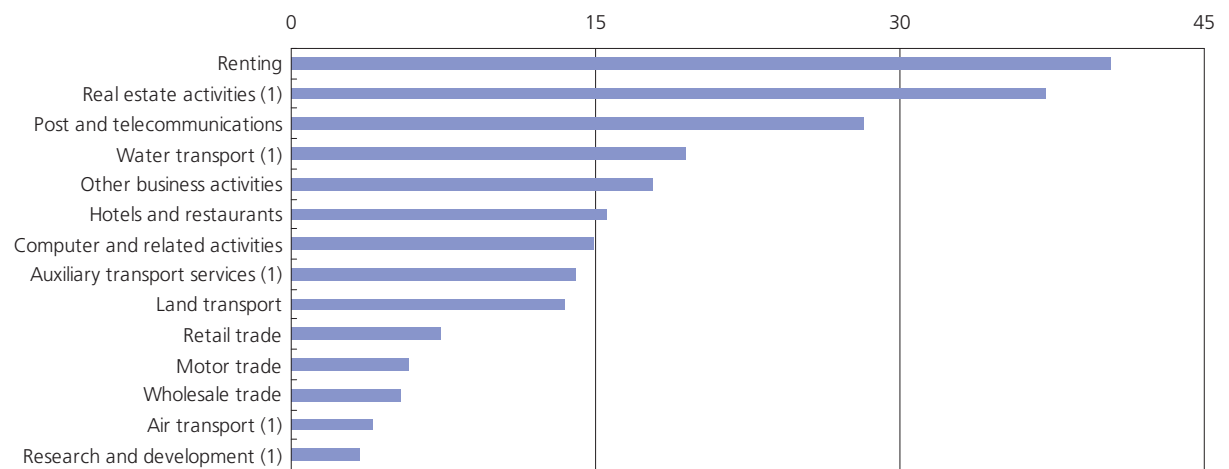
(1) Water transport services, not available.

(2) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.22: Gross operating rate for non-financial service activities, EU-27, 2004

(%)

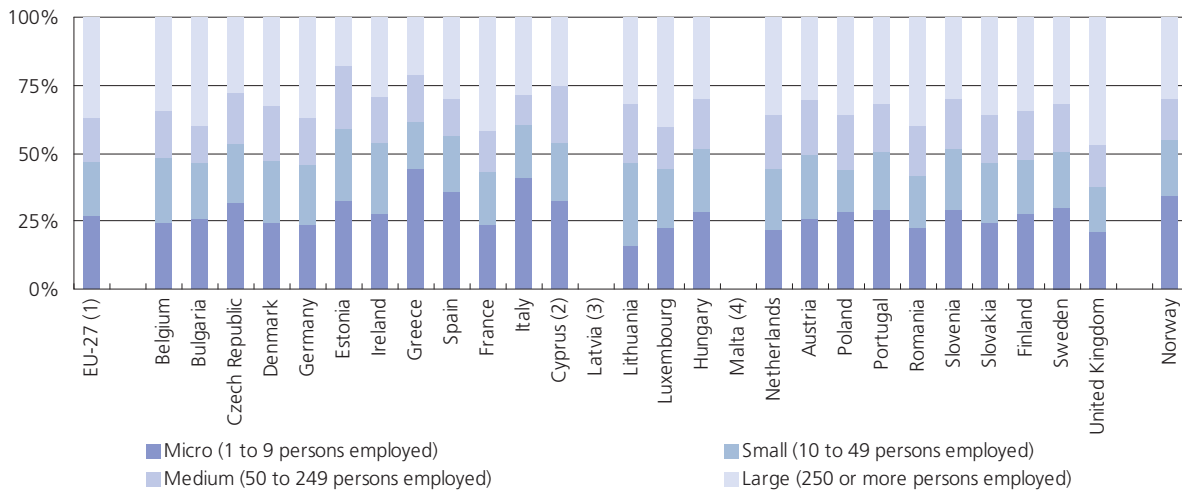


(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 6.23: Non-financial services value added by enterprise size class, 2004

(% of sectoral total)

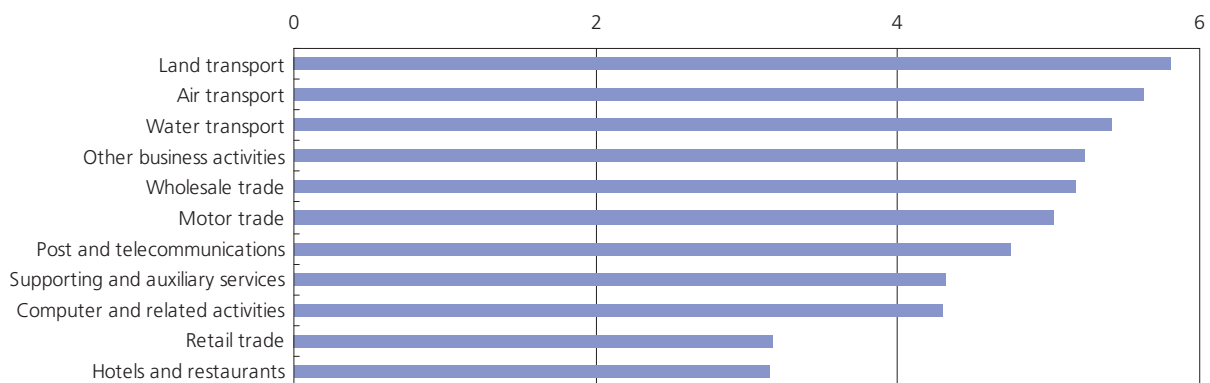


- (1) Includes estimates.
- (2) Excluding real estate, renting and business activities.
- (3) Incomplete data.
- (4) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tin00053)

Figure 6.24: Average annual growth rate of turnover, selected service activities, EU-27, 2001-2006 (1)

(%)



- (1) Working day adjusted; estimates for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_othsv , ebt_ts_mot , ebt_ts_who and ebt_ts_ret)

Table 6.10: Annual growth rates for the index of turnover, selected service activities, 2006 (1)
(%)

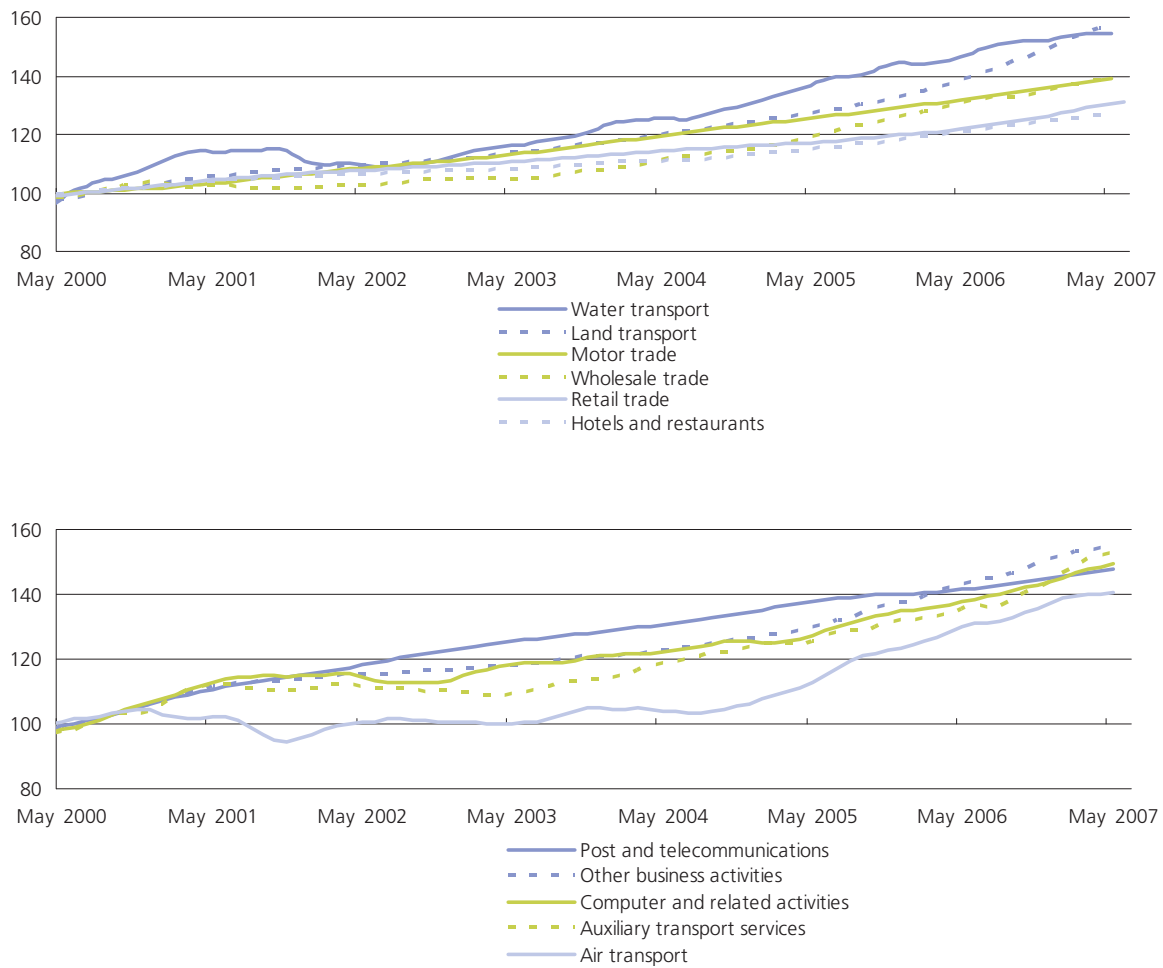
	Motor trades	Whole-sale trade	Retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Auxiliary transport services	Post and telecommunications	Computer and related activities	Other business activities
EU-27	5.4	8.7	4.1	5.4	9.5	7.0	12.3	7.1	2.4	7.3	9.3
Euro area	5.0	6.3	3.4	3.8	5.2	1.1	9.2	7.3	2.8	6.4	9.1
Belgium	7.6	5.4	0.2	6.1	8.3	12.7	6.8	17.1	9.5	10.6	13.6
Bulgaria	:	:	20.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	7.9	6.1	6.5	2.7	5.8	-10.6	1.6	10.5	3.6	11.7	5.3
Denmark	10.0	9.9	4.2	7.5	8.5	22.1	-20.3	5.9	:	0.0	14.3
Germany	7.2	7.2	3.7	1.2	-1.9	-1.6	6.9	5.7	0.6	4.0	11.1
Estonia	37.4	12.1	20.4	16.6	28.8	35.1	1.3	24.5	13.8	36.1	18.5
Ireland	16.8	17.6	8.9	5.5	11.8	66.2	:	:	18.1	:	-2.2
Greece	:	:	10.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	4.4	8.6	5.4	5.1	7.3	9.3	13.3	8.4	4.5	10.7	8.4
France	2.9	5.1	2.6	3.6	5.9	12.1	6.3	5.2	1.7	9.0	7.3
Italy	:	:	1.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	1.3	8.6	8.5	4.8	-0.2	-1.7	4.0	2.5	7.8	16.7	8.5
Latvia	50.8	30.0	25.2	25.2	23.4	:	:	15.4	14.9	46.4	44.6
Lithuania	28.5	7.2	10.4	11.8	23.7	10.9	5.7	26.5	10.0	25.3	12.2
Luxembourg	7.2	7.4	4.9	1.7	9.8	3.2	2.4	13.7	12.9	5.3	13.4
Hungary	16.2	21.8	6.5	11.9	9.5	-3.5	21.9	55.8	5.6	18.2	15.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	5.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	3.1	5.0	2.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	12.9	12.4	8.4	16.2	11.6	5.6	:	19.6	4.7	8.0	11.8
Portugal	-1.0	2.0	2.8	0.9	5.4	5.3	12.6	8.0	-0.3	:	:
Romania	20.8	:	32.1	18.7	:	:	:	-7.2	:	:	:
Slovenia	13.1	10.7	2.7	11.1	38.4	:	:	6.0	9.4	7.1	3.3
Slovakia	13.4	14.4	10.2	17.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	9.6	10.2	5.9	6.8	8.2	0.2	:	7.5	-0.9	9.1	9.9
Sweden	7.0	9.2	7.6	7.0	6.7	0.6	:	11.2	:	8.2	9.5
United Kingdom	1.7	13.8	2.8	7.4	22.0	13.7	20.9	3.6	0.3	6.8	8.0
Croatia	:	:	9.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	9.4	12.8	5.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Working day adjusted.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_othsv, ebt_ts_mot, ebt_ts_who and ebt_ts_ret)

Figure 6.25: Index of turnover, selected service activities, EU-27 (1)

(2000=100)

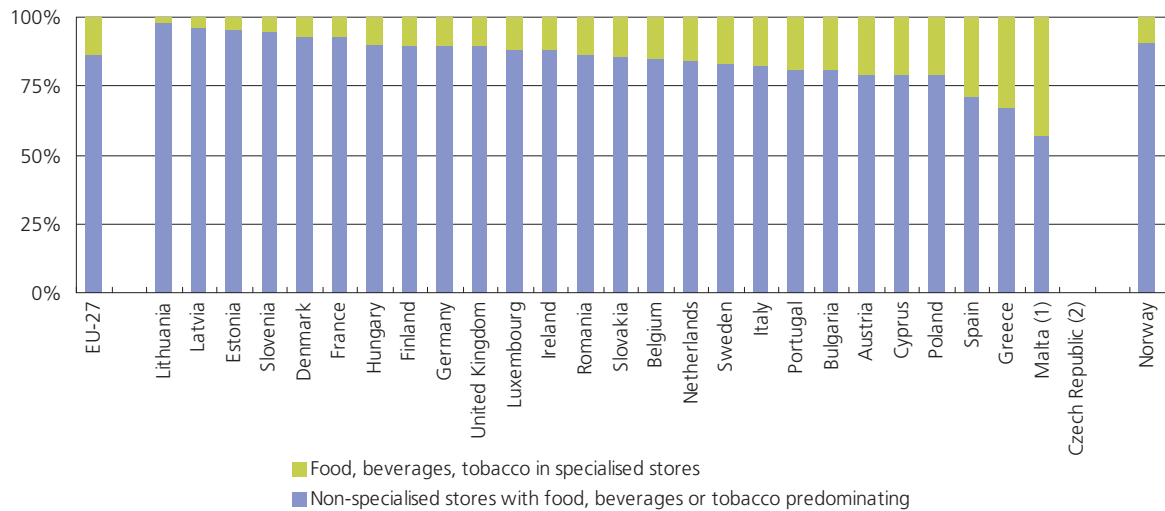


(1) Trend cycle; estimates, October 2006 to June 2007.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_othsv , ebt_ts_mot , ebt_ts_who and ebt_ts_ret)

Figure 6.26: Breakdown of turnover, retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco, 2004

(% of total turnover)



(1) 2002.

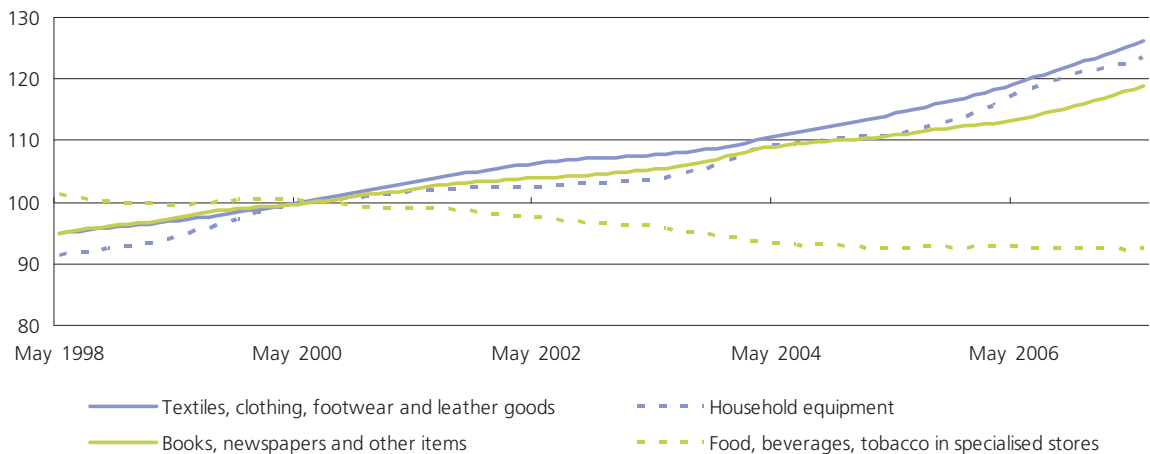
(2) Incomplete data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00007)

Food products are sold on the retail market, either in non-specialised stores (hypermarkets, supermarkets) or in specialised stores (e.g. fruit and vegetable grocers). A greater proportion of sales in specialised stores is a sign for a more traditional trade pattern.

Figure 6.27: Volume of sales index, selected retail trade activities, EU-27 (1)

(2000=100)



(1) Trend cycle; estimates, May and June 2007.

Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_ret)

6.4 TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

The demand for hotel services is split between that for business and that for leisure. Business demand tends to fluctuate with the economic cycle, as during periods of recession businesses try to reduce their expenditure. In a similar way, individuals are also more likely to curb their spending on tourism related activities during periods of low consumer confidence.

Europe remains a major tourism destination and six of the Member States are among the world's top ten destinations for holiday-makers. As a result, it is not surprisingly that the tourism industry plays an important role in terms of offering economic and employment potential, while presenting social and environmental implications. These twin characteristics drive the demand for reliable and harmonised statistics within this field.

Besides its potential for economic growth and job creation, 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 arts to local gastronomy or the preservation of biodiversity.

A new policy approach for tourism is in the process of being developed. The European Commission adopted in 2006 a Communication entitled, 'a renewed EU tourism policy: towards a stronger partnership for European tourism' ⁽⁶⁰⁾. The document addressed a range of challenges that will shape the tourism industry in the coming years, including: Europe's ageing population; growing external competition; consumer demands for more specialised tourism; and the need to develop more sustainable and environmentally-friendly tourism practices. The document argues that a more competitive tourism industry and sustainable destinations would contribute further to the success of the renewed Lisbon strategy, the satisfaction of tourists, and to securing the position of Europe as the world's leading tourist destination. This was followed in 2007 by a Communication from the European Commission in October 2007 – 'Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism' – which outlines the future steps for promoting the sustainability of European tourism and further contributes to the implementation of the renewed Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs and of the renewed sustainable development strategy, through addressing all stakeholders playing a role in European tourism. The sustainable management of destinations, the integration of sustainability concerns by businesses, and sustainability awareness of tourists form the framework of the actions proposed ⁽⁶¹⁾.

(60) For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/services/tourism/communications_2006.htm.

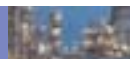
(61) For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/services/tourism/doc/communications/com2007_0621en01.pdf.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Tourism can be defined as the activities serving persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure or business purposes. A tourist is any visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation. A night spent is defined as each night that a guest is registered to stay in a hotel or similar establishment. A breakdown of the nights spent in hotels is provided for residents and non-residents, the former are identified as having lived for most of the past year in a country/place, or having lived in that country/place for a shorter period and intending to return within a year to live there; note that a significant proportion of tourism, using the definitions above, is accounted for by business customers.

Tourism intensity and international tourism receipts relative to GDP both give an indication of the importance of the size of the tourism sector. The former shows the number of nights spent by tourists relative to the population of the host country.

On the supply side, tourism relies on enterprises from a variety of sectors, which can be summarised as the provision of accommodation, food and drink, transport facilities and services, and entertainment. Accommodation services are covered by two NACE groups (Group 55.1 which includes the provision of lodging in hotels, motels and inns, excluding the rental of long-stay accommodation and timeshare operations; and Group 55.2 which covers campsites and other short-stay accommodation, including self-catering holiday chalets or cottages). Travel services carried out by enterprises that are engaged in arranging transport, accommodation and catering on behalf of travellers, are classified within NACE Group 63.3, which encompasses the following activities: furnishing travel information, advice and planning; arranging custom-made tours, accommodation and transportation for travellers and tourists; furnishing tickets; selling package tours; tour operating; and organising tourist guides.



MAIN FINDINGS

Although the demand for tourism grew rapidly during the latter part of the last century, this trend was reversed from 2001 until 2003 as an economic slowdown, coupled with concerns over terrorist acts, health epidemics, and a series of natural disasters, contributed to a period of reduced demand. This evolution was counter-balanced by the rapid growth in the low-cost airline industry and an increase in the number of short breaks that Europeans offered themselves.

There were 201 055 hotels and similar establishments in the EU-27 in 2006 and 215 001 other collective accommodation establishments. While the number of hotels declined between 2001 and 2006, there was an increase in the capacity of hotels, as measured by the number of bed places made available, which rose to almost 11.5 million by 2006.

Occupancy rates for hotels and similar establishments vary considerably in the main tourist destinations, largely as a function of the season, whereas in business centres demand is more evenly spread across the whole year (although it may be concentrated during the working week and limited during weekends). In total there were just over 1 500 million nights spent in EU-27 hotels and similar establishments during 2006 by residents and non-residents.

In terms of tourism intensity the most popular holiday destinations in the EU-27 in 2006 included Austria, Ireland, and the traditional Mediterranean destinations of Cyprus, Malta, Spain and Italy (2005). An alternative measure of the importance of tourism is provided by the ratio of international tourism receipts relative to GDP in 2006, which was highest in Cyprus (13.2 %) and Malta (11.9 %) – confirming the importance of tourism to these island nations.

SOURCES

Statistical books

Panorama on tourism

Pocketbooks

Tourism statistics

Methodologies and working papers

Community methodology on tourism statistics

Tourism statistics data transmission compendium

Methodological work on measuring the sustainable development of tourism

Dedicated sections on the Eurostat website

Tourism statistics

Website data

Tourism

Capacity of collective tourist accommodation: establishments, bedrooms and bed places

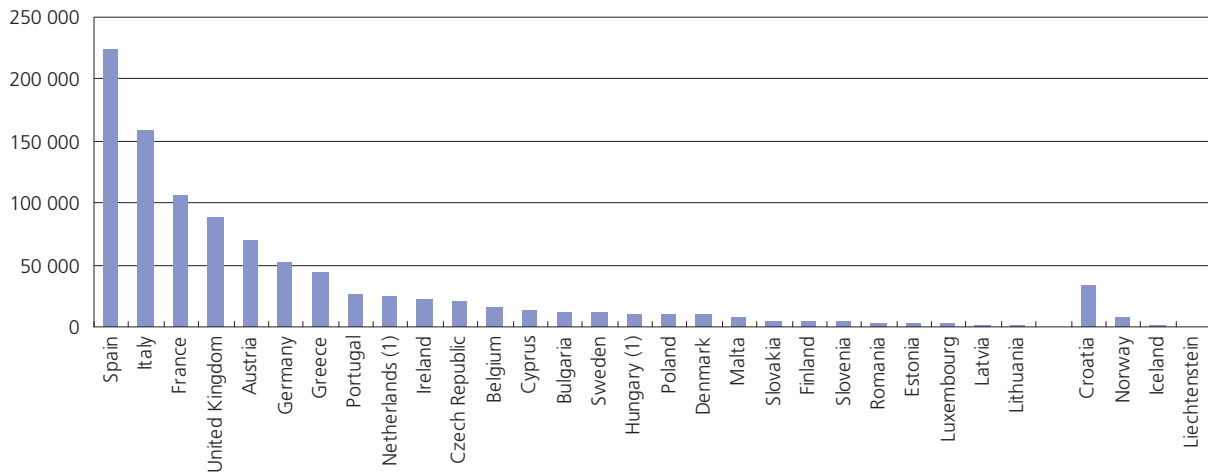
Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments: domestic and inbound tourism

Tourism demand: domestic and outbound tourism (excluding day-trips)

Employment in the tourism sector

Figure 6.28: Tourism destinations, 2006

(1 000 nights spent in the country by non-residents)

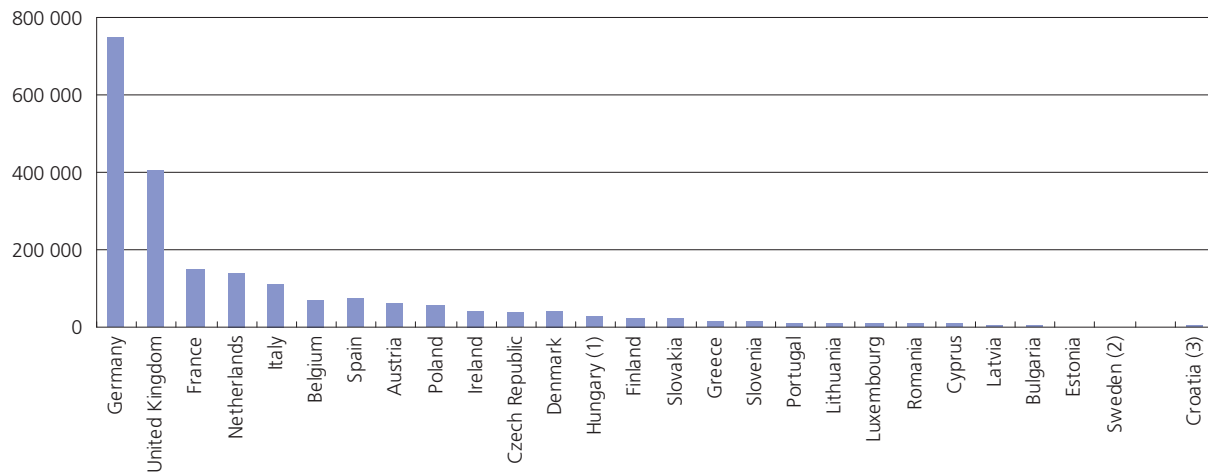


(1) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninrnat)

Figure 6.29: Country of origin for outbound holidays, 2006

(1 000 nights spent abroad)



(1) 2005.

(2) Not available.

(3) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnw)

Table 6.11: Leading tourism indicators

	Hotels and similar establishments (units)		Other collective accommodation establishments (units)		Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (1 000)		Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (1 000) (1)		Number of tourists (1 000)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006 (2)
EU-27	206 069	201 055	:	215 001	10 863	11 478	:	1 523 942	:	:
Euro area	145 075	142 513	141 916	166 559	8 429	8 745	1 099 787	1 104 381	:	:
Belgium	2 034	1 955	1 656	1 530	122	124	14 068	15 370	3 517	3 932
Bulgaria	679	1 348	160	496	117	212	8 978	16 118	:	1 187
Czech Republic	4 112	4 314	3 591	3 302	219	236	22 162	25 889	:	4 515
Denmark	475	467	624	602	64	69	9 140	10 135	2 711	2 839
Germany	38 529	36 201	17 352	18 592	1 603	1 632	197 073	208 176	55 236	57 111
Estonia	353	341	:	610	17	26	1 912	3 761	:	259
Ireland	5 222	4 296	2 814	4 805	141	148	25 267	26 812	3 218	:
Greece	8 342	9 111	342	333	608	693	55 105	56 708	4 120	:
Spain	16 369	18 304	5 504	17 895	1 333	1 615	228 682	267 028	17 718	16 702
France	19 928	18 135	9 258	10 643	1 608	1 254	191 228	197 420	28 573	31 515
Italy	33 421	33 768	94 860	100 945	1 891	2 087	238 881	251 946	23 730	24 174
Cyprus	801	753	123	141	88	89	18 793	14 341	:	:
Latvia	199	321	75	72	13	20	1 475	2 600	:	360
Lithuania	231	338	262	177	11	22	965	2 385	:	748
Luxembourg	309	284	282	252	14	14	1 246	1 361	224	190
Hungary	1 994	1 921	1 050	940	148	154	13 726	15 749	:	4 238
Malta	210	173	4	6	39	40	:	7 291	:	:
Netherlands	2 858	3 099	3 651	4 055	174	192	28 563	29 518	8 841	9 072
Austria	15 293	14 051	5 431	6 406	587	573	72 554	77 391	3 479	4 320
Poland	1 391	2 301	6 222	4 393	118	178	13 215	21 821	:	10 465
Portugal	1 781	2 028	270	296	229	264	33 563	37 566	2 863	2 434
Romania	2 681	4 125	585	585	199	226	16 372	18 098	:	3 152
Slovenia	381	358	466	349	28	31	4 594	5 147	:	1 036
Slovakia	764	922	1 238	1 121	49	58	6 054	7 053	:	4 184
Finland	989	923	496	458	118	118	13 557	15 015	2 297	2 491
Sweden	1 979	1 888	1 692	2 120	195	201	21 664	24 210	:	:
United Kingdom	44 744	39 330	31 413	33 877	1 130	1 202	184 201	165 033	21 703	30 201
Croatia (3)	694	762	478	881	188	163	19 130	20 693	:	:
FYR of Macedonia	142	:	176	:	16	:	463	:	:	:
Iceland	248	308	402	287	13	17	1 181	1 728	:	:
Liechtenstein	47	46	:	111	1	1	123	118	:	:
Norway	1 160	1 119	1 197	1 163	144	151	16 416	17 755	2 568	2 779
Switzerland	5 701	:	94 045	:	260	:	33 586	:	:	:

(1) Nights spent by residents and non-residents.

(2) Italy and Hungary, 2005.

(3) Break in series, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tin00039, tin00040, tin00041, tin00043 and tin00045)

Hotels and similar establishments include hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation.

Other collective accommodation establishments include holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, school dormitories and other similar accommodation.

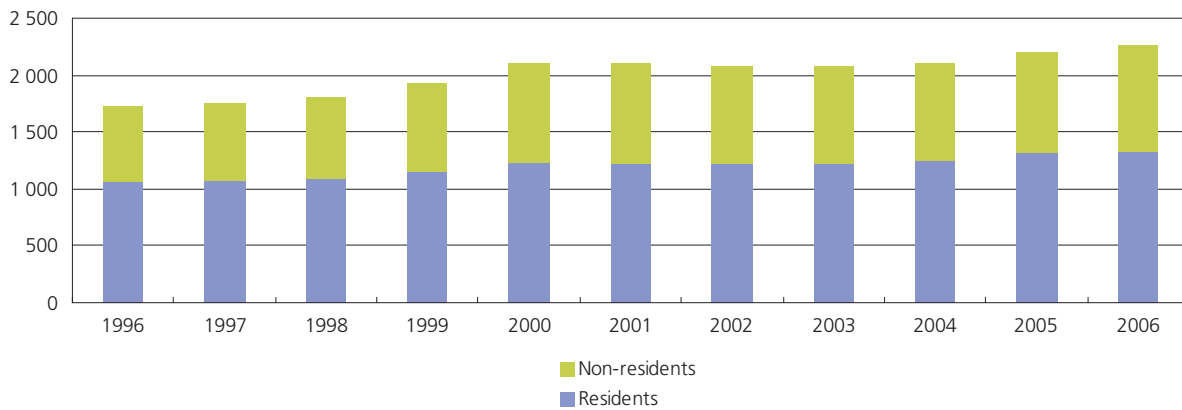
The number of bed places in an establishment is the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may have been set up on customer request.

A night spent by a resident or a non-resident person (overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there is not necessary) in a hotel or similar establishment.

Number of visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place/country visited.

Figure 6.30: Number of tourism nights spent in hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation establishments, EU-27 (1)

(million)

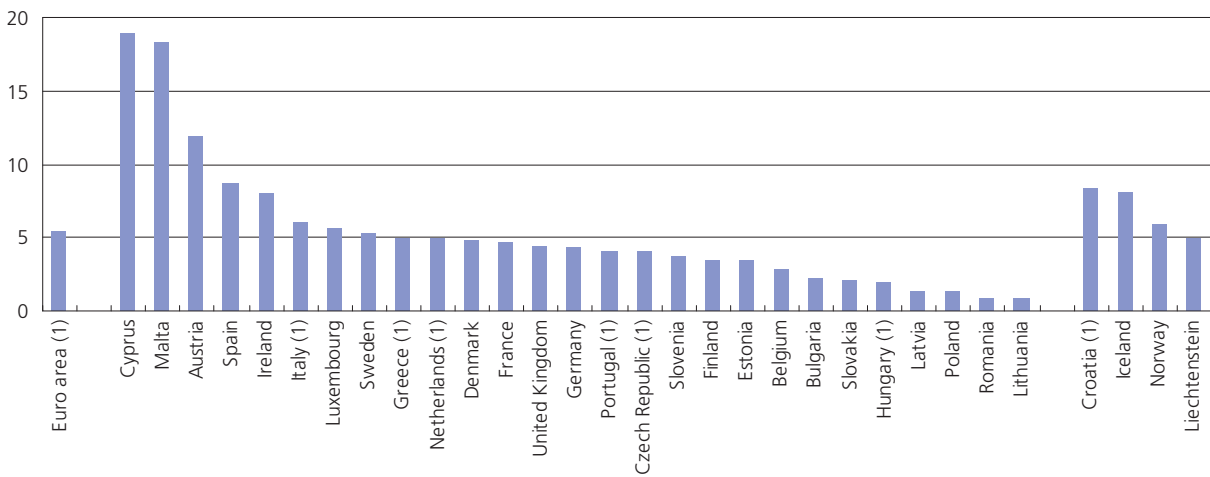


(1) Excluding Estonia, Hungary, Malta and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nirnat and tour_occ_ninrnat)

Figure 6.31: Tourism intensity, 2006

(ratio of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation establishments per inhabitant)



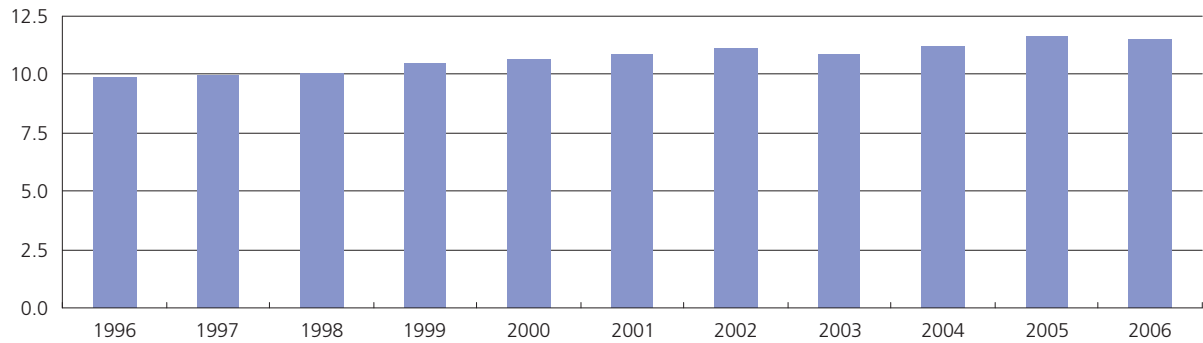
(1) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nirnat, tour_occ_ninrnat and tps00001), Bureau of the Census



Figure 6.32: Bed places in hotels and similar establishments, EU-27

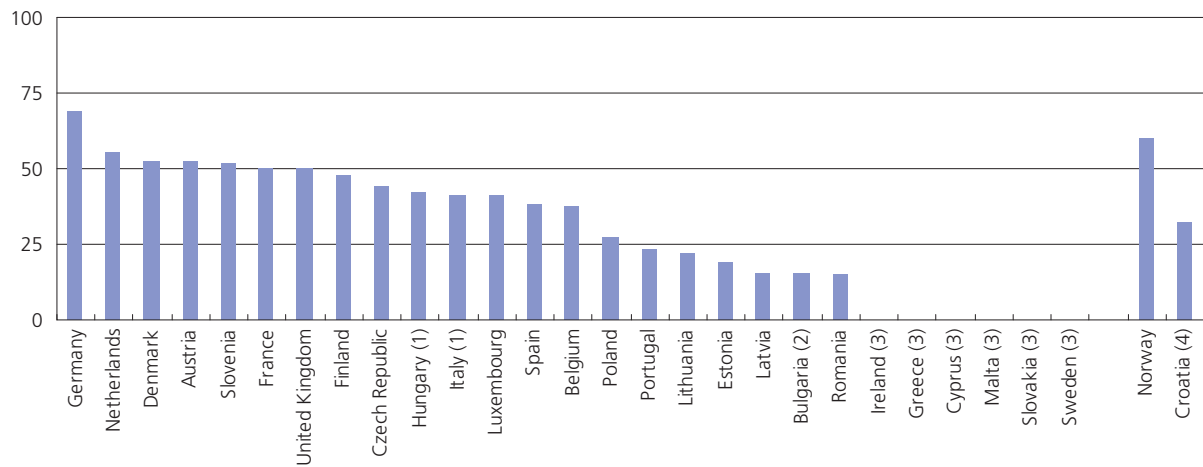
(million)



Source: Eurostat (tin00041)

Figure 6.33: Proportion of the population going on holiday abroad for at least four nights, 2006

(%)



(1) 2005.

(2) Estimate.

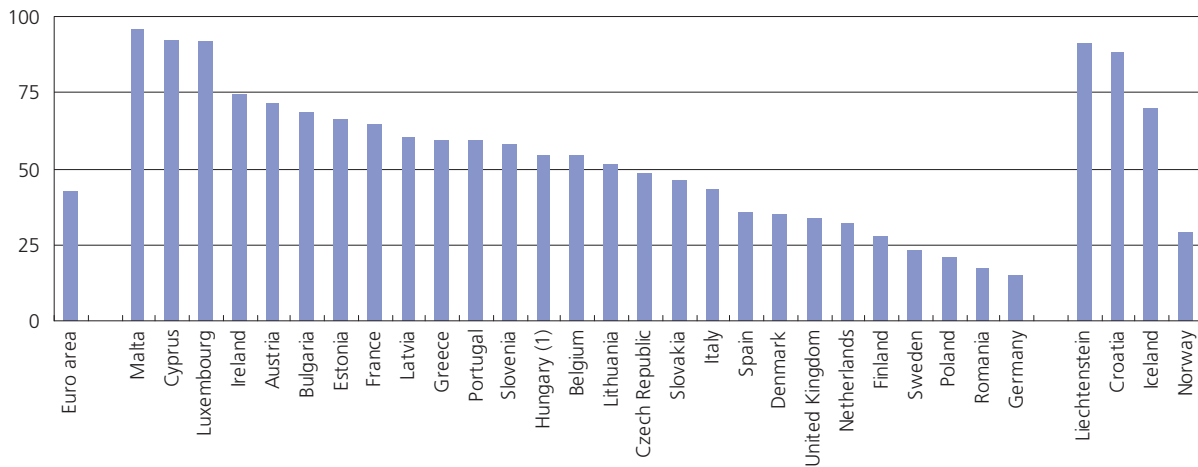
(3) Not available.

(4) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tt1000 and tps00001), Bureau of the Census

Figure 6.34: Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation, 2006

(% share of nights spent by residents and non-residents)

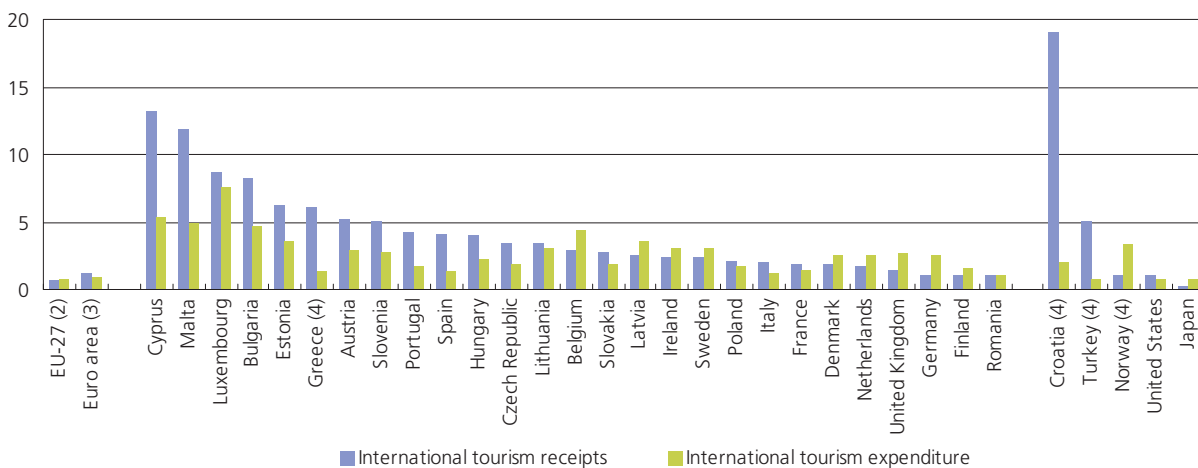


(1) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tin00043 and tin00044)

Figure 6.35: Tourism receipts and expenditure, 2006 (1)

(% of GDP)



(1) Provisional, except for Croatia, Turkey and Norway.

(2) Extra-EU-27.

(3) Extra euro area.

(4) 2005 instead of 2006.

Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det and tec00001), Economic and Social Research Institute, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 6.12: Tourism receipts and expenditure

	Receipts (EUR million)			International tourism receipts relative to GDP, 2006 (%)	Expenditure (EUR million)			International tourism expenditure relative to GDP, 2006 (%)
	1996	2001	2006		1996	2001	2006	
EU-27 (1)	:	:	75 277	0.7	:	:	87 933	0.8
Euro area (2)	:	:	96 226	1.1	:	:	80 908	1.0
Belgium	:	:	9 187	2.9	:	:	13 710	4.4
Bulgaria	689	1 088	2 063	8.2	368	512	1 171	4.7
Czech Republic	3 210	3 468	3 993	3.5	2 327	1 550	2 119	1.9
Denmark	2 698	4 482	4 195	1.9	3 328	5 435	5 541	2.5
Germany	13 955	20 164	26 091	1.1	41 723	57 985	59 596	2.6
Estonia	382	569	820	6.3	79	214	469	3.6
Ireland	1 945	3 144	4 175	2.4	1 730	3 494	5 434	3.1
Greece (3)	3 858	10 246	11 037	6.1	953	4 663	2 446	1.4
Spain	21 711	34 222	40 710	4.2	3 880	7 296	13 265	1.4
France	22 343	33 679	34 172	1.9	13 983	20 055	25 626	1.4
Italy	23 609	28 959	30 281	2.1	12 428	16 539	18 229	1.2
Cyprus	1 323	2 240	1 913	13.2	288	478	780	5.4
Latvia	169	134	400	2.5	294	250	576	3.6
Lithuania	249	428	824	3.5	209	244	721	3.0
Luxembourg	:	:	2 883	8.7	:	:	2 491	7.5
Hungary	2 547	4 204	3 601	4.0	756	1 624	2 091	2.3
Malta	500	628	608	11.9	172	202	253	5.0
Netherlands	5 178	7 505	9 172	1.7	9 109	13 417	13 592	2.6
Austria	10 074	11 455	13 267	5.1	8 687	10 032	7 407	2.9
Poland	2 487	5 190	5 744	2.1	459	3 904	4 542	1.7
Portugal	3 687	6 125	6 648	4.3	1 763	2 363	2 625	1.7
Romania	417	404	1 033	1.1	525	501	1 034	1.1
Slovenia	977	1 102	1 503	5.1	475	600	851	2.9
Slovakia	530	1 051	1 209	2.8	380	658	842	1.9
Finland	1 463	1 609	1 879	1.1	1 824	2 070	2 724	1.6
Sweden	2 872	4 771	7 251	2.4	5 077	7 736	9 181	3.0
United Kingdom	16 824	21 082	26 691	1.4	20 450	42 414	49 876	2.6
Croatia (3)	:	:	5 961	19.1	:	:	604	1.9
Turkey (3)	4 450	9 033	14 590	5.0	996	1 941	2 308	0.8
Norway (3)	1 775	2 157	2 680	1.1	3 532	4 787	8 187	3.4
Japan	3 221	3 699	8 470	0.2	29 205	29 617	26 876	0.8
United States	64 411	99 128	106 667	1.0	39 022	70 142	78 252	0.7

(1) Extra-EU-27.

(2) Extra euro area.

(3) 2005 instead of 2006.

Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det and tec00001), Economic and Social Research Institute, Bureau of Economic Analysis