

# Overview of the Glass sector

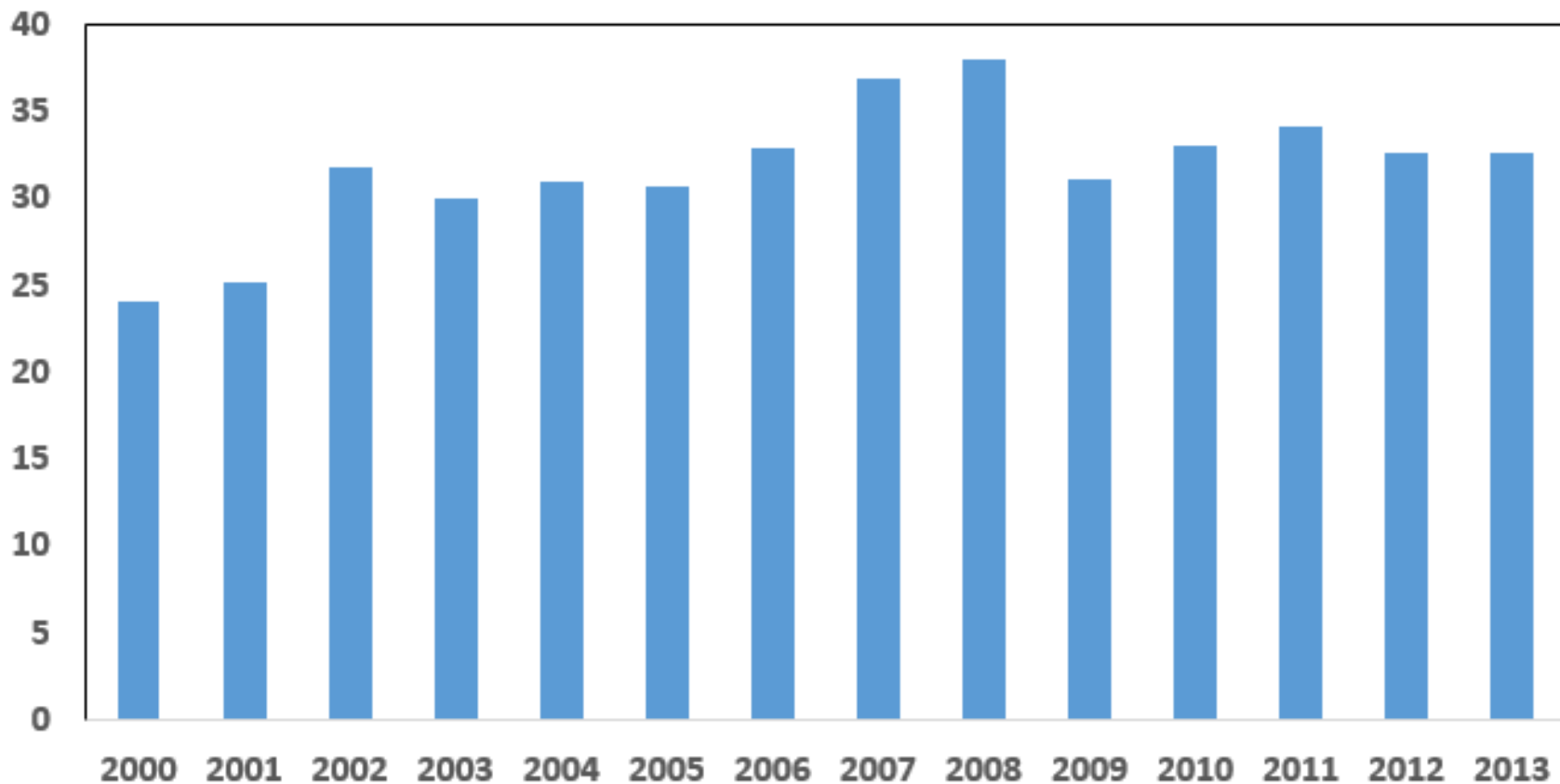
EESC - CCMI hearing: An Industrial Policy for the  
European Glass Sector

Graham Hay  
Cambridge Econometrics

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2014

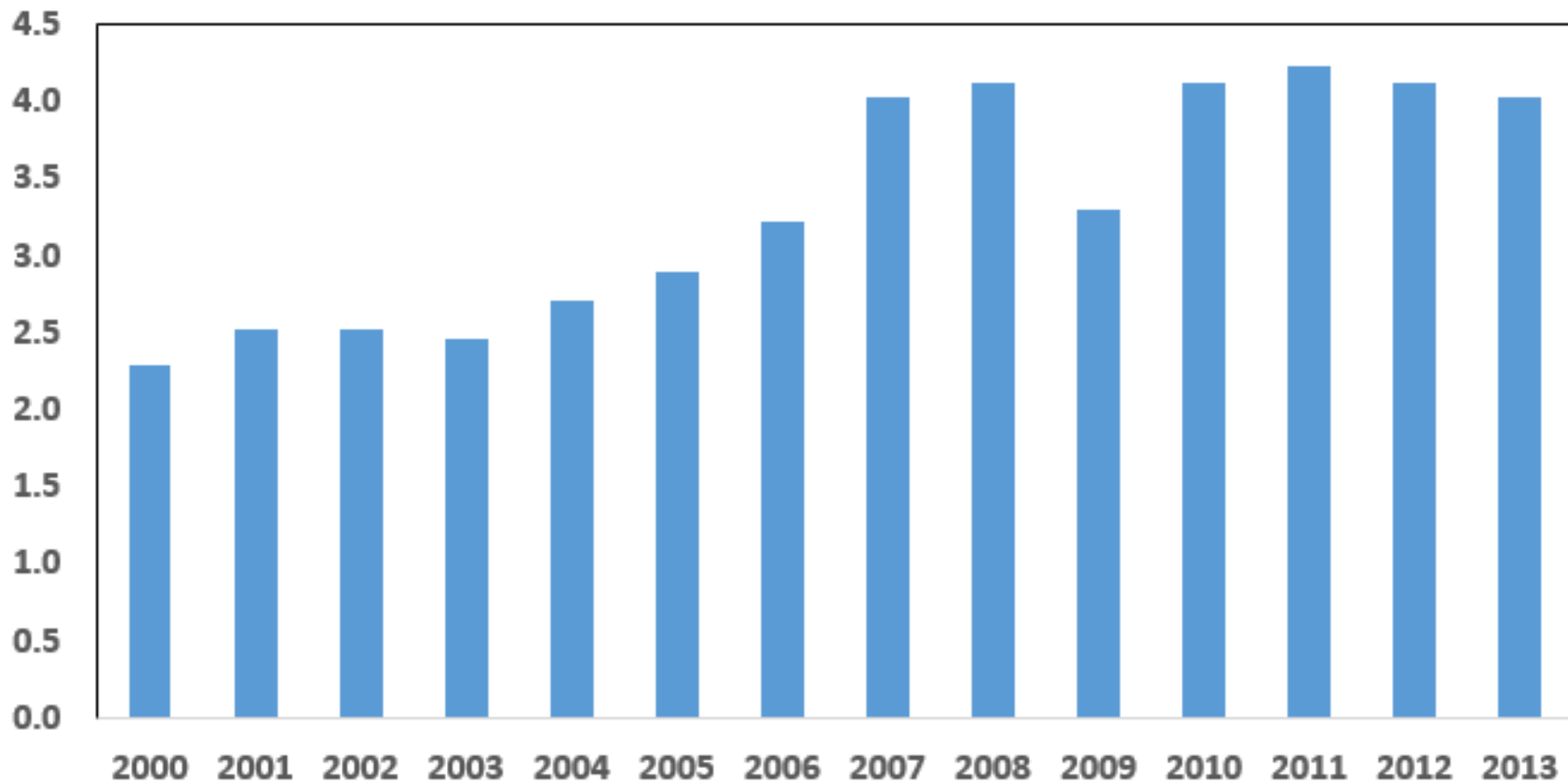
# European demand for glass is static

European demand for glass and glass products (€bn)



# But imports have surged

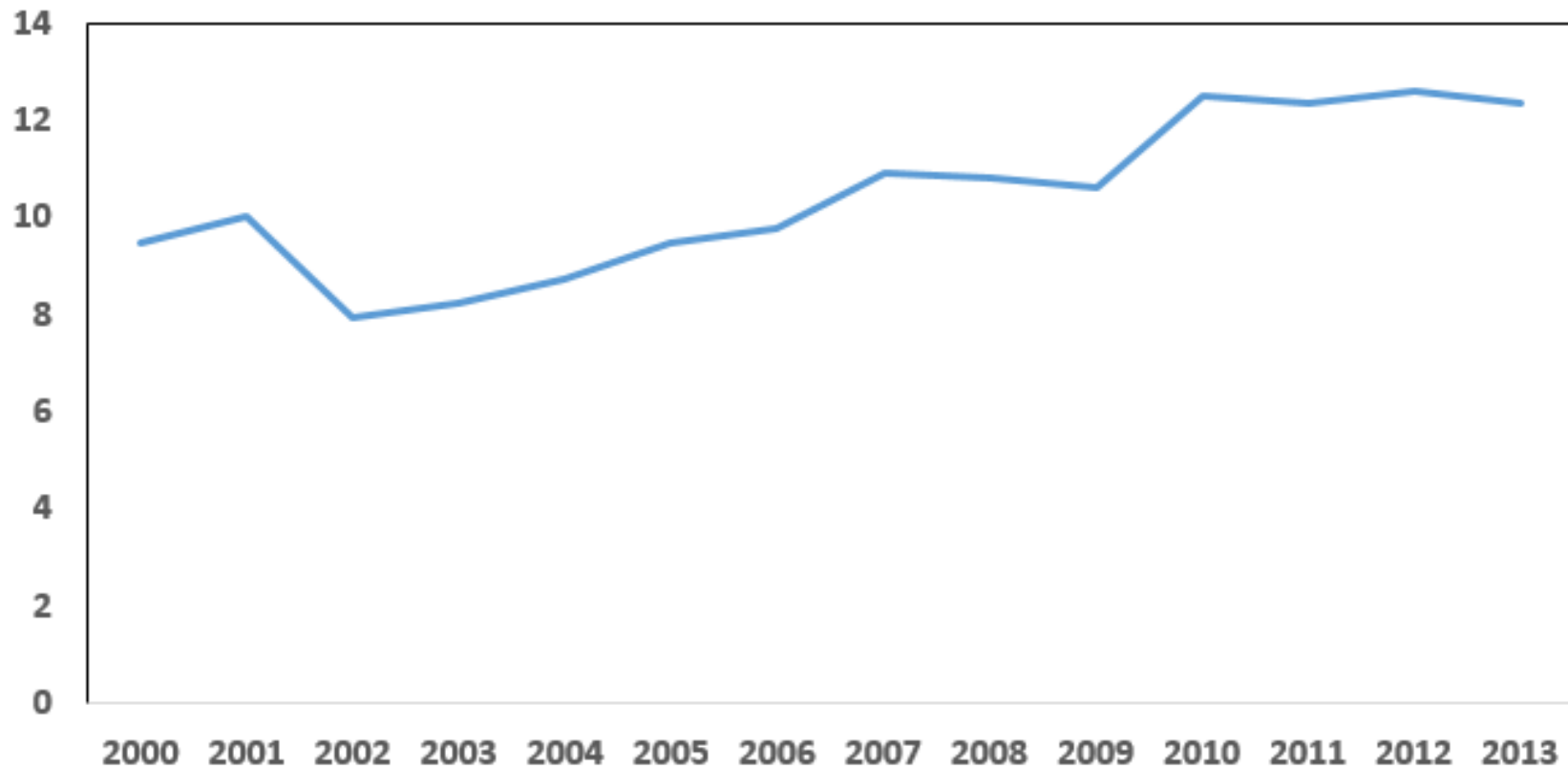
European imports of glass and glass products (€bn)



# And so imports are capturing a larger share of the European market

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Share of European demand for met by imports (%)



# European producers have been losing market share in export markets

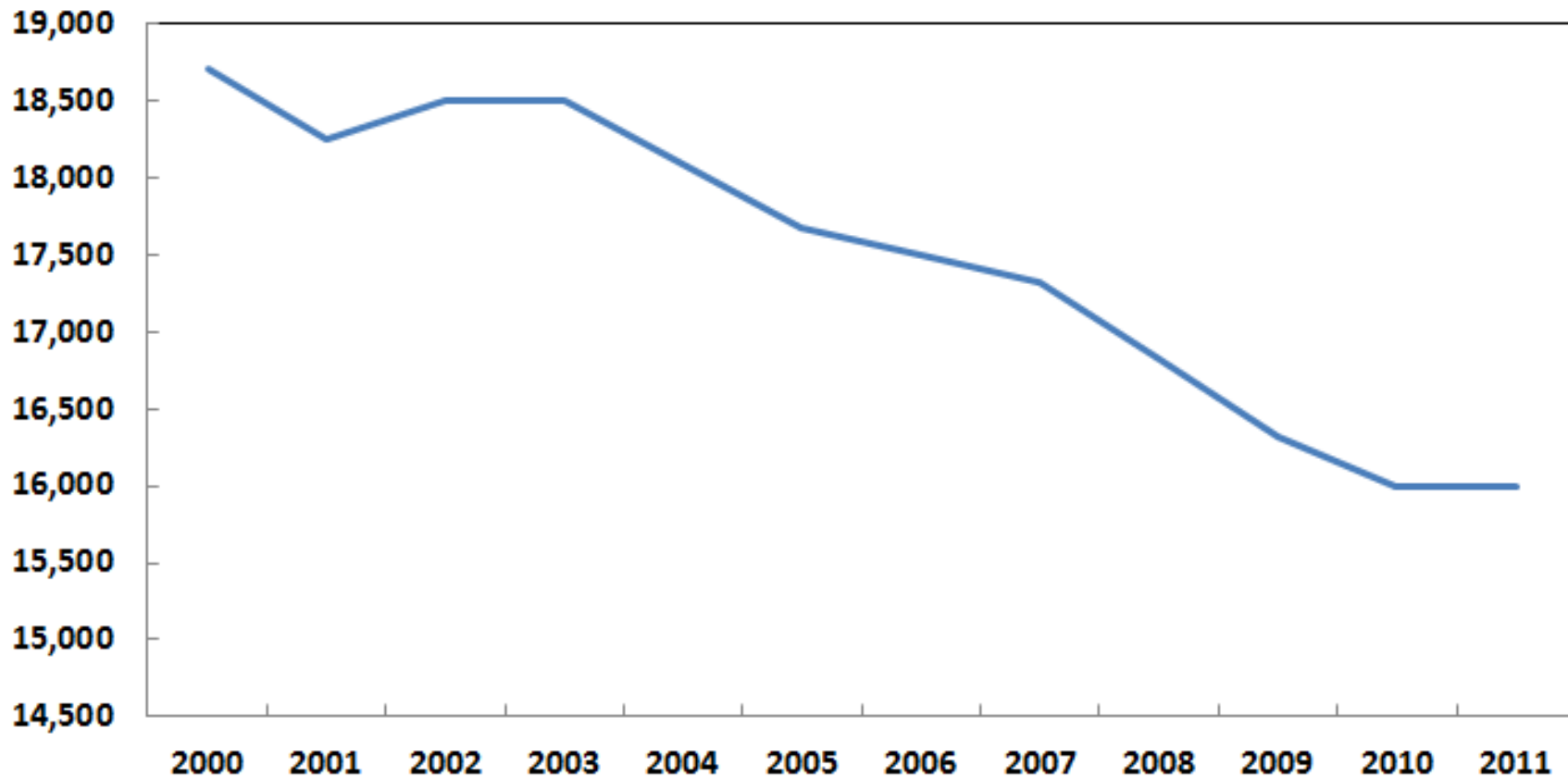
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	<u>Change in level of demand (%)</u>	<u>Change in level of European exports (%)</u>	<u>European market share</u>	<u>Time period</u>
US	-1	-14	Decreases	2000-07
Japan	8	-26	Decreases	2000-07
China	352	60	Decreases	2003-08
Brazil	84	-25	Decreases	2000-07
India	140	74	Decreases	2000-07
Russia	927	256	Decreases	2000-08
S Korea	129	26	Decreases	2000-06
Turkey	133	47	Decreases	2000-05
Ukraine	640	468	Decreases	2000-08
Morocco	204	32	Decreases	2000-08

# What has been the impact on the sector?

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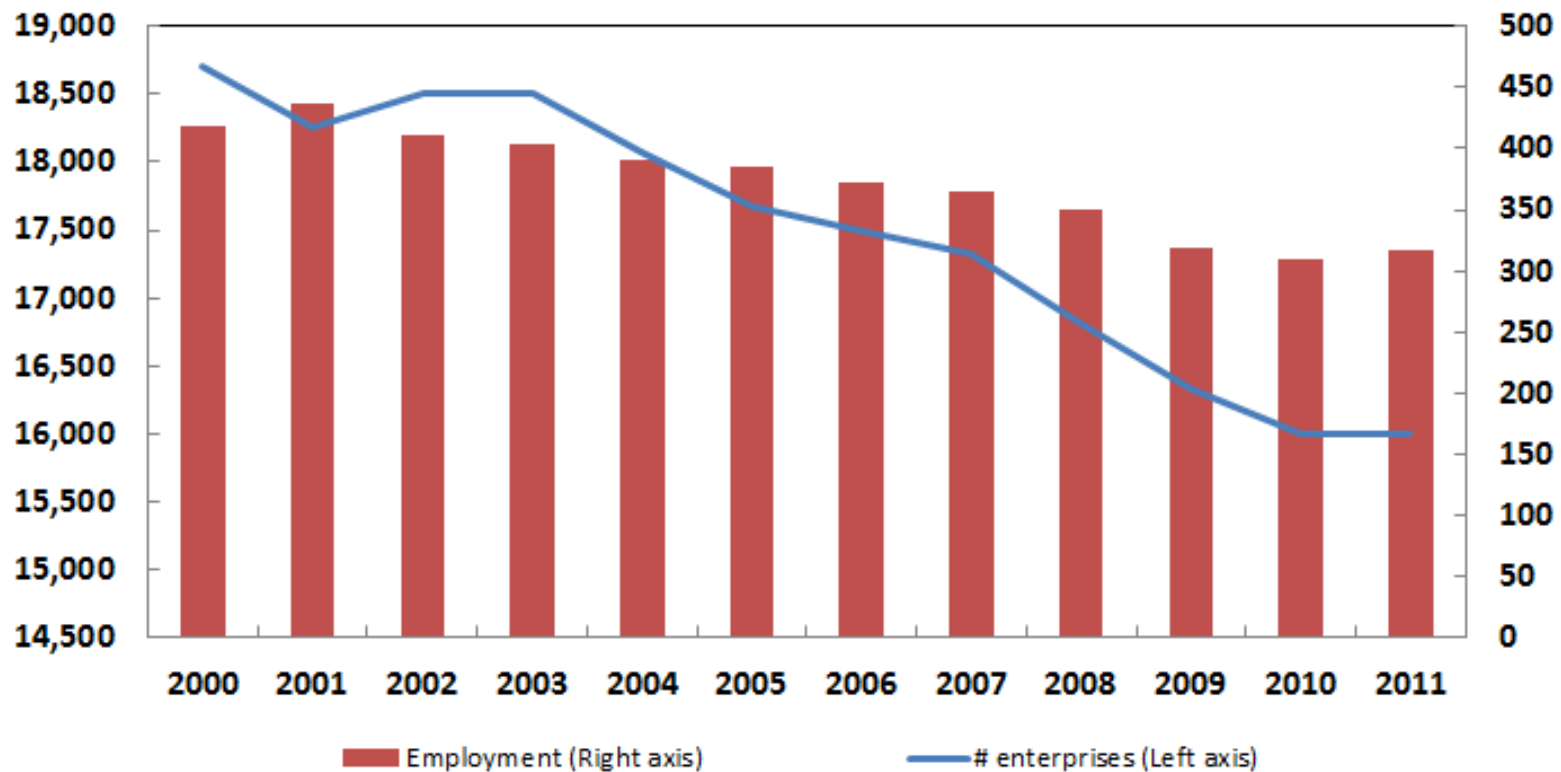
**The number of enterprises in the European glass sector**



# What has been the impact on the sector?

The number of enterprises and employment in the European glass sector

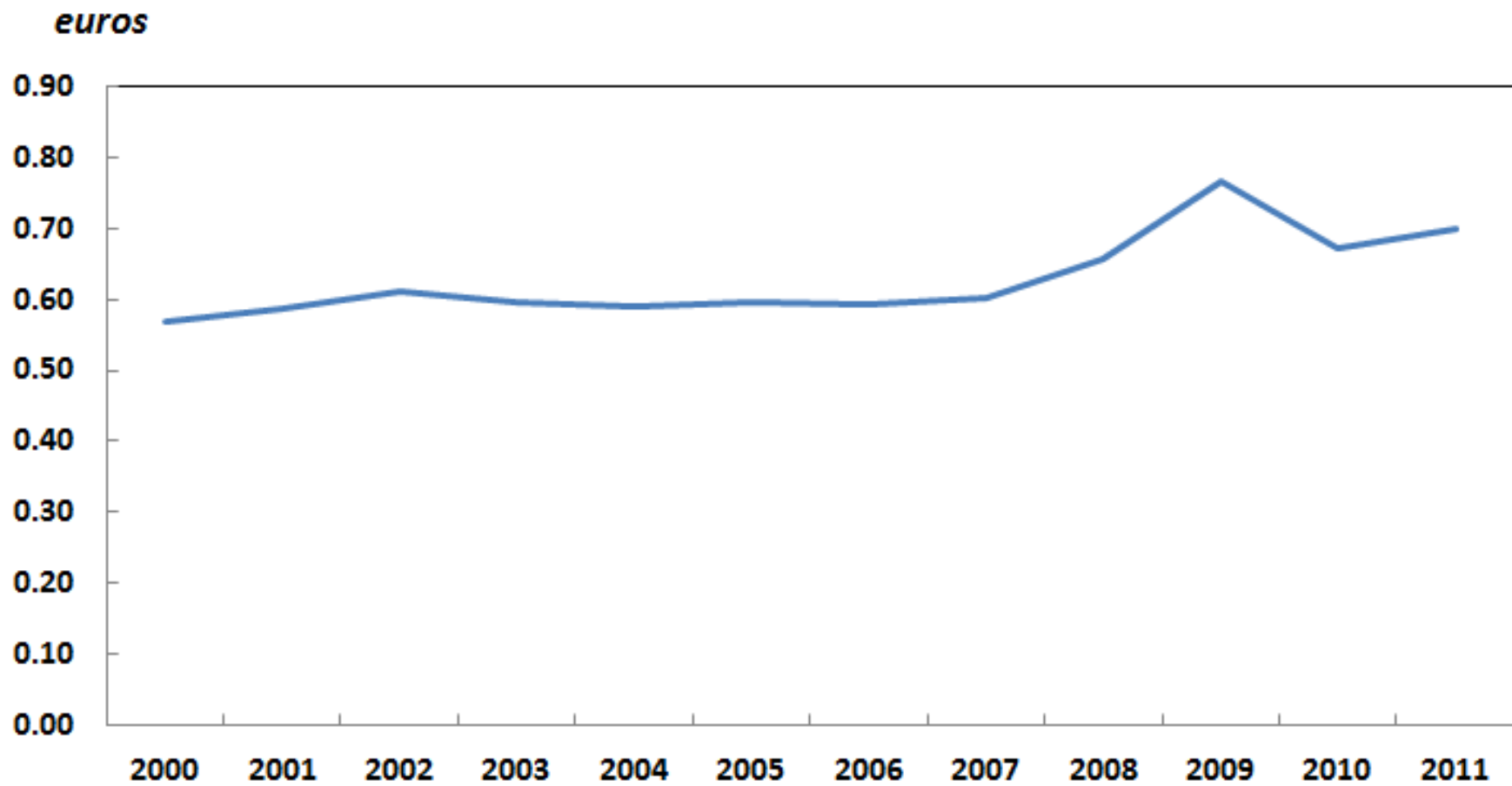
000s



# But the sector struggles to remain competitive

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**Unit labour costs in the European glass sector**

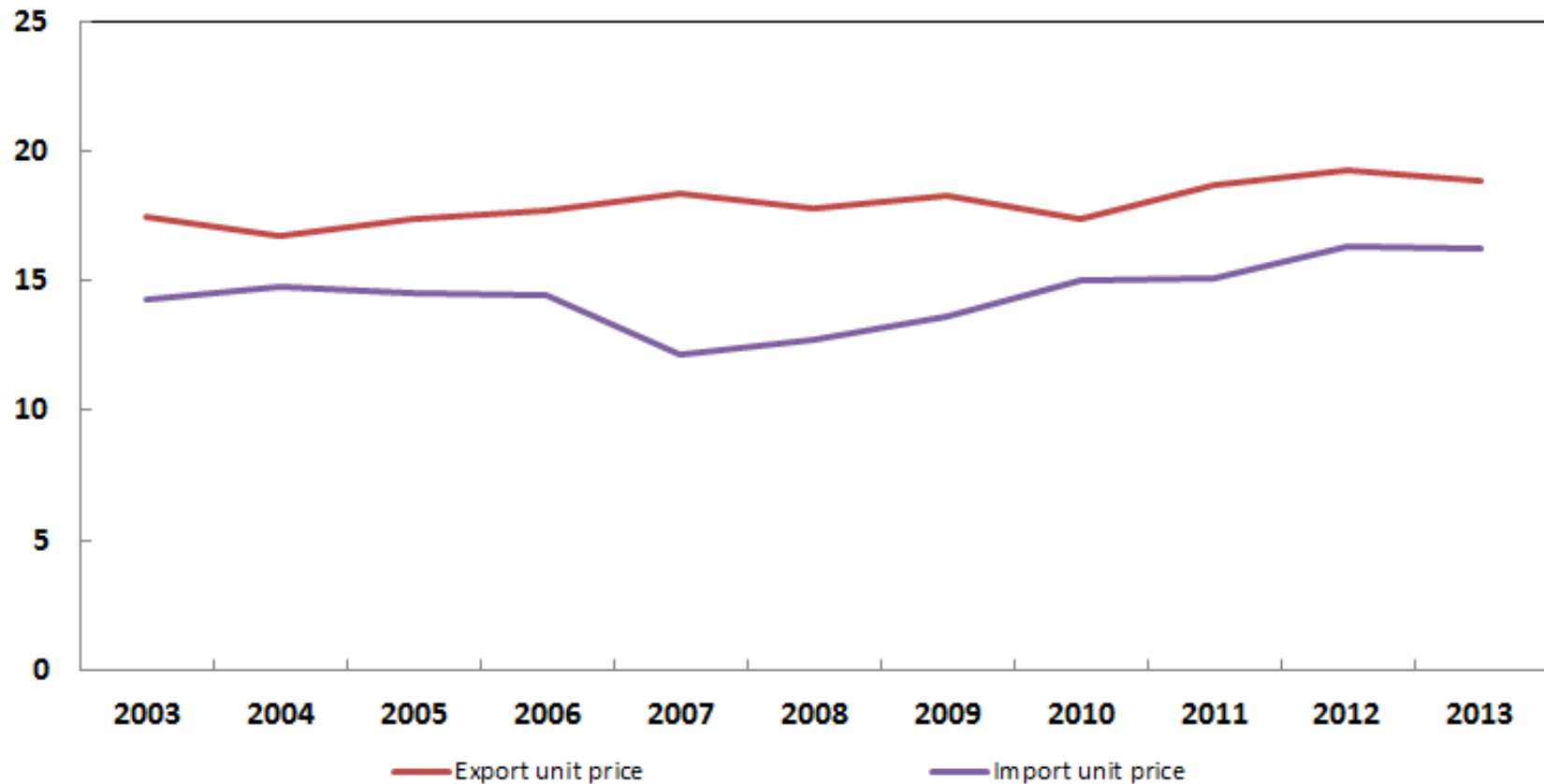




# But the sector struggles to remain competitive

Trends in unit prices for European glass exports and imports

euros per kg



# Potential factors hindering competitiveness

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- Labour productivity, hindered by
  - Skills mis-matches
  - Old, worn capital, operating at its limit
  - Lack of new investment
- Value added share of output, has fallen
  - Purchases of inputs have risen faster than outputs
    - In real terms the increase has been small
    - Driven largely by price increases in cost of inputs
    - Difficult to pass increases on in the face of strong competition

# Summary

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- The European glass sector is losing its share of the domestic and global market
  - Ensure fair, equal and open access to markets
- Despite consolidation and rationalisation, the sector still struggles to compete on price
- Key factors hindering competitiveness
  - Low labour productivity – encourage new investment; ensure employees have right skills
  - Rising cost of inputs – ensure Single Market operates effectively, consider the impact of legislation on European producers

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