

Water supply and recycling

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This chapter covers water supply and recycling. Water supply (Subchapter 15.1) is classified as NACE Division 41: note that this does not cover the collection and treatment of sewage and other waste (NACE Classes 90.01 and 90.02). Recycling of waste and scrap (Subchapter 15.2) is classified as NACE Division 37.

Structural profile

There were 24.7 thousand enterprises with water supply or recycling (NACE Divisions 41 and 37) as their main activity within the EU-27 in 2006, which together employed 521.2 thousand persons. Paid employees represented a 97.3 % share of all persons employed in the EU-27's water supply and recycling sector in 2006, above the non-financial business economy average (NACE Sections C to I and K) of 86.5 %. This workforce was equivalent to 0.4 % of the non-financial business economy's total workforce in the EU-27, a share that was slightly less than the 0.6 % share of value added that this sector generated from a total value added of EUR 31.4 billion. In terms of value added and employment this was the smallest of all of the industrial sectors presented in Chapters 2 to 15 of this publication, and the second smallest among the non-financial business economy sectors, larger only than research and development activities. Recycling (NACE Division 37) accounted for around one quarter of the value added in this sector and a slightly larger share of employment, while water supply (NACE Division 41) accounted for the remainder.

The United Kingdom and Germany had the highest levels of output among the Member States in this sector, with 23.3 % and 20.0 % shares of EU-27 value added respectively, while France (14.0 %) was the only other Member State with a double-digit share. However, France had the

largest workforce, 65.1 thousand persons employed, equivalent to 12.5 % of the EU-27 total, followed by Germany (11.7 %), Poland (10.9 %, 2005) and Romania (9.4 %), while the United Kingdom's 9.0 % share of the workforce was less than half its value added share. In both value added and employment terms this sector's contribution to the non-financial business economy was highest in Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria (both 2005)⁽¹⁾.

Regional specialisation in the water supply and recycling sector in employment terms is shown in the map, although statistical confidentiality limits the exact data availability. Almost all of the regions most specialised in recycling and water supply were in Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007, particularly in Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria, the latter treated as one region in the map, the only other region being in Germany.

The index of production for recycling for the EU-27 is available since 2000 and shows that output grew most years, contracting strongly in 2001 and more gently in 2005. Despite these two negative annual rates of change, over the period 2000 to 2007 the recycling activity saw its output expand at an average annual rate of 4.2 %, far ahead of the industrial (NACE Sections C to E) average over the same period (1.6 %). As such, based on the production index, this was the fastest growing industrial NACE division during this period. Growth was particularly strong in 2006 and 2007, reaching 11.1 % and 9.5 %. This performance was confirmed by the employment index which grew by 5.8 % per year on average over the same seven year period, and by 4.7 % per annum over the ten years to 2007: only six industrial NACE divisions recorded overall employment growth during this ten-year period and recycling had by far the fastest growth rate among them.

⁽¹⁾ Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, incomplete or not available.

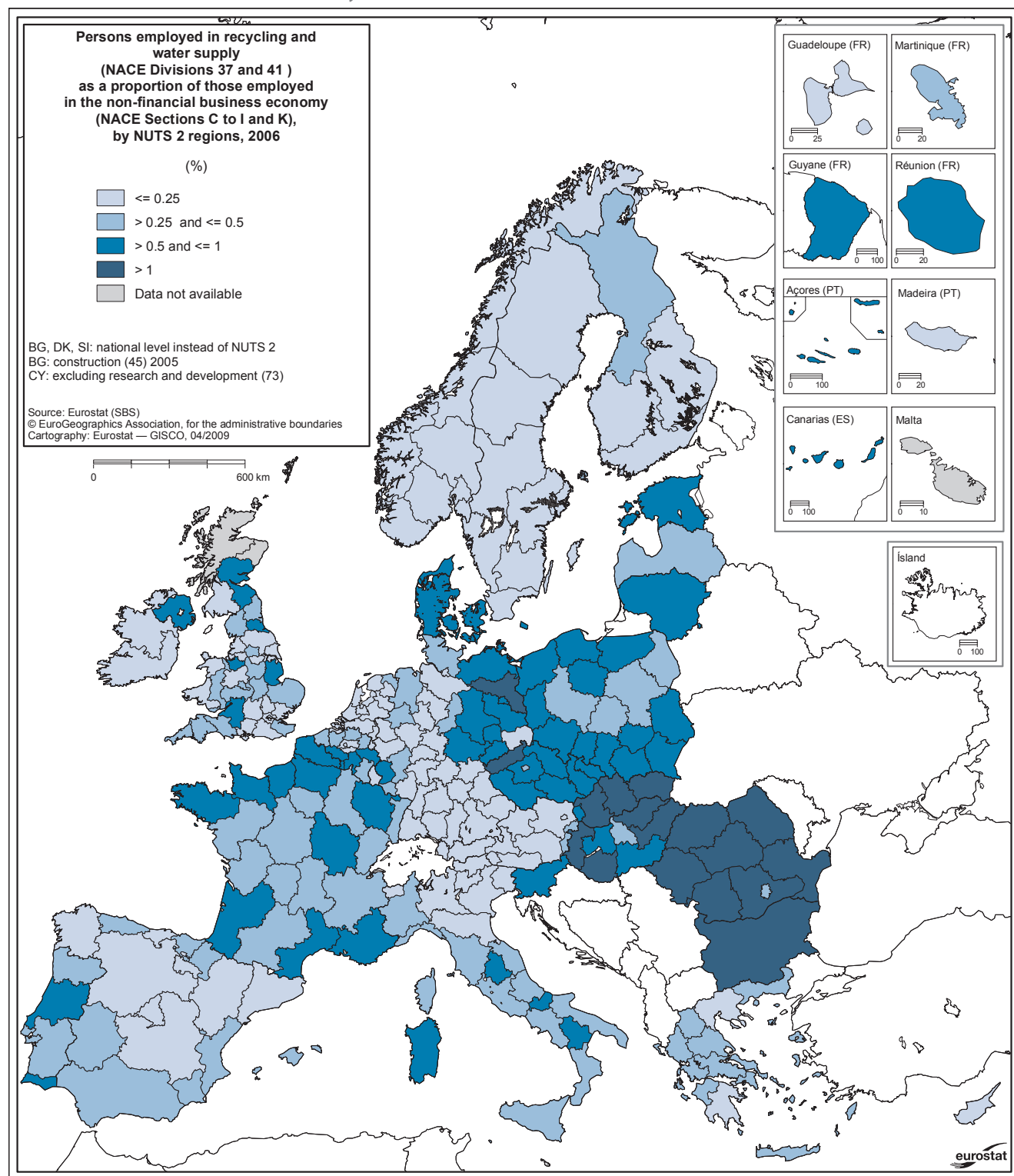
Table 15.1: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Enterprises		Turnover		Value added		Persons employed	
	(thousand)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(EUR million)	(% of total)	(thousand)	(% of total)
Water supply and recycling	24.7	100.0	90 876	100.0	31 371	100.0	521.2	100.0
Water supply	9.0	36.4	47 219	52.0	23 264	74.2	370.7	71.1
Recycling	15.7	63.6	43 658	48.0	8 107	25.8	150.5	28.9

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

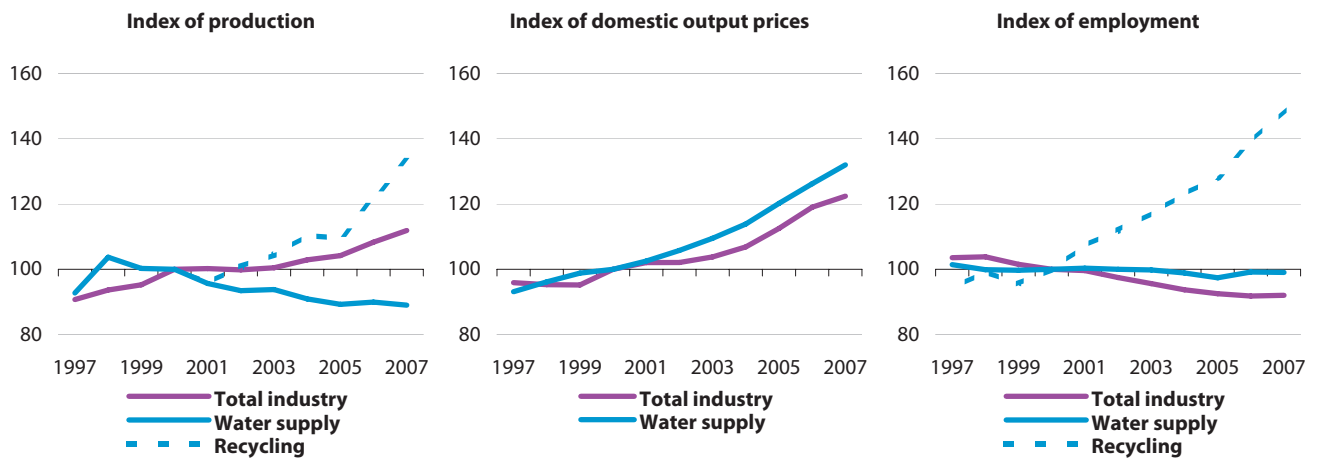
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Map 15.1: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
 Persons employed in recycling and water supply (NACE Divisions 37 and 41) as a proportion of those employed in the non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 15.1: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Evolution of main indicators, EU-27 (2000=100)

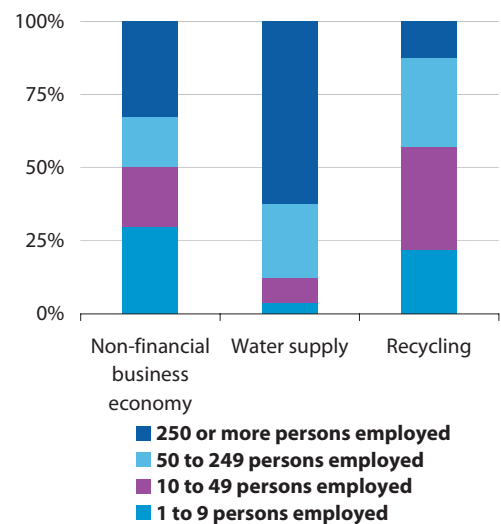


Source: Eurostat (STS)

The employment index for water supply displayed a similar profile to that for industry as a whole, but with a slower rate of decline: for water supply the index fell by 0.2 % per annum on average between 1997 and 2007, compared with a fall of 1.2 % for industry as a whole.

A size class analysis of water supply and recycling in the EU-27 indicates very different structures in these subsectors. In recycling, small enterprises (with between 10 and 49 persons employed) and medium-sized enterprises (with between 50 and 249 persons employed) collectively employed 65.4 % of the workforce in the EU-27 in 2006, well above the non-financial business economy average of 37.7 %. In fact, the 35.0 % share of small enterprises was the second highest employment share recorded by small enterprises among any of the NACE divisions of the non-financial business economy⁽²⁾. In contrast, in water supply, large enterprises (with more than 250 persons employed) were responsible for more than three fifths of employment in the EU-27 and around two thirds of value added.

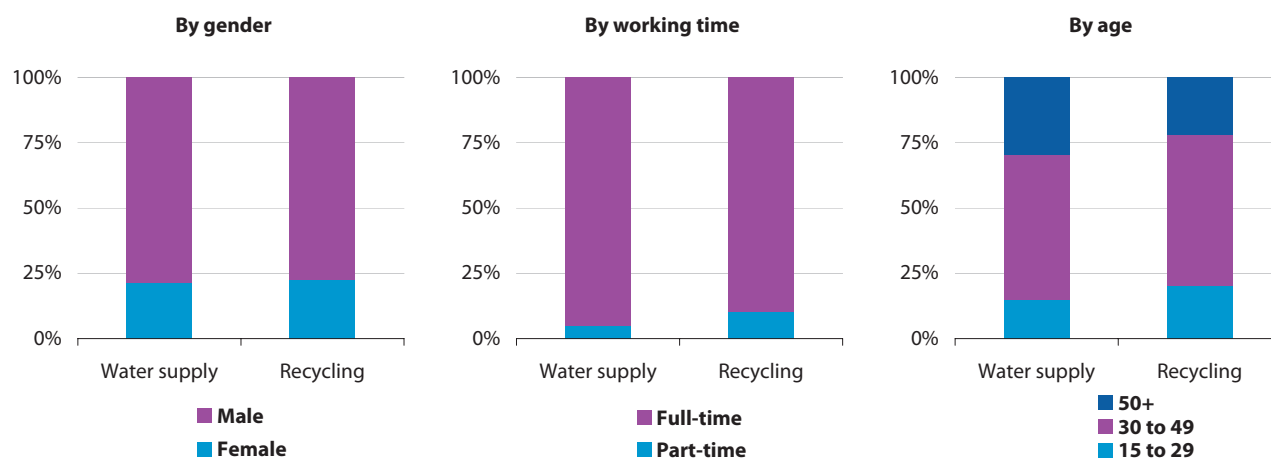
Figure 15.2: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Share of employment by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

(2) NACE Divisions 16, 32, 60 and 73, 2005; NACE Divisions 11 and 12, not available.

Figure 15.3: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Employment characteristics, 2007



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Employment characteristics

The labour force of the EU-27's water supply and recycling sector was characterised by a high proportion of male employment, 78.4 % in 2007: this was 13.4 percentage points higher than the non-financial business economy average. The two subsectors recorded fairly similar proportions of the workforce that were male – however, in other respects the two workforces were quite different. The incidence of full-time employment in the water supply subsector was 95.3 %, whereas for recycling the full-time employment rate was 89.7 %, these two being either side of the industrial average of 92.7 % but both above the non-financial business economy average. In terms of the age profile of the workforce the differences were more substantial, with workers aged less than 30 accounting for 20.2 % of the recycling workforce, but just 14.7 % of the water supply workforce. In compensation the proportion of older workers (aged 50 or over) was 29.6 % for water supply compared with 22.2 % for recycling. As such, the water supply subsector had the fourth lowest proportion of younger workers of any non-financial business economy NACE division, and the second highest proportion of older workers.

Expenditure, productivity and profitability

Investment by the EU-27's water supply subsector was EUR 11.4 billion in 2006, dwarfing the EUR 2.1 billion of investment by the recycling subsector, the combined total equivalent to 1.3 % of non-financial business economy investment. Nevertheless, relative to their size (in value added terms), both subsectors had high levels of investment: the recycling subsector's investment rate was 25.9 %, above the non-financial business economy average of 18.4 %, while that for the water supply subsector was 49.2 %, the highest of any industrial NACE division and the fourth highest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions. Nearly every Member State⁽³⁾ recorded a higher investment rate for the water supply and recycling sector than for the non-financial business economy as a whole, the exceptions being Bulgaria (2005) and Portugal.

An analysis of operating expenditure also shows diversity between the two subsectors: personnel costs accounted for 28.5 % of operating expenditure in the EU-27's water supply subsector in 2006, and 9.6 % in the recycling subsector, both far from the non-financial business economy average of 16.1 %. As a percentage of the total purchases of goods and services, purchases of energy were more than twice as important for the water supply subsector as for the recycling subsector.

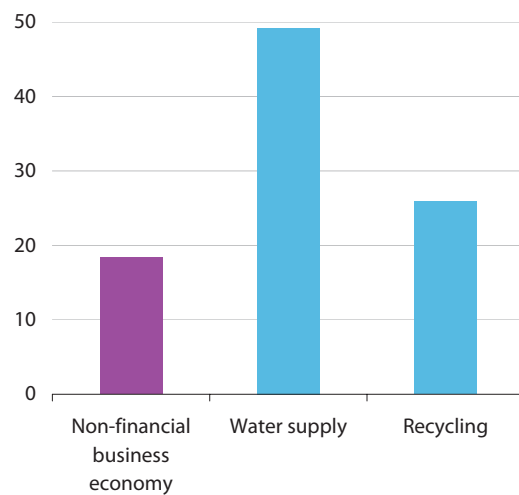
(3) Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Table 15.2: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)		(%)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs	Wage adjusted labour productivity	Gross operating rate
Water supply and recycling	13 842	61 054	13 546	60.2	27.3	220.5	19.3
Water supply	10 015	25 170	11 446	62.8	27.3	229.8	28.1
Recycling	3 827	35 884	2 100	53.9	27.3	197.6	9.8

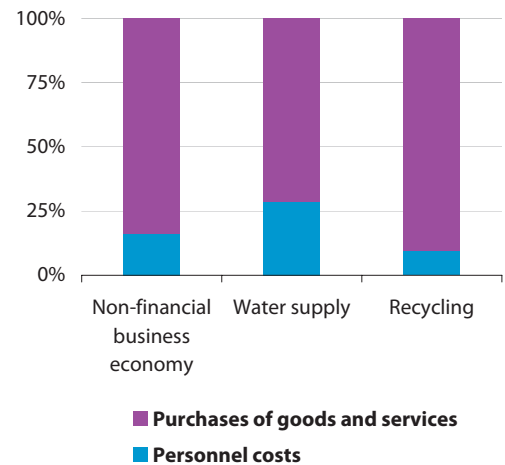
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 15.4: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Investment rate, EU-27, 2006 (%)



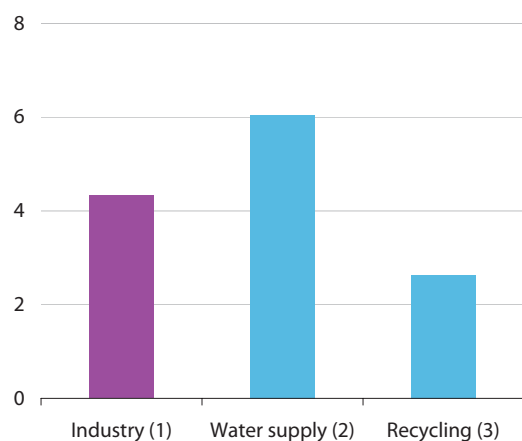
Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 15.5: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Analysis of operating expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Figure 15.6: Recycling; collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Divisions 37 and 41)
Share of expenditure on energy products in total purchases of goods and services, EU-27, 2006 (%)



(1) Bulgaria, Germany, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia, not available; Latvia and Romania, 2005.

(2) Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Slovenia, not available; Ireland, Latvia and the Netherlands, 2005.

(3) Bulgaria, Greece, Malta, Poland and Slovenia, not available; Ireland and the Netherlands, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

15.1: Water supply

This subchapter describes the activities of (public) water supply. This concerns the collection, purification, desalination and distribution of water (NACE Division 41) and is treated in NACE separately from the collection and treatment of sewage (NACE Class 90.01). It should be noted that some water, particularly when used in production processes, does not come from the public water supply system, but rather is abstracted directly for own use.

The organisation of water supply within the EU varies between countries, with state-owned, private and mutual enterprises, as well as municipalities involved in terms of the ownership or operation of infrastructure.

Among the key issues that affect this sector are the quality of drinking water, and the efficient use of water resources, the latter concerning issues such as pricing, repair of leakages, metering of water use, and water efficient practices. Furthermore, the cost of related services (such as wastewater

collection and treatment) is an important factor, as is the impact of changes in consumption patterns, for example, the increased use of water related to growth in tourism particularly in areas with scarce water resources.

In other respects the two subsectors were remarkably similar in the EU-27. They had identical average personnel costs in 2006, EUR 27.3 thousand per employee, slightly below the non-financial business economy average of EUR 28.8 thousand per employee. They also both had above average apparent labour productivity, particularly water supply where value added averaged EUR 62.8 thousand per person employed. As a consequence, both subsectors recorded high wage adjusted labour productivity ratios, as value added per person employed was equivalent to 197.6 % of average personnel costs in the recycling subsector and 229.8 % for water supply.

In terms of operating profitability, measured here by the gross operating rate, the EU-27's water supply subsector recorded a rate of 28.1 % in 2006, equivalent to 2.6 times as high as the non-financial business economy average rate of 10.8 %, and the third highest rate among the industrial NACE divisions. In contrast, the gross operating rate for the recycling subsector was 9.8 %, just below the non-financial business economy average.

The volume of public water supply (PWS) is shown, with information on the proportion supplied to households and the extent of their connection to the PWS network in 2006. Although the data set is incomplete, in all available Member States the proportion of households connected to the PWS was close to or in excess of three quarters and in many Member States the proportion exceeded 90 %. In most Member States in 2005 the majority of the population was connected to the urban wastewater collecting system and most wastewater was treated after collection.

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Structural profile

In 2006, the EU-27's water supply sector (NACE Division 41) was made up of approximately 9.0 thousand enterprises which generated EUR 23.3 billion of value added and employed 370.7

Table 15.3: Collection, purification and distribution of water
Public water supply (PWS), 2006
(m³ per capita per year) (1)

	Total PWS	of which, to households	Proportion of households connected to PWS (%)
BE	:	:	97.6
BG	52	35	98.9
CZ	52	33	92.4
DK	69	45	:
DE	:	:	:
EE	:	:	74.0
IE	:	:	83.0
EL	:	:	:
ES	106	64	:
FR	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:
CY	163	96	100.0
LV	115	:	:
LT	29	:	76.0
LU	:	:	:
HU	:	37	:
MT	77	28	100.0
NL	67	45	99.9
AT	:	:	:
PL	42	32	86.3
PT	52	45	91.5
RO	78	25	:
SI	60	43	:
SK	70	:	84.0
FI	:	:	:
SE	82	53	85.3
UK	104	:	:
HR	115	41	:
TR	:	:	78.5
IS	228	102	95.0
NO	:	66	89.0
CH	132	84	:

(1) Belgium, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Romania, the United Kingdom, Croatia, Iceland and Norway, 2005; Denmark, Spain, Hungary and Turkey, 2004; Slovakia, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (Water)

thousand persons. As such, this activity accounted for around three quarters of water supply and recycling (NACE Divisions 41 and 37) value added and a slightly smaller share of employment in the EU-27.

The United Kingdom and Germany had the largest water supply sectors in value added terms, both generating over EUR 5 billion of value added in this sector in 2006, twice as much as the next largest Member State, France. In terms of employment,

Table 15.4: Collection, purification and distribution of water
Proportion of the population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems, 2005 (%) (1)

	Total	With treatment	With tertiary treatment
BE	86	55	:
BG	69	41	0
CZ	79	75	56
DK	:	:	:
DE	96	94	90
EE	73	73	46
IE	95	84	12
EL	:	:	:
ES	100	92	27
FR	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:
CY	30	30	18
LV	:	67	38
LT	70	70	36
LU	:	95	22
HU	:	62	20
MT	100	13	13
NL	99	99	94
AT	89	89	83
PL	:	60	37
PT	74	65	:
RO	40	28	0
SI	63	45	11
SK	57	55	:
FI	:	:	:
SE (2)	86	86	81
UK (3)	98	97	43
TR	68	36	3
IS	90	57	0
NO	82	77	56
CH	97	97	77

(1) Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Austria and Turkey, 2004; Luxembourg, 2003.

(2) Tertiary treatment, 2004.

(3) England and Wales only.

Source: Eurostat (Water)

however, this sector was largest in Poland and Germany, both with workforces in excess of 40.0 thousand persons, followed by Romania and France. In value added terms, the water supply sector was relatively most important in Slovakia and Bulgaria (2005)⁽⁴⁾, where it contributed more than 1 % to non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added; Sweden was by far the least specialised in this sector in that its contribution to Swedish non-financial business economy value added was just 0.04 % in 2006.

(4) Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

Table 15.5: Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41)
Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	United Kingdom	5 476	23.5	Poland	46.3	12.2	Slovakia	1.1
2	Germany	5 034	21.6	Germany	41.5	11.2	Bulgaria	1.1
3	France	2 517	10.8	Romania	35.4	9.5	Romania	0.9
4	Spain	2 101	9.0	France	35.2	9.5	Poland	0.9
5	Italy	1 696	7.3	Spain	30.4	8.2	Hungary	0.8

(1) Greece, Cyprus and Malta, not available; Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Expenditure and productivity

Investment by the EU-27's water supply sector was valued at EUR 11.4 billion in 2006, equivalent to 49.2 % of the sector's value added, making this the highest investment rate of any industrial NACE division and the fourth highest among all non-financial business economy NACE divisions. Exceptionally high investment rates were recorded in Sweden, Lithuania and Belgium, all in excess of 100 %.

Personnel costs accounted for 28.5 % of operating expenditure in the EU-27's water supply sector in 2006, a share that was well above the non-financial business economy average, and the third

highest among the industrial NACE divisions. Despite this high share, average personnel costs in this sector in 2006 were EUR 27.3 thousand per employee, slightly below the non-financial business economy average. In contrast, apparent labour productivity was particularly high, at EUR 62.8 thousand per person employed, resulting in a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of 229.8 %. Exceptionally high wage adjusted labour productivity ratios were recorded in the United Kingdom (537.4 %) and Finland (373.5 %) where this indicator for the water supply sector was at least twice as high as national non-financial business economy averages.

15.2: Recycling

NACE characterises recycling as the processing of used or unused, sorted or unsorted, waste and scrap into secondary raw materials which can then be used by other sectors as an intermediate good – note that it does not extend to the production of new final products, nor does it include the re-use of products (when no real transformation process is required). Recycling, under this definition, therefore involves a number of treatment stages, such as sorting, crushing, mechanical reduction, stripping, separation and cleaning which may be followed by further treatments to prepare raw materials for use by other sectors. These activities are classified as the recycling of waste and scrap (NACE Division 37). This subchapter does not cover waste management which NACE classifies separately, although it and recycling are closely related activities. Note that substantial

recycling may be carried out also by enterprises as ancillary activities, without the involvement of enterprises in the recycling sector.

In November 2008 a new Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on waste⁽⁵⁾ was adopted, replacing the 30 year old existing waste Directive as well as Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils. The new Directive sets recycling targets to be achieved by 2020, establishes a clear hierarchy of waste management options, and clarifies a number of important definitions, such as recycling, recovery and waste itself.

An analysis of the volume of the recovery (reclamation, regeneration, recycling, re-refining) of waste shows that in excess of 1 088 billion tonnes of waste were recovered in the EU in 2006, with metallic waste, which is an important source of materials for metal processing activities, accounting for around 6.3 % of this total.

(5) Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste.

Table 15.6: Recovery of selected waste streams, 2006 (thousand tonnes) (1)

	Total	Metallic wastes	Glass wastes
BE	23 141	2 715	282
BG	1 987	1 148	47
CZ	11 354	1 307	:
DK	17 513	942	:
DE	251 113	7 652	2 029
EE	6 208	4	7
IE	15 462	31	14
EL	10 527	2 599	54
ES	42 289	5 292	1 436
FR	264 778	10 136	2 174
IT	75 633	8 229	2 083
CY	605	46	4
LV	456	9	1
LT	2 119	15	29
LU	6 429	:	:
HU	3 217	760	21
MT	152	0	1
NL	69 240	1 941	495
AT	36 390	1 615	252
PL	136 879	8 005	668
PT	9 940	2 842	405
RO	4 281	2 319	80
SI	2 014	750	:
SK	5 075	511	11
FI	18 590	1 266	149
SE	17 836	1 590	93
UK	108 937	10 541	1 198
HR	422	16	13
TR	1 464	9	7
IS	83	0	6
NO	3 233	880	91

(1) For example, reclamation, regeneration, recycling, re-refining; excludes internal recycling (recovery from own waste); Austria, Sweden, Croatia and Iceland, 2004; Belgium, the United Kingdom and Iceland, including estimates.

Source: Eurostat (Waste)

Structural profile

In 2006, the EU-27's recycling sector (NACE Division 37) had around 15.7 thousand enterprises which generated a value added of EUR 8.1 billion and employed 150.5 thousand persons. The recycling sector therefore contributed around one quarter of the total value added (25.8 %) for water supply and recycling (NACE Divisions 41 and 37) and closer to three tenths (28.9 %) of its workforce. In 2006 recycling was the smallest manufacturing (NACE Section D) NACE division in

the EU-27 in employment and value added terms. In 2005 the EU-27's recycling sector was fairly equally split between the metal recycling subsector (NACE Group 37.1) and non-metal recycling (NACE Group 37.2). The non-metal recycling subsector was comparable in employment terms with the metal recycling subsector, both with a workforce of about 71.0 thousand persons. In value added terms, metal recycling was slightly larger than non-metal recycling in 2005, but incomplete data already available for 2006 shows that value added in both of these subsectors increased significantly in 2006.

France and the United Kingdom had the largest recycling sectors in the EU-27 in 2006, both in terms of value added and employment. Romania (2005) and Slovenia had the highest value added specialisation among the Member States⁽⁶⁾ in recycling, as this sector contributed 0.3 % or more of their non-financial business economy (NACE Sections C to I and K) value added. In most of the Member States the metal recycling subsector generated higher value added than the non-metal recycling subsector, with the reverse situation only in two of the larger Member States, Germany and Italy, as well as in Belgium and the Netherlands (2005).

Expenditure and productivity

The EU-27's recycling sector recorded tangible investment valued at EUR 2.1 billion in 2006, leading to an investment rate of 25.9 %, well above the non-financial business economy average of 18.4 %. Denmark, Italy and the Czech Republic all recorded investment rates in this sector that were at least twice as high as the average for their national non-financial business economies.

Personnel costs accounted for a relatively low proportion of operating expenditure in the EU-27's recycling sector, just 9.6 %, which was well below the non-financial business economy average of 16.1 %. This share was particularly low for the metal recycling subsector (6.7 %), perhaps reflecting the relatively high expenditure on the purchase of metal waste and scrap for processing, whereas for non-metal recycling the share of personnel costs (16.7 %) was just above the non-financial business economy average. Average personnel costs in 2006 were EUR 27.3 thousand per employee in the EU-27's recycling sector, while apparent labour productivity was EUR 53.9 thousand per person employed. This resulted in a wage

(6) Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005; Ireland, Greece, Malta and the Netherlands, not available.

adjusted labour productivity ratio of 197.6 % in 2006, well above the non-financial business economy average (151.1 %). In 2006, the vast majority of Member States recorded a higher wage adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector than in the non-financial business economy as a whole, the exceptions being Denmark, Estonia,

Lithuania and Poland (2005). The highest⁽⁷⁾ wage adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector was recorded in Bulgaria where it reached an exceptional 1 180.7 %, whereas Denmark was the only Member State to record a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio in the recycling sector that was below 100 %.

(7) Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005; Greece and Malta, not available.

Table 15.7: Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Structural profile, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Enterprises (thousand)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million)	Persons employed (thousand)
Recycling	15.7	43 658	8 107	150.5
Recycling of metal waste and scrap (2)	8.4	30 000	3 438	70.4
Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap (3)	7.4	14 000	3 640	71.0

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

(2) Value added and number of persons employed, 2005.

(3) Number of persons employed, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 15.8: Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Structural profile: ranking of top five Member States in terms of value added and persons employed, 2006

	Highest value added (1)			Largest number of persons employed (1)			Most specialised: share in non-financial business economy (%) (2)	
	Country	(EUR million)	(% of EU-27)	Country	(thousand)	(% of EU-27)	Country	Value added
1	France	1 882	23.2	France	29.9	19.9	Romania	0.3
2	United Kingdom	1 821	22.5	United Kingdom	21.1	14.0	Slovenia	0.3
3	Germany	1 231	15.2	Germany	19.4	12.9	France	0.2
4	Italy	892	11.0	Italy	16.7	11.1	Belgium	0.2
5	Spain	378	4.7	Romania	13.5	9.0	Slovakia	0.2

(1) Greece and Malta, not available; Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, 2005.

(2) Ireland, Greece, Malta and the Netherlands, not available; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Romania, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 15.9: Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Expenditure, productivity and profitability, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	(EUR million)			(EUR thousand per person)	
	Personnel costs	Purchases of goods & services	Investment in tangible goods	Apparent labour productivity	Average personnel costs
Recycling	3 827	35 884	2 100	53.9	27.3
Recycling of metal waste and scrap (2)	1 800	25 000	1 207	48.9	25.7
Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap (2)	2 000	10 000	900	44.0	28.2

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

(2) Apparent labour productivity, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 15.10: Collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Division 41)
Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	:	1.3	0.3	0.9	:	0.0	0.1
Persons employed	6.2	18.3	19.9	3.3	41.5	1.6	0.0	:	30.4	35.2	25.9	:	2.0	6.0
Turnover	1818	206	1013	646	9009	84	0	:	4519	10491	4378	:	43	106
Production	1919	211	1019	658	9155	88	0	:	4692	10899	4766	:	47	114
Purch. of goods & serv.	1271	108	577	313	3745	31	0	:	2785	8197	2846	:	15	43
Value added	754	107	445	155	5034	52	0	:	2101	2517	1696	:	29	67
Personnel costs	446	69	240	68	1820	16	0	:	1146	1794	1073	:	12	41
Average personnel costs	72.6	3.8	12.3	22.5	43.8	10.0	:	:	38.5	51.0	43.3	:	6.0	6.7
Gross operating surplus	309	38	205	87	3214	36	0	:	955	723	623	:	17	27
Gross investment	812	21	160	88	2486	46	0	:	838	548	674	:	27	99
Apparent labour prod.	122.3	5.9	22.3	47.2	121.2	32.4	:	:	69.0	71.6	65.4	:	14.6	11.2
Wage adj. labour prod.	168.6	155.4	181.8	209.6	276.5	324.6	:	:	179.1	140.2	151.0	:	242.6	165.4
Gross operating rate	17.0	18.6	20.2	13.4	35.7	42.6	:	:	21.1	6.9	14.2	:	40.6	25.2
Investment rate	107.7	19.9	36.0	57.0	49.4	89.3	:	:	39.9	21.8	39.7	:	90.0	146.5
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	:	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Persons employed	0.1	21.2	:	5.3	2.7	46.3	13.3	35.4	4.0	12.9	2.3	1.1	26.1	0.8
Turnover	29	662	:	1654	457	1555	911	494	244	347	511	204	7097	104
Production	22	653	:	1693	474	1619	871	527	259	358	534	213	7912	116
Purch. of goods & serv.	13	353	:	611	164	521	463	215	137	151	193	142	2069	15
Value added	16	326	:	925	312	1078	534	289	122	202	358	71	5476	49
Personnel costs	9	242	:	321	118	455	262	185	79	113	96	55	1017	19
Average personnel costs	78.3	11.4	:	59.9	44.5	9.9	19.7	5.2	19.8	8.8	42.5	55.0	39.1	23.4
Gross operating surplus	7	84	:	604	194	623	273	105	43	89	262	7	4460	31
Gross investment	3	109	:	417	99	409	94	160	91	192	188	106	3700	41
Apparent labour prod.	136.0	15.3	:	173.2	116.9	23.3	40.1	8.2	30.4	15.7	158.6	65.6	210.2	61.5
Wage adj. labour prod.	173.6	134.3	:	289.0	262.6	235.3	203.8	156.5	153.8	178.6	373.5	119.3	537.4	263.4
Gross operating rate	22.7	12.7	:	36.5	42.5	40.0	29.9	21.2	17.5	25.7	51.3	3.6	62.8	29.5
Investment rate	20.3	33.5	:	45.1	31.6	37.9	17.6	55.3	74.5	94.8	52.4	148.5	67.6	83.5

(1) Ireland, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

Table 15.11: Recycling (NACE Division 37)
Main indicators, 2006 (1)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
Enterprises	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	:	0.3	4.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Persons employed	4.1	1.3	5.8	1.0	19.4	0.6	0.5	:	6.8	29.9	16.7	0.2	0.7	1.7
Turnover	2 650	222	919	451	6 655	94	106	:	1 757	9 353	5 452	34	93	138
Production	2 532	202	862	453	5 069	84	105	:	1 600	5 461	4 572	35	94	133
Purch. of goods & serv.	2 312	204	824	430	5 443	88	72	:	1 413	7 456	4 694	26	86	128
Value added	335	27	117	37	1 231	8	32	:	378	1 882	892	10	11	18
Personnel costs	139	2	53	40	641	6	12	:	189	1 044	417	3	3	11
Average personnel costs	37.4	1.8	10.6	41.6	33.6	10.9	27.8	:	28.1	35.9	30.9	15.9	4.6	6.8
Gross operating surplus	196	25	64	-3	590	2	20	:	189	838	475	7	8	7
Gross investment	90	10	51	28	167	3	5	:	144	423	375	3	9	6
Apparent labour prod.	81.5	21.1	20.1	37.7	63.6	14.2	69.3	:	55.9	63.0	53.4	56.5	15.4	10.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	217.9	1 180.7	190.4	90.5	189.1	130.1	249.7	:	198.6	175.5	172.8	355.9	337.7	156.5
Gross operating rate	7.4	11.1	6.9	-0.6	8.9	2.0	19.0	:	10.8	9.0	8.7	21.7	8.3	4.7
Investment rate	26.9	37.3	43.6	75.6	13.6	39.6	16.1	:	38.1	22.5	42.1	26.6	84.7	36.1
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO
Enterprises	0.0	0.3	:	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.1
Persons employed	0.3	2.1	:	2.8	1.2	10.5	2.4	13.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.2	21.1	1.1
Turnover	62	254	:	1 375	453	922	519	1 511	233	133	1 157	732	7 786	483
Production	62	125	:	1 115	428	682	304	687	196	98	626	681	7 453	440
Purch. of goods & serv.	38	208	:	1 130	338	776	427	1 422	187	97	1 052	580	5 950	361
Value added	24	50	:	251	124	157	98	130	50	39	122	158	1 821	135
Personnel costs	12	15	:	121	42	66	35	47	25	14	40	78	735	63
Average personnel costs	41.8	7.4	:	42.4	37.0	7.4	15.6	3.6	20.5	9.6	42.8	39.6	37.8	56.8
Gross operating surplus	12	35	:	130	82	91	62	83	24	24	82	77	1 086	73
Gross investment	2	12	:	103	33	58	33	98	16	5	25	32	422	50
Apparent labour prod.	79.7	23.2	:	88.2	100.5	15.0	41.0	9.6	39.4	25.5	130.0	71.6	86.4	120.6
Wage adj. labour prod.	190.8	314.5	:	207.8	271.7	204.1	262.4	267.5	192.3	264.9	303.8	180.8	228.4	212.5
Gross operating rate	18.9	13.7	:	9.4	18.0	9.8	12.0	5.5	10.4	18.3	7.1	10.6	14.0	15.1
Investment rate	9.0	24.9	:	41.2	27.0	36.7	34.1	75.2	32.5	12.6	20.6	19.9	23.2	37.0

(1) Ireland, Netherlands and Poland, 2005; unless otherwise stated, values refer to EUR million; number of enterprises and number of persons employed are given in thousands; average personnel costs and apparent labour productivity are given in EUR thousand per person; wage adjusted labour productivity, gross operating rate and investment are ratios expressed as percentages.

Source: Eurostat (SBS)

