Ceemet European Tech & Industry Employers

CEG Meeting

6 November 2026,
Copenhagen



Agenda

I. Opening and welcome

II.Election of the Chair

Election of the Chair

Election of the Vice-Chair

III. Discussion on Ceemet figures

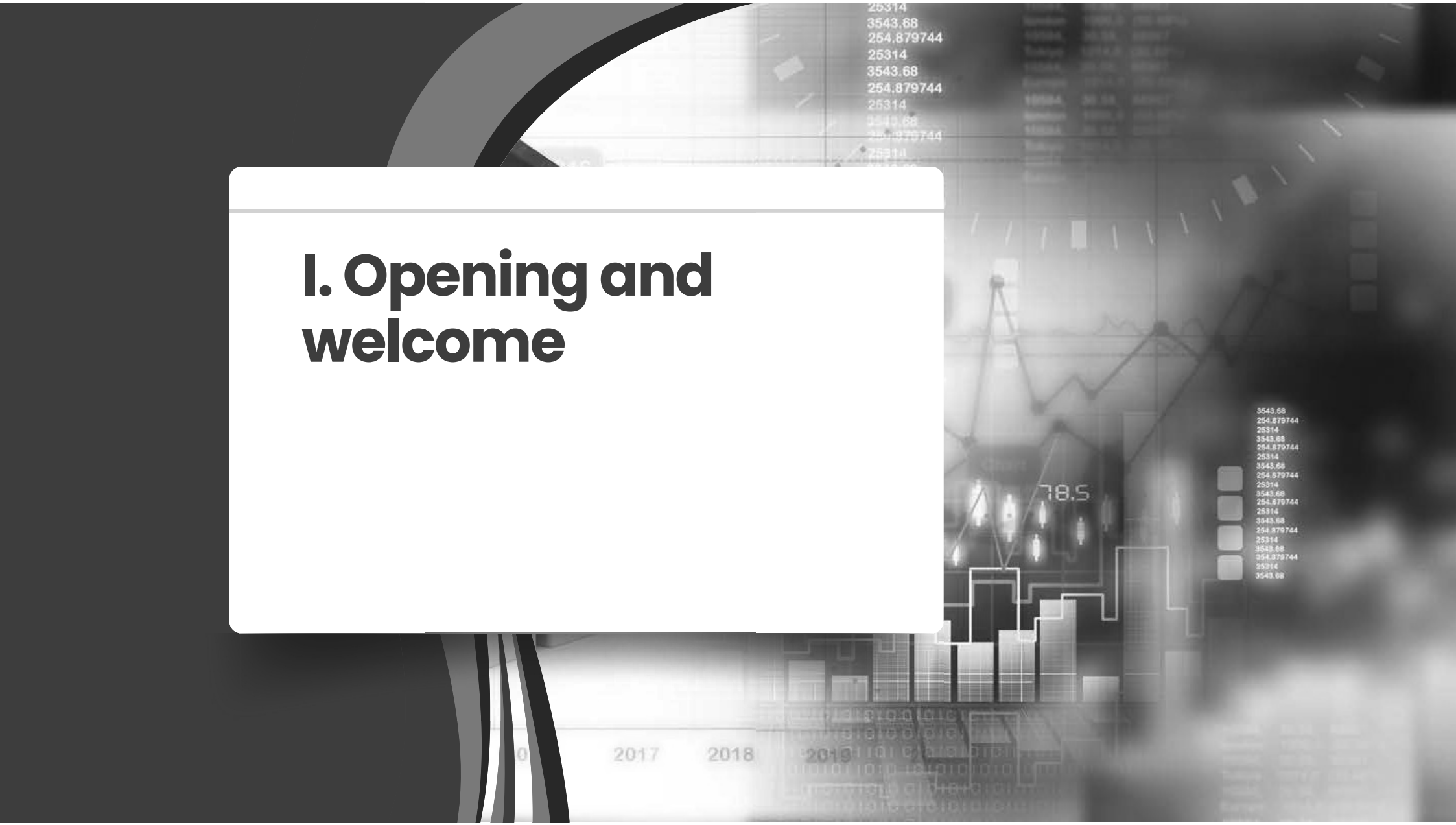
- Labour cost
- Production
- R&D expenditures
- Exports
- Productivity
- Employment
- Hours worked
- Investment

IV. Update on Ceemet activities

a. Discussion on Labour and skills datas
b. Discussion on Working time paper
c. Discussion on Chief economists' report
d. Next topics planned for 2027

V. A.O.B

a. Next meeting



I. Opening and welcome



II. Election of the Chair

II. Election of the Chair



Chair
Patrick Slaets
AGORIA

Mandate : 2026-2029

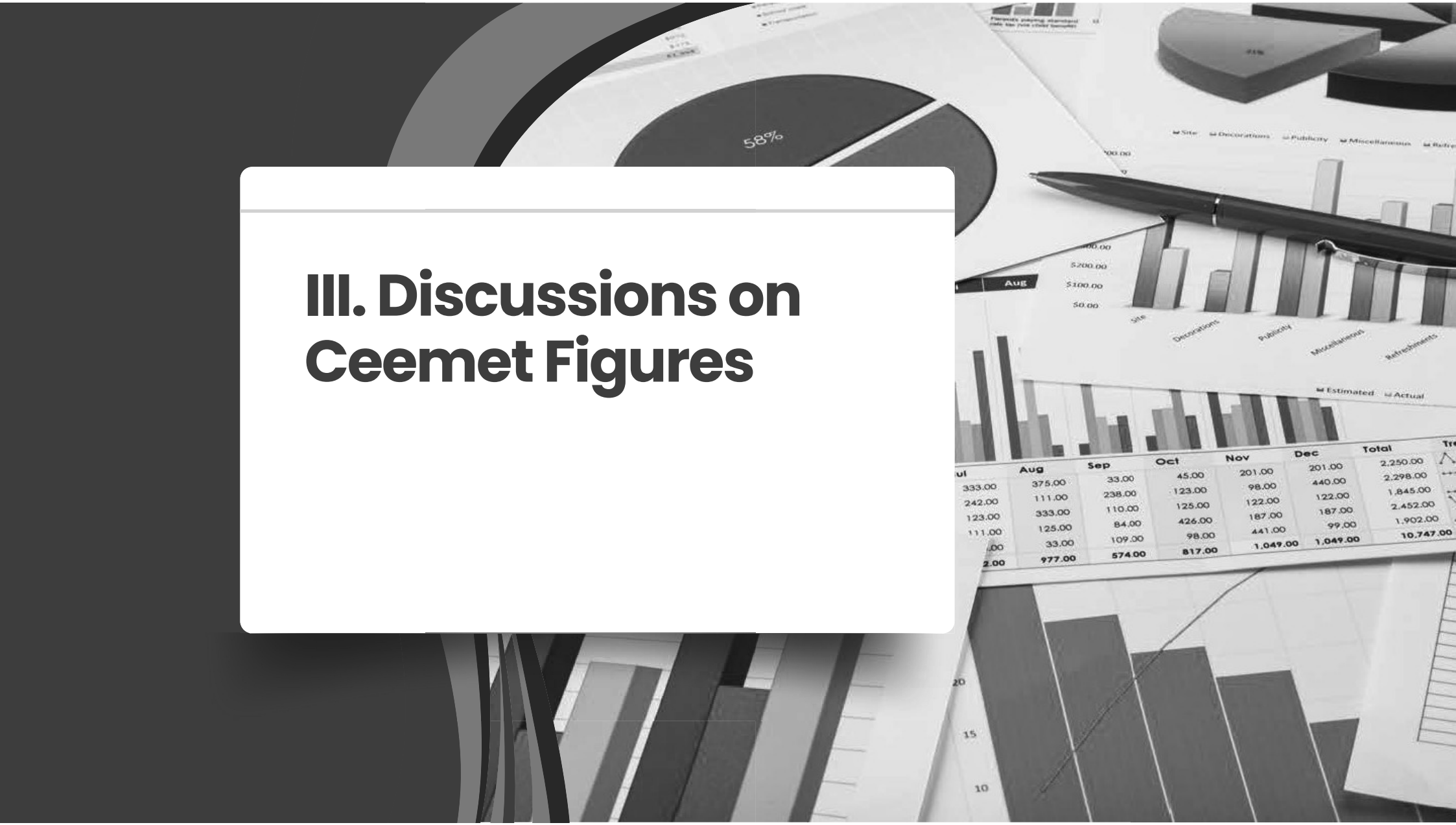


Vice-Chair
Fhaheen A Khan
MAKE UK



Vice-Chair
Alexandre Jagot
UIMM
from 2029

III. Discussions on Ceemet Figures



Ceemet autumn meeting - Production

Susanna Aggeborn

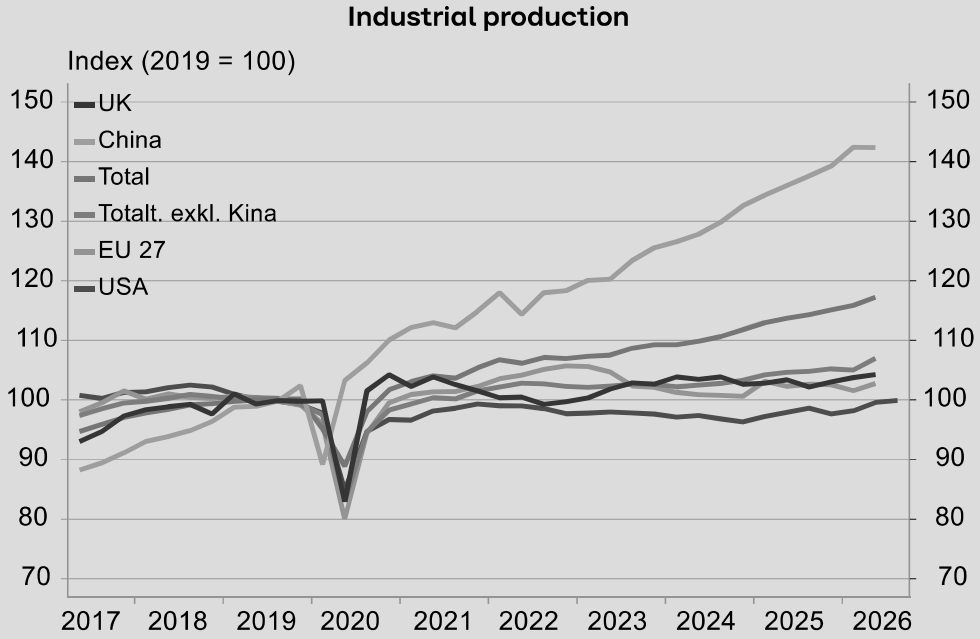
Teknikföretagen



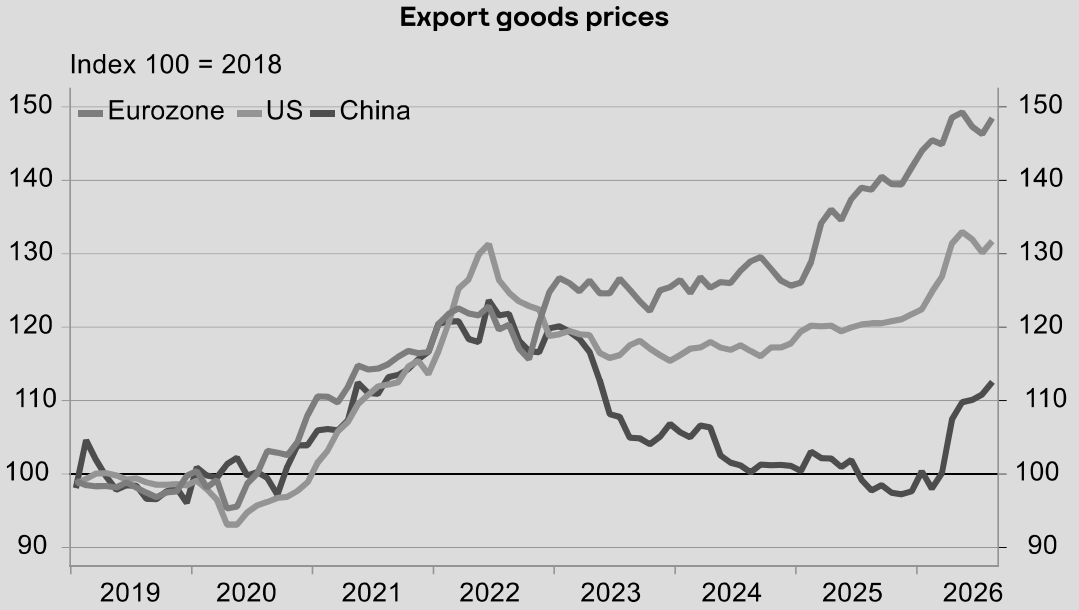
Forces shaping industrial production in Europe

- Prolonged war in the middle east- oil, energy, uncertainty etc. Higher inflation and tightening monetary policy again.
- Competitiveness and growing competition from China
- More geo-political and supply chain risks
- Trade policy uncertainty and tariffs
- Large spending on public investment in infrastructure and defense
- The green transition
- Generative AI?

The competition from China



Källa: Federal Reserve, Eurostat, World Bank, U.K. Office for National Statistics (ONS)

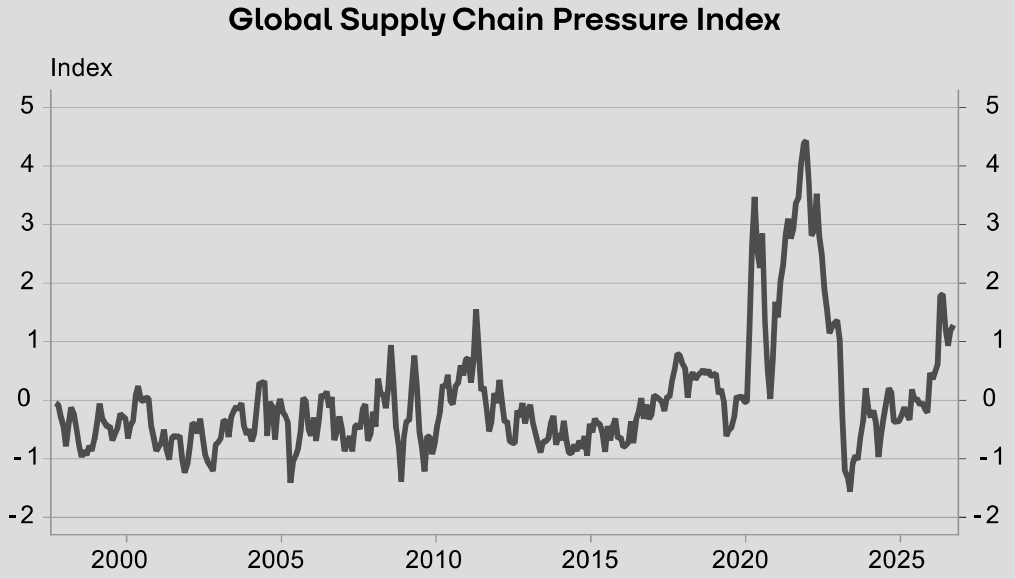


Källa: Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) och Macrobond

Rising prices and supply chain pressure

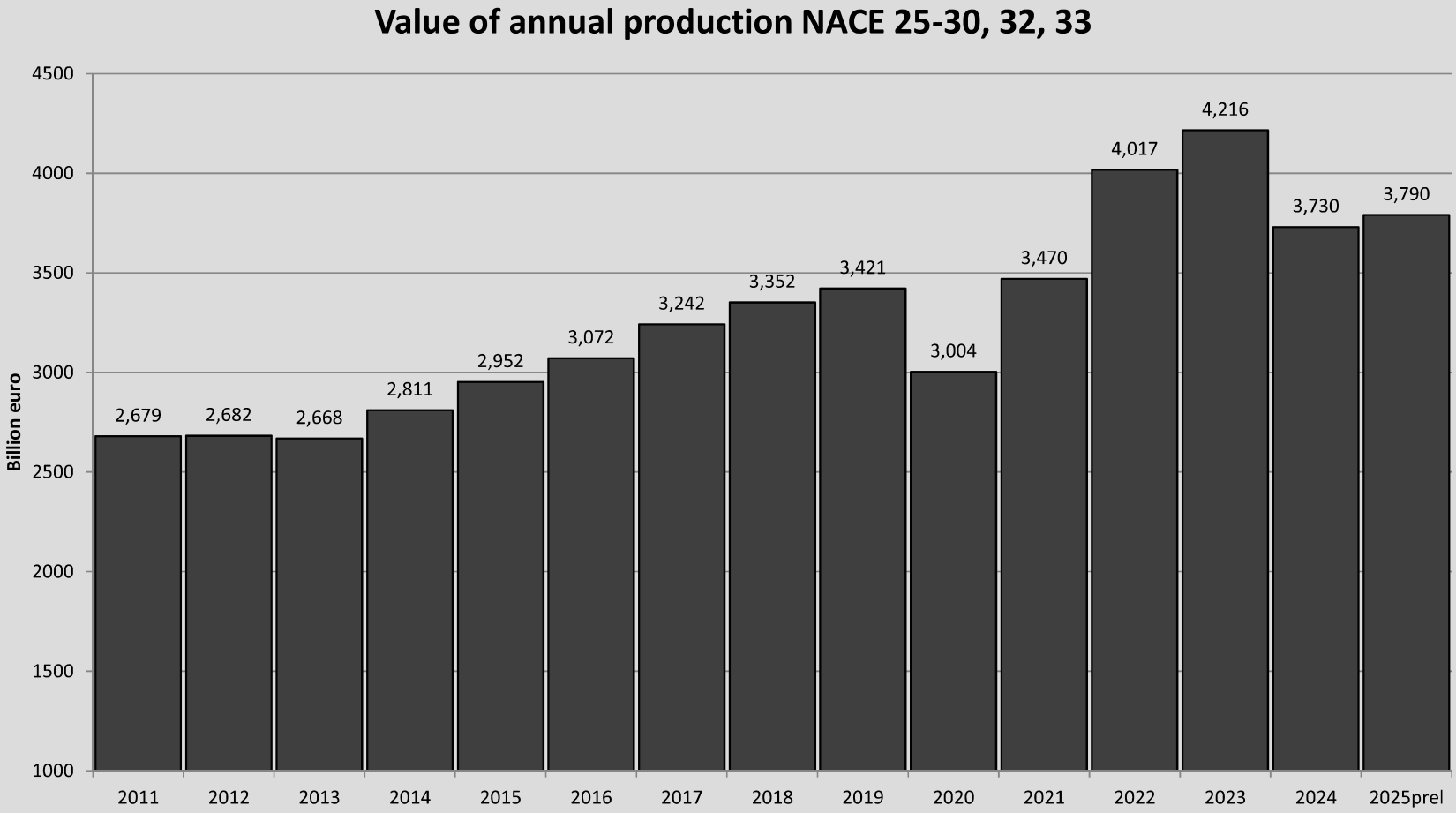


Källa: Teknikföretagen och Macrobond



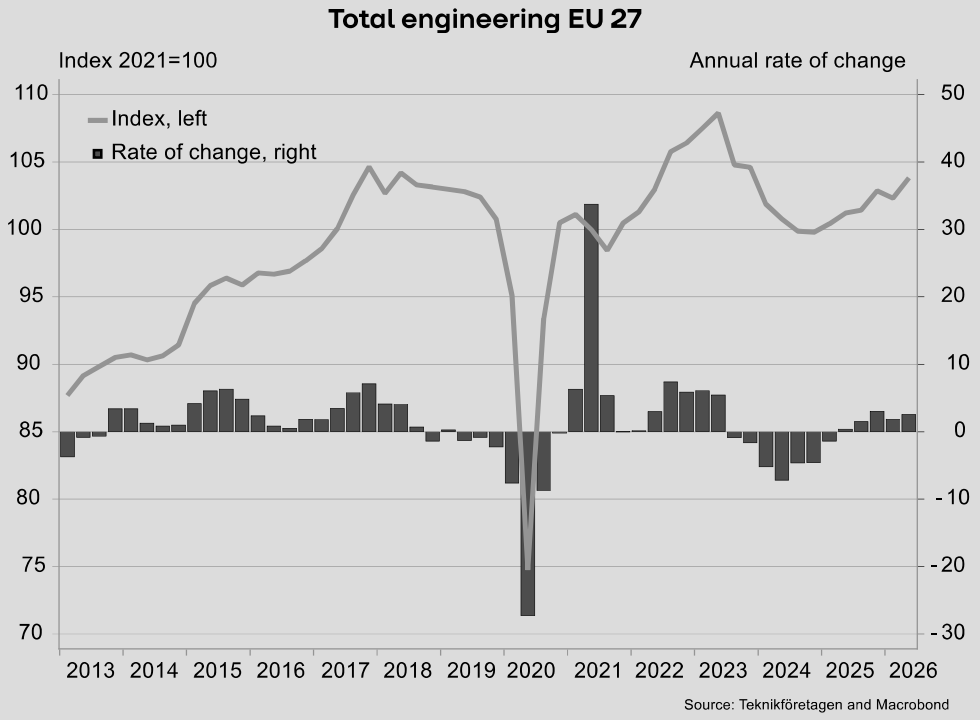
Källa: Federal Reserve Bank of New York och Macrobond

Total annual production EU27+UK

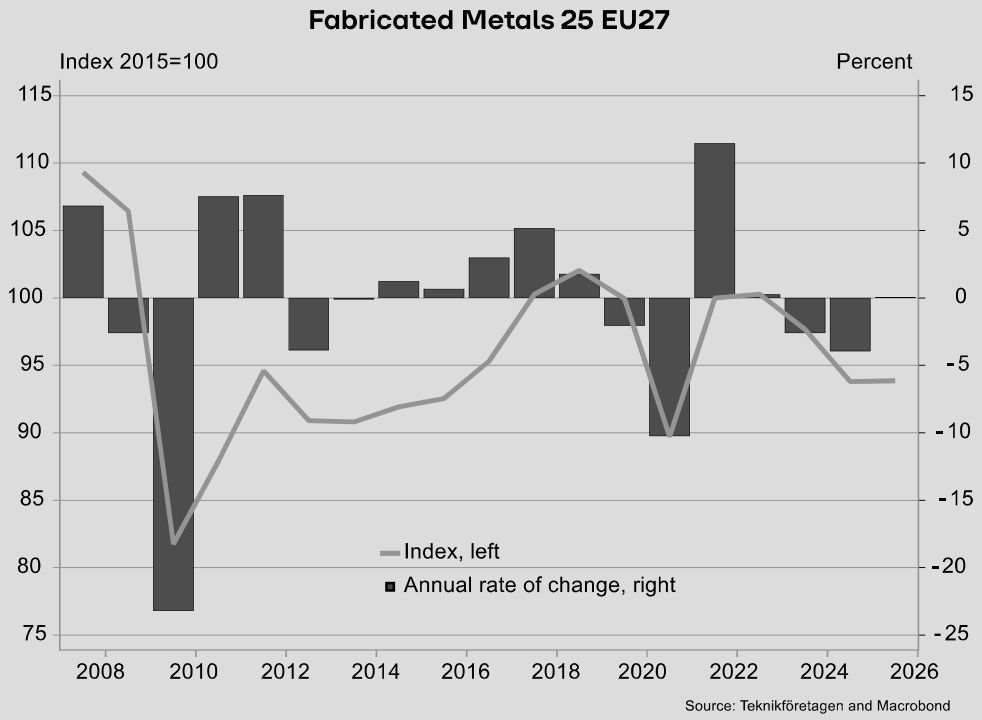


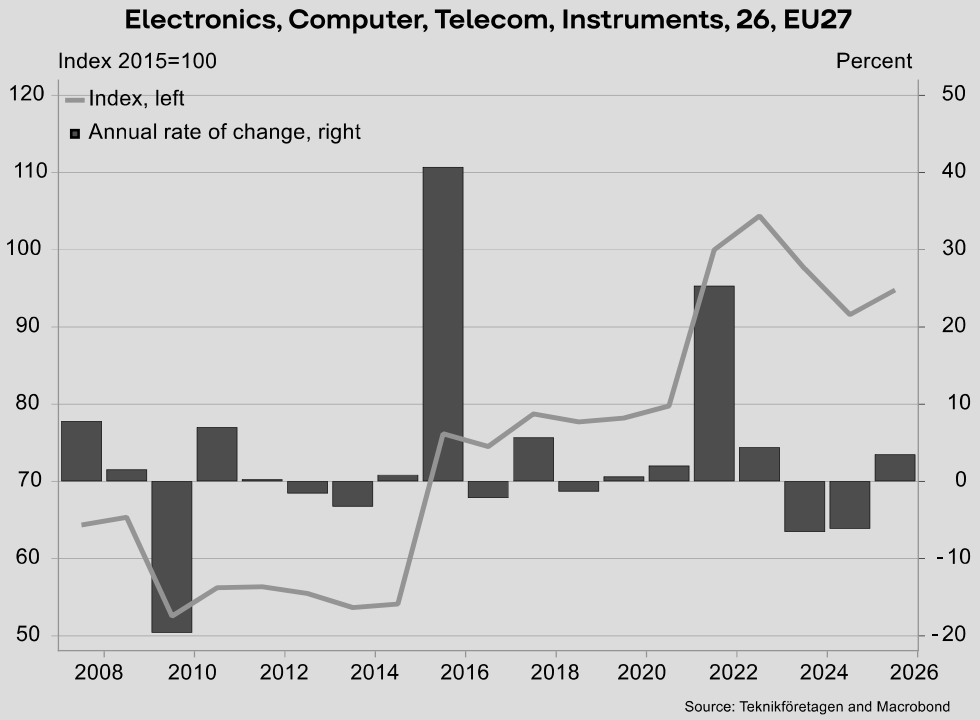
Source: Eurostat and ONS. Incl. UK. Eurostat data until 2022. Value of output, 2025 estimated with net turnover

Volume of production

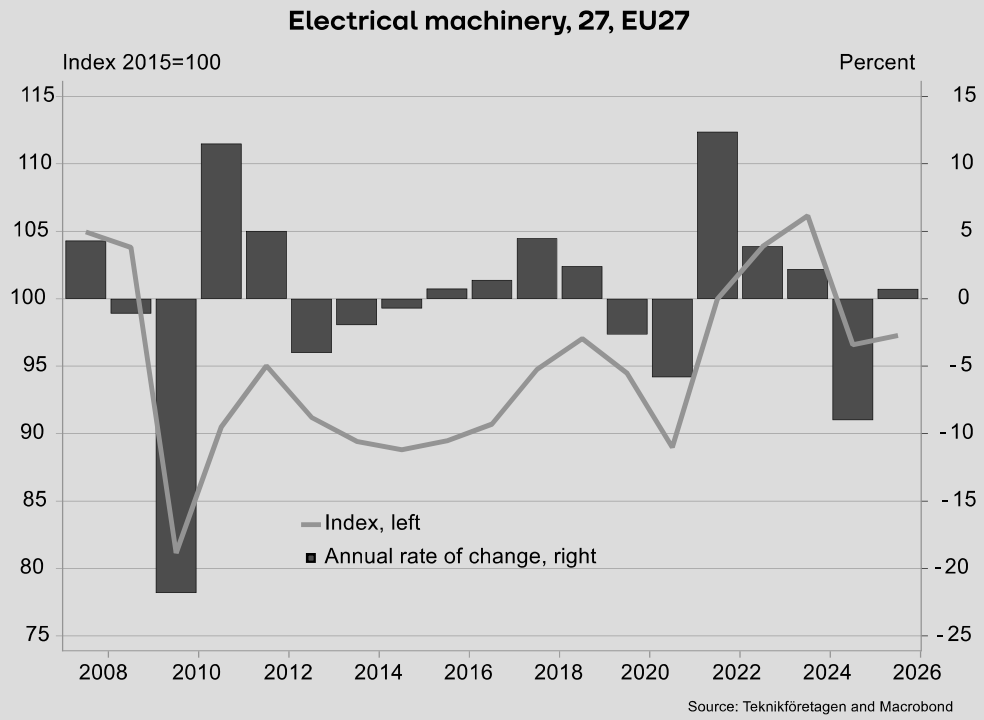


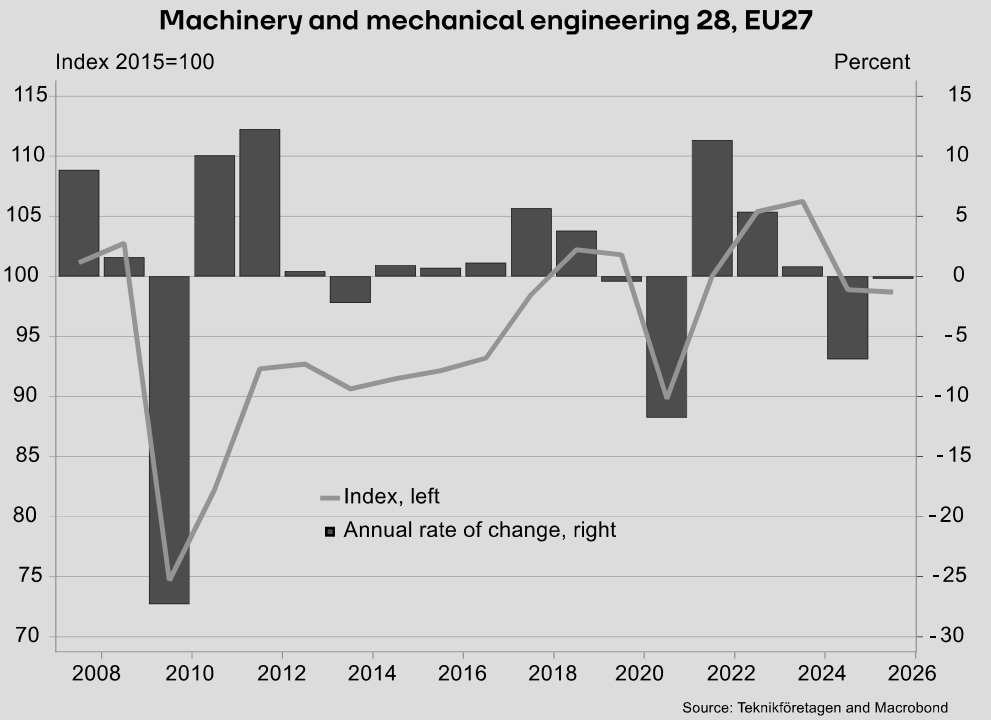
Volume of production



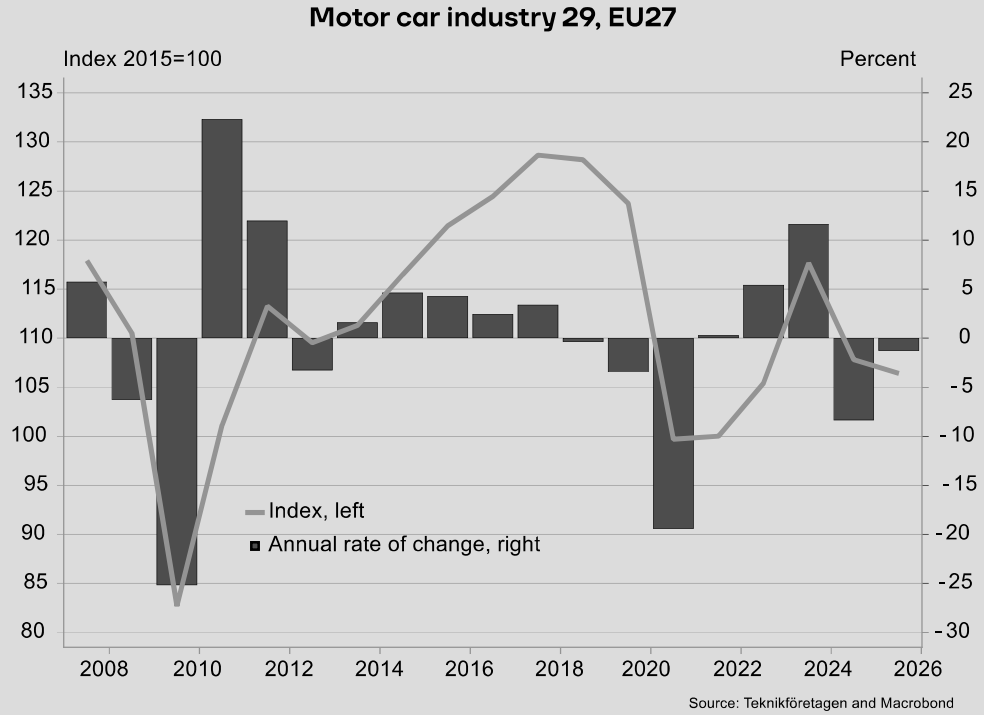


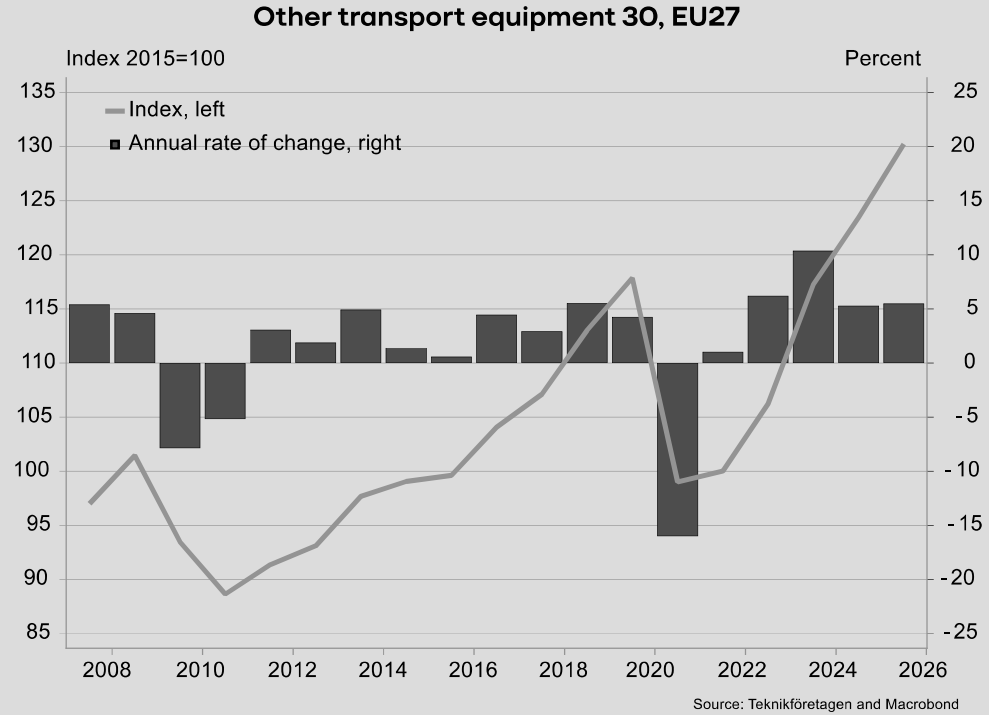
Volume of production



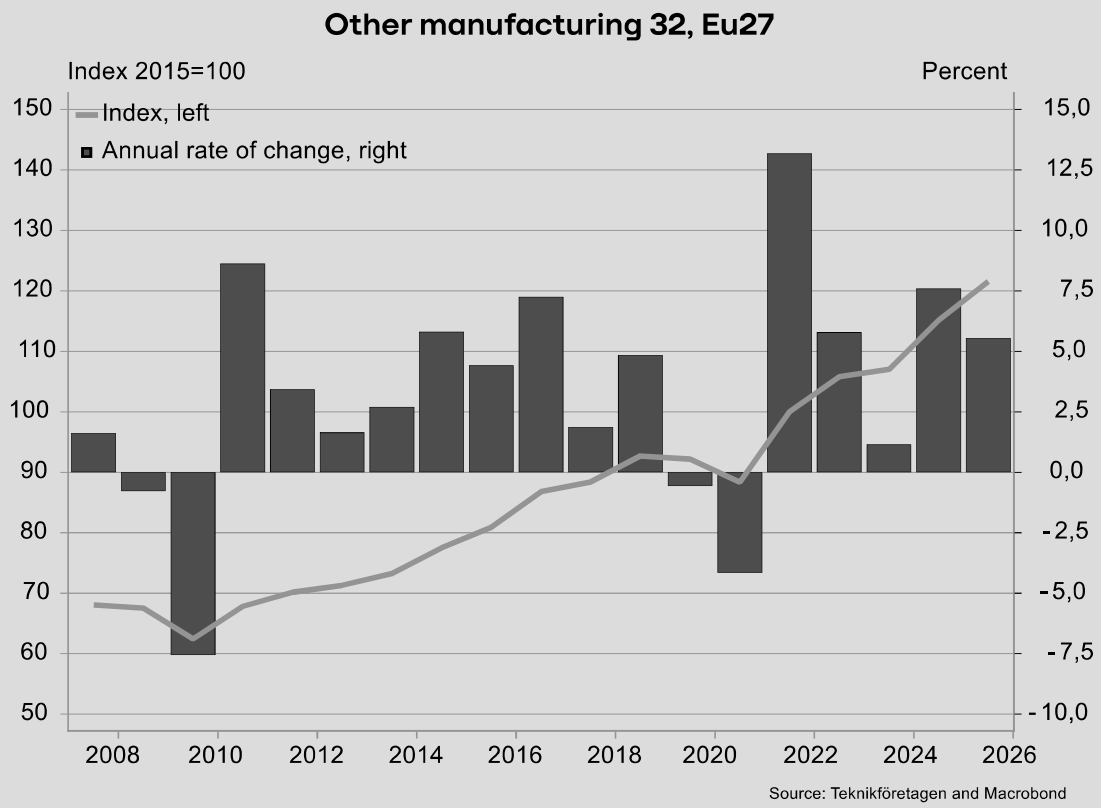


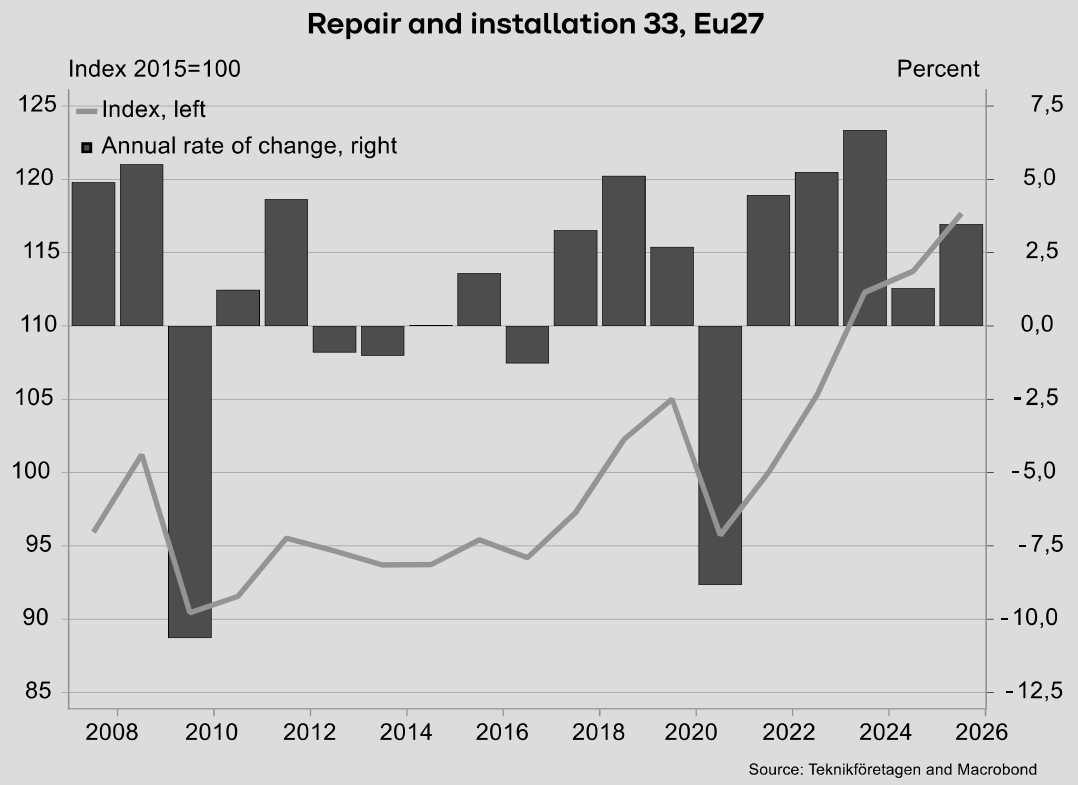
Volume of production





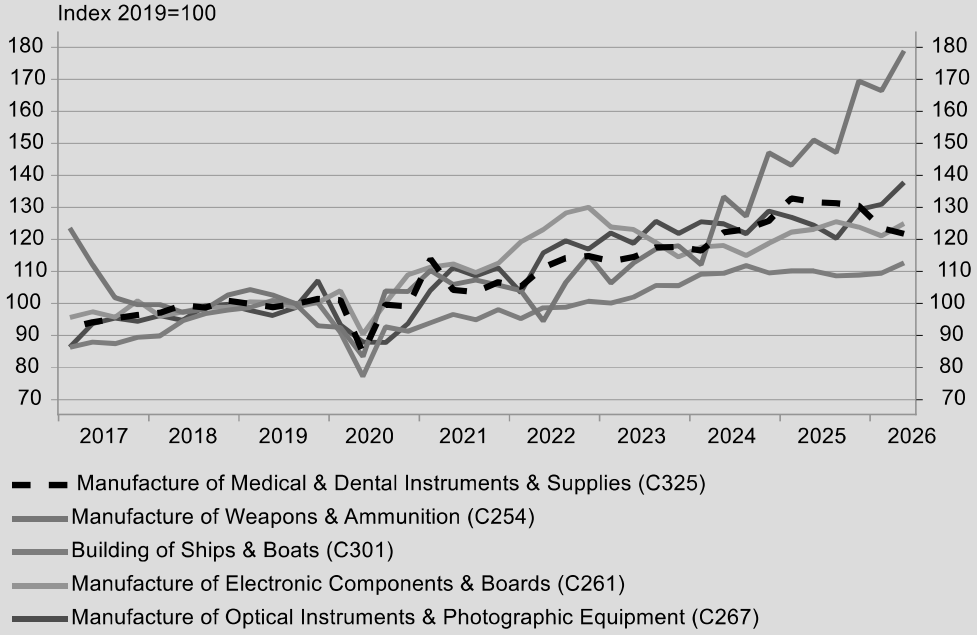
Volume of production





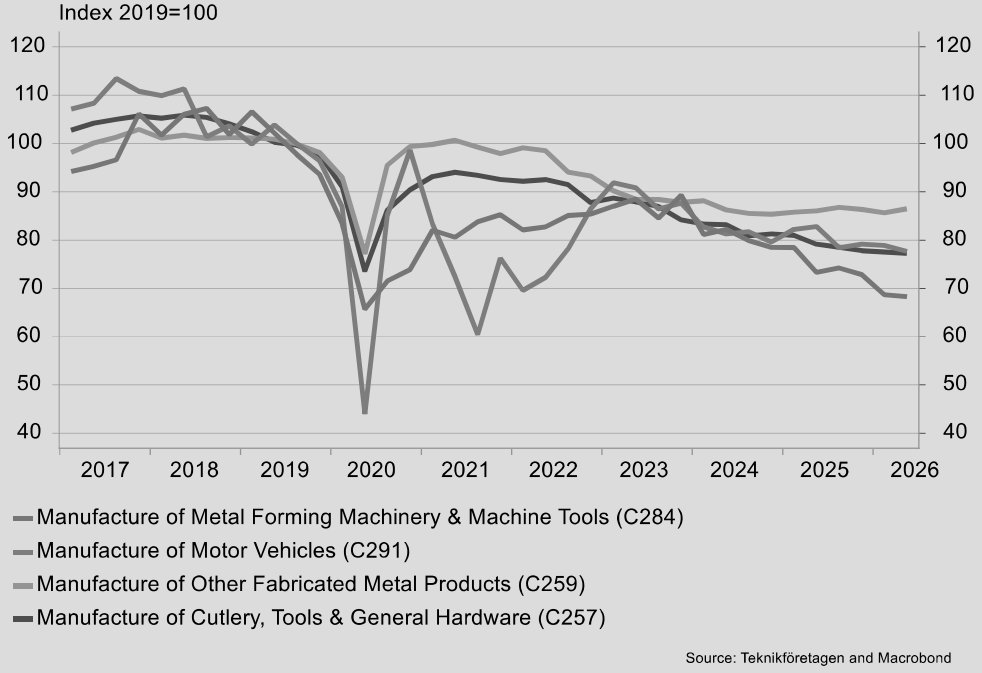
Volume of production

Some subsectors are expanding



Source: Teknikföretagen and Macrobond

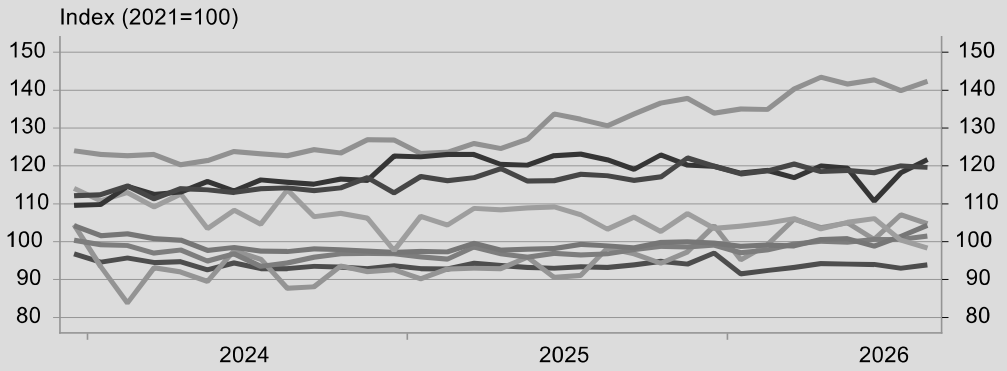
Some subsectors are contracting



Source: Teknikföretagen and Macrobond

Development this year

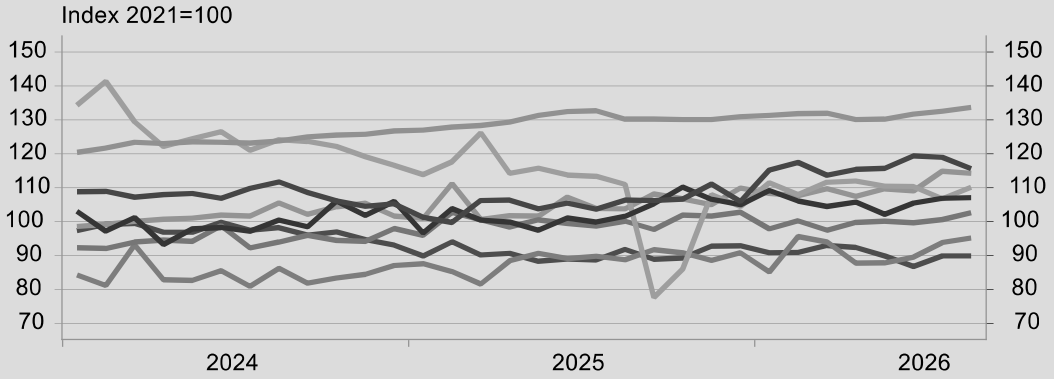
Production in industry (PVI) EU27



- Repair & Installation of Machinery & Equipment (C33)
- Other Manufacturing (C32), 2021=100
- Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment (C30)
- Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers & Semi - Trailers (C29)
- Manufacture of Machinery & Equipment N.E.C. (C28)
- Manufacture of Electrical Equipment (C27)
- Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products (C26)
- Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery & Equipment (C25)

Source: Teknikföretagen and Macrobond

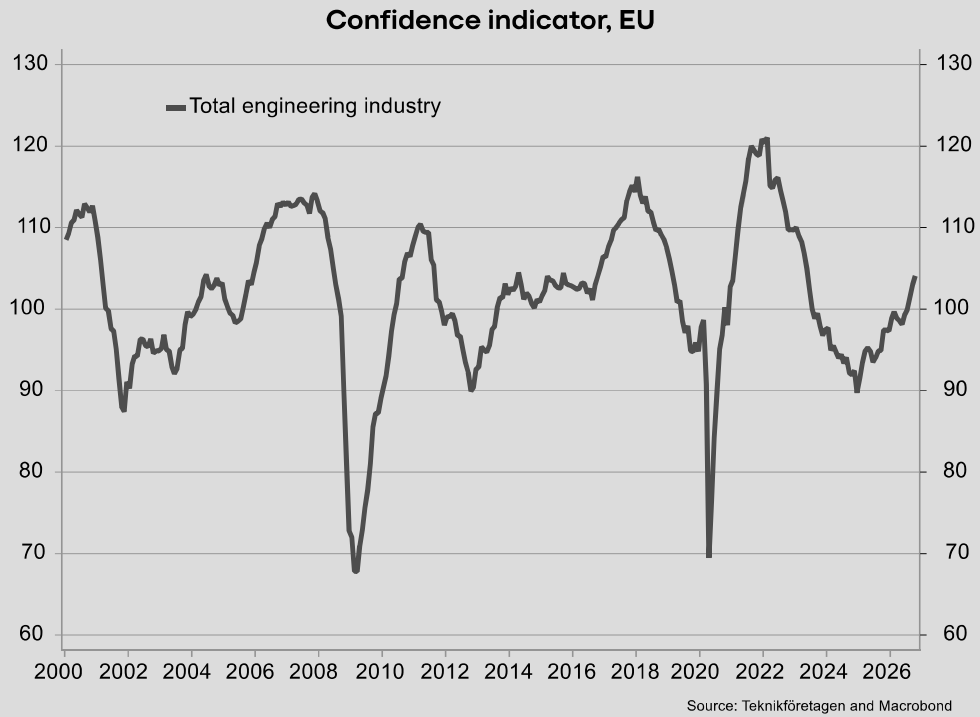
Production industry UK



- IOP: 33: Repair & Installation of Machinery & Equipment
- IOP: 32: Other Manufacturing
- IOP: 30: Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment
- IOP: 29: Manufacture of Motor Vehicles Trailers & Semi - Trailers
- IOP: 28: Manufacture of Machinery & Equipment N.E.C
- IOP: 27: Manufacture of Electrical Equipment
- IOP: 26: Manufacture of Computer Electronic & Optical Products
- IOP: 25: Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery & Equipment

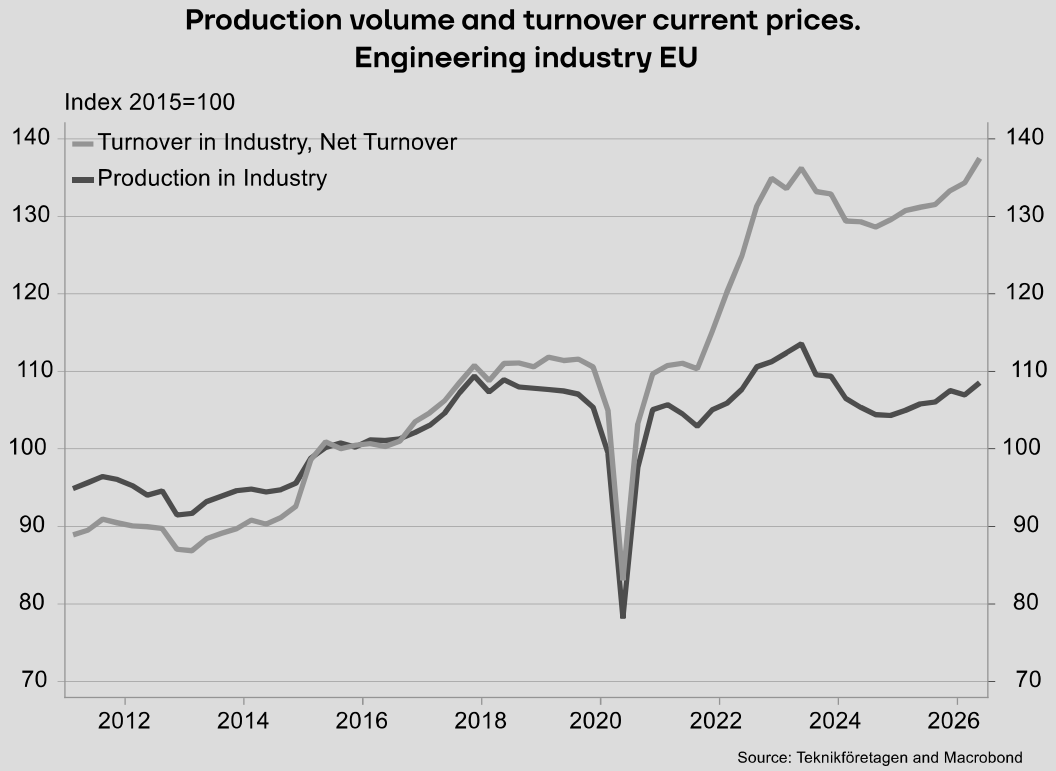
Source: Teknikföretagen and Macrobond

Business confidence back on track



Source: Teknikföretagen and Macrobond

Value of turnover and volume of production

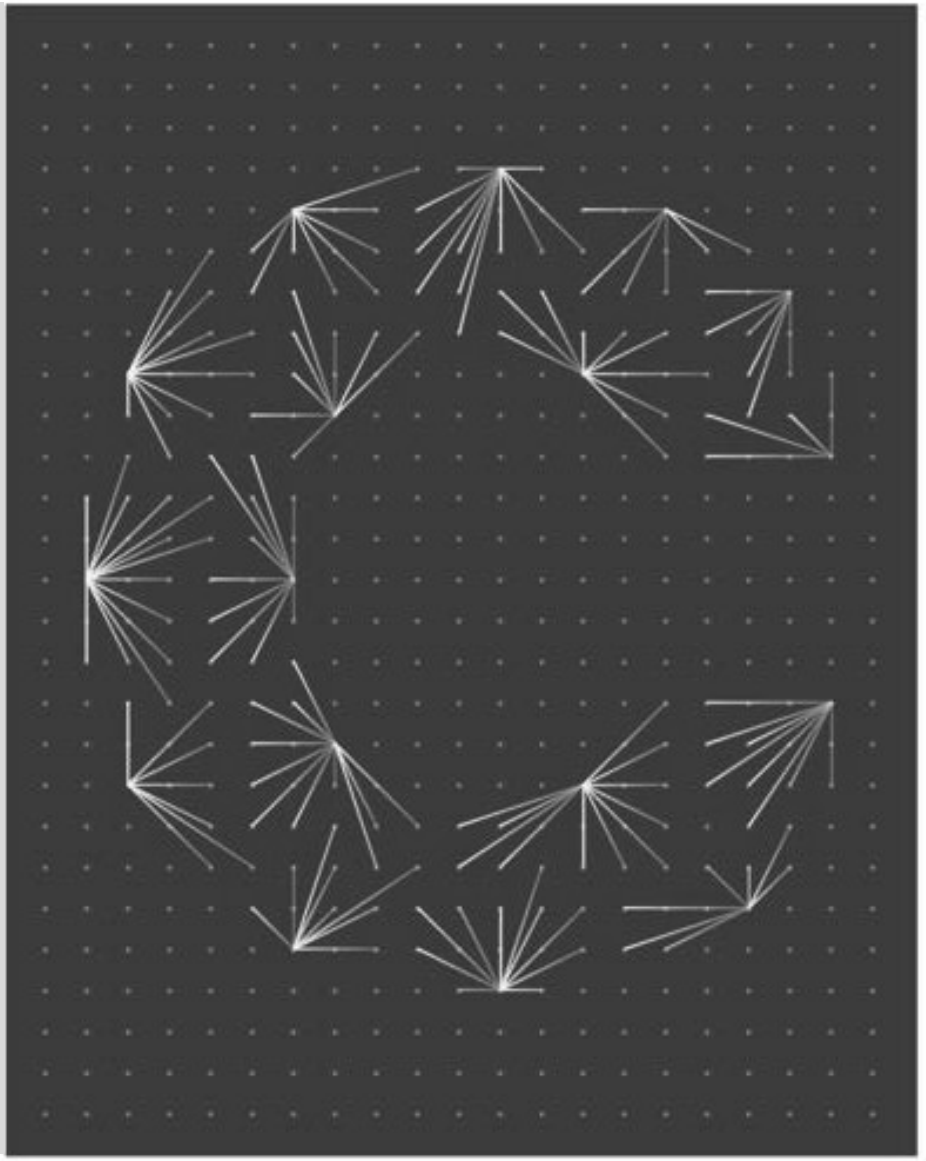


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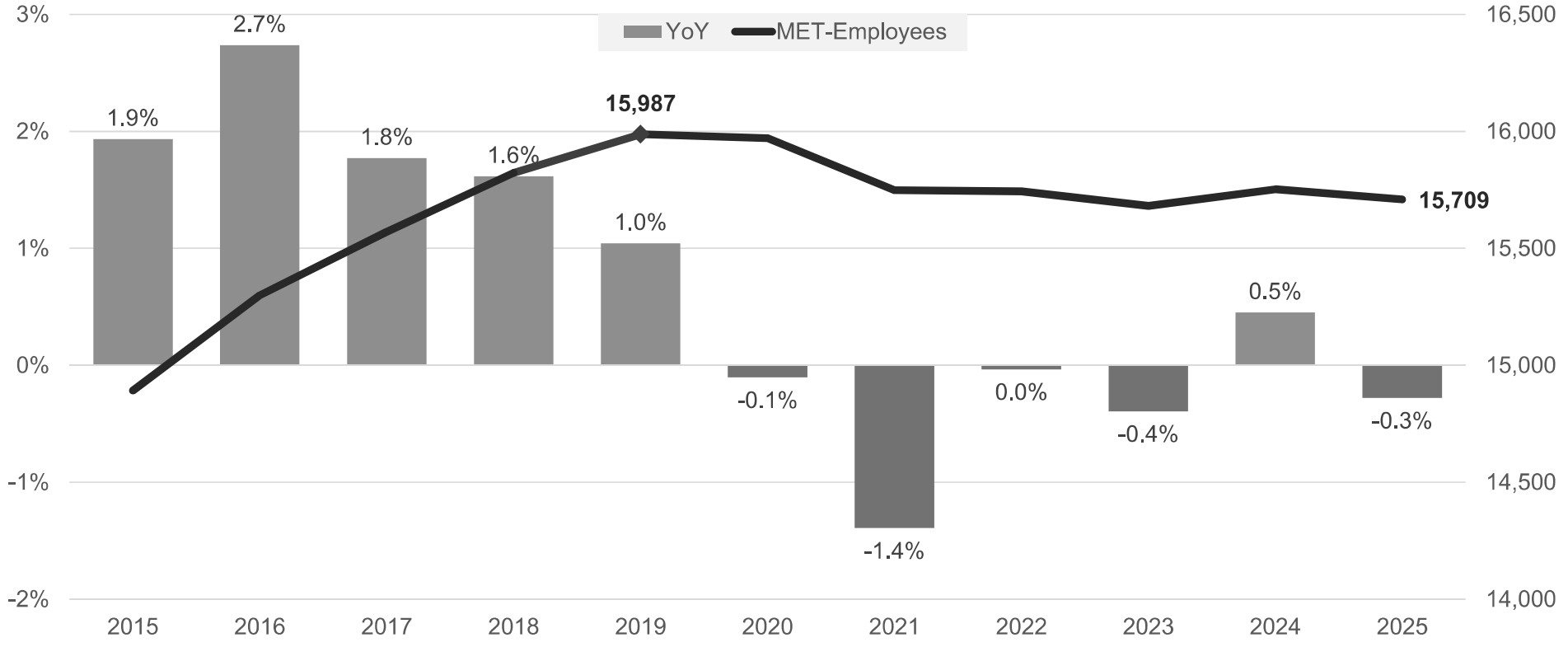
Employment in the European MET Industry (EU 27)

October 5th, 2026



MET employment has stalled since 2019 – 2025 dips 0.3% to 15.7 million

EMPLOYEES IN THE MET INDUSTRIES (NACE 25-30; 32+33) PER YEAR; AGE: 15-64; MILLION; EU27



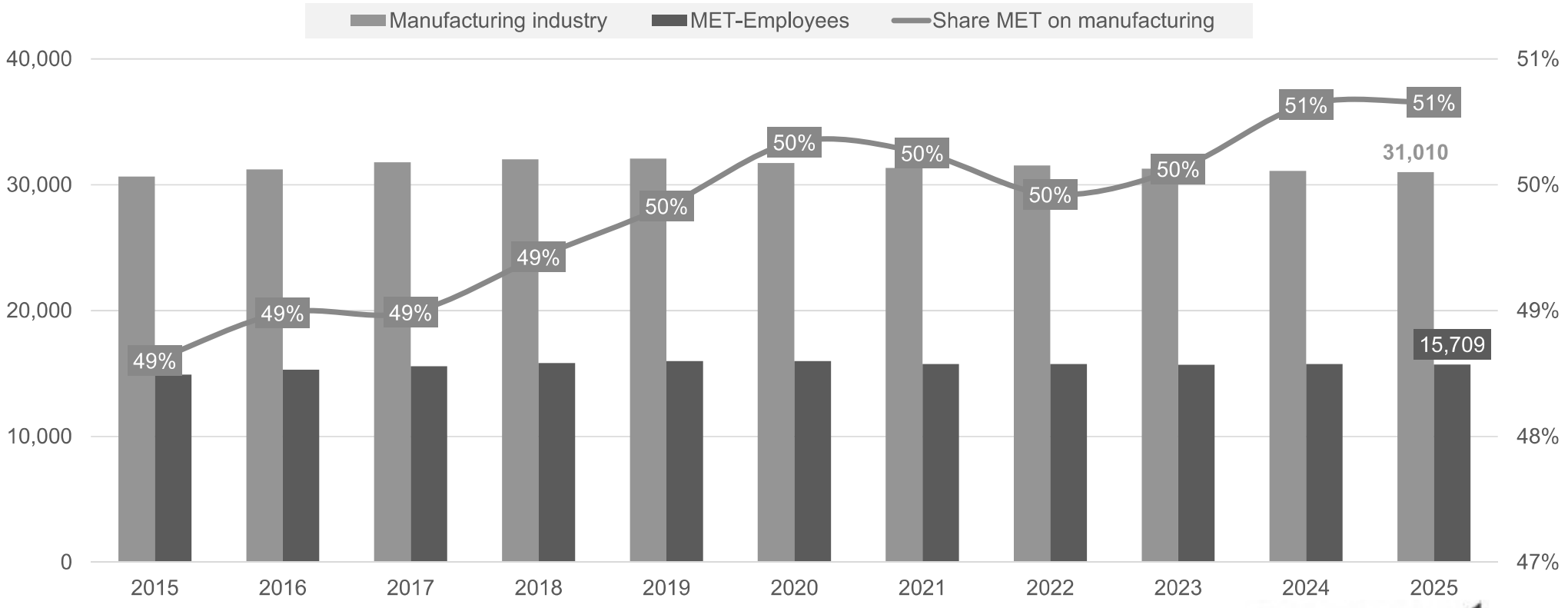
04/11/2026

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan22d, lfsa_egan2)

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Every second manufacturing job in the EU is in the MET industries

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MET INDUSTRIES (NACE 25-30; 32+33) AND IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING; AGE: 15-64; IN MILLION; EU27



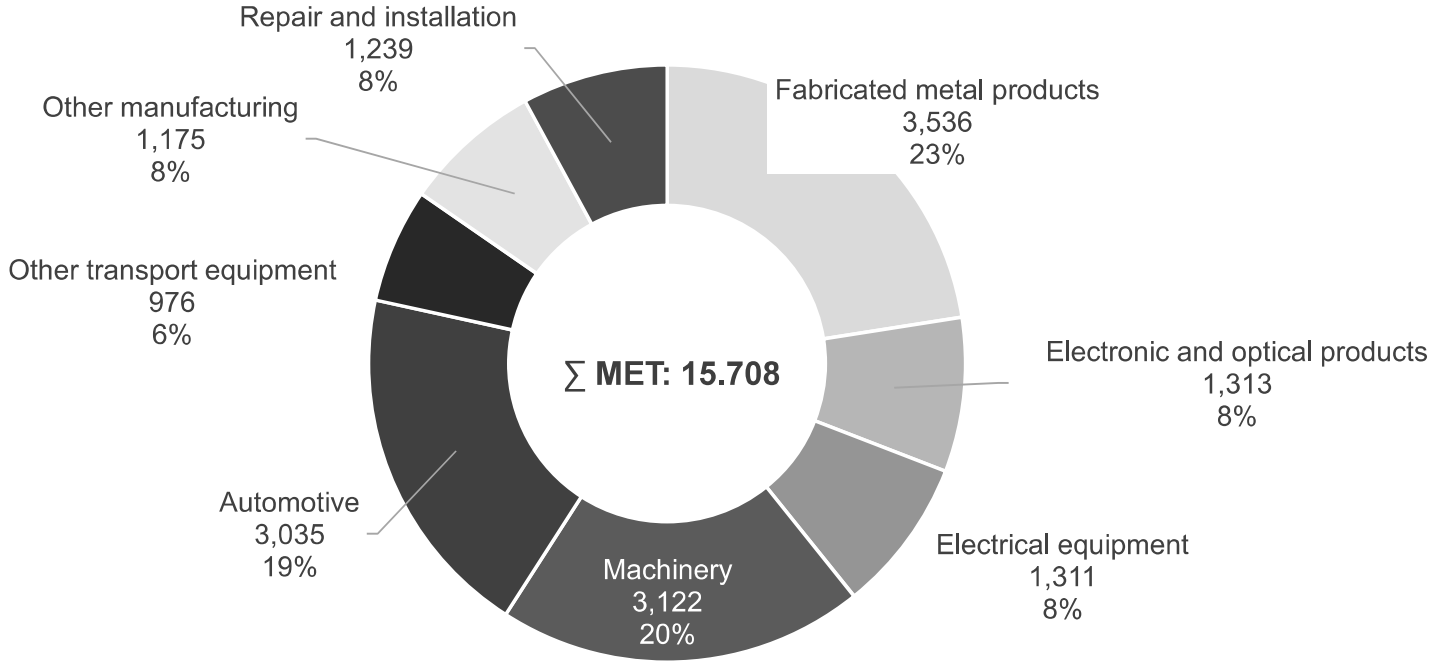
04/11/2026

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan22d, lfsa_egan2)

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The Heavy Weights of the MET Industries

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MET-SECTORS (NACE 25-30; 32+33); AGE: 15-64; IN MILLION; EU27



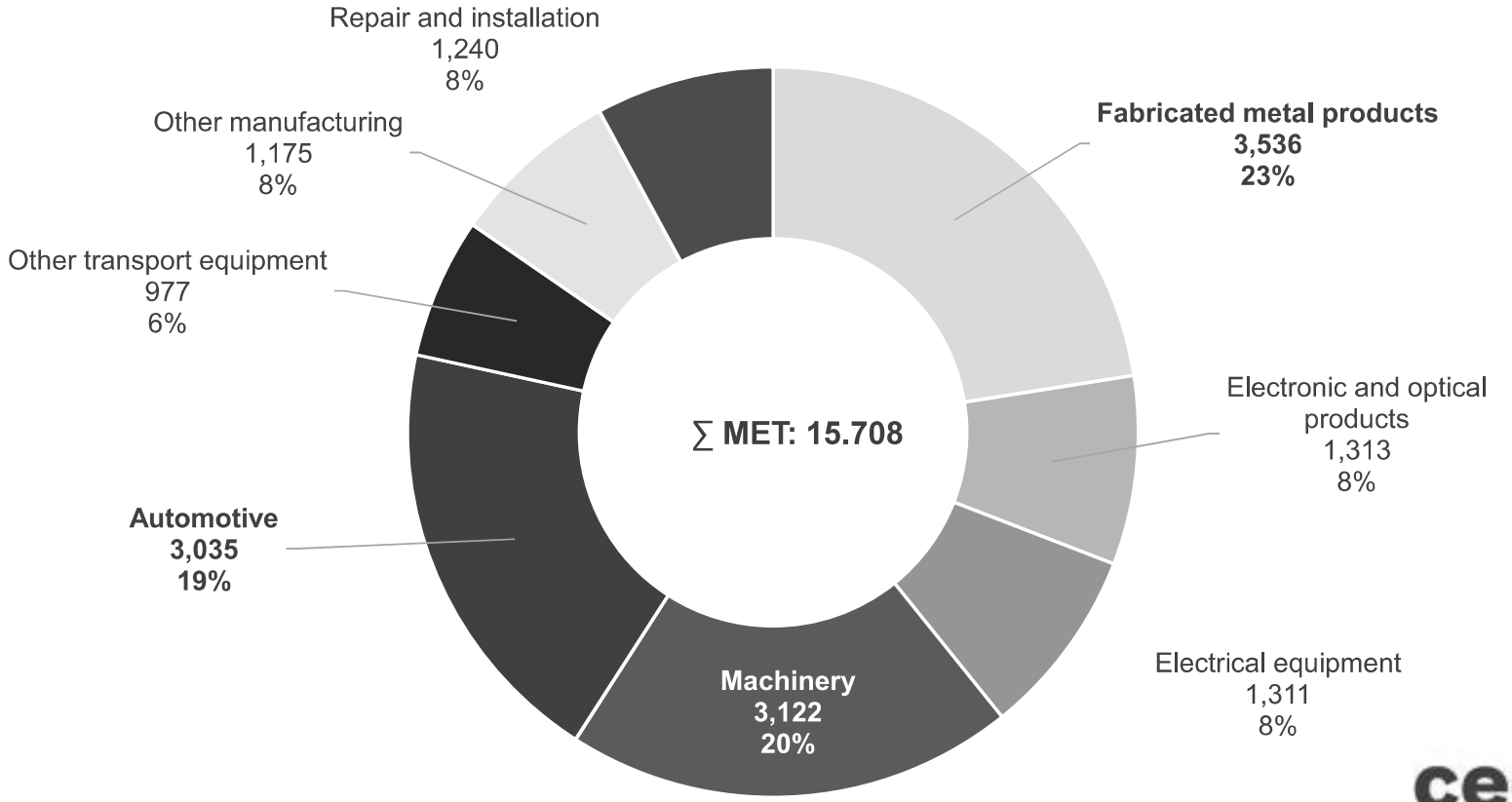
Source of data: EUROSTAT

04/11/2026

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Fabricated metal, machinery and automotive account for 62% of MET employment

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MET-SECTORS (NACE 25-30; 32+33); AGE: 15-64; IN MILLION; EU27



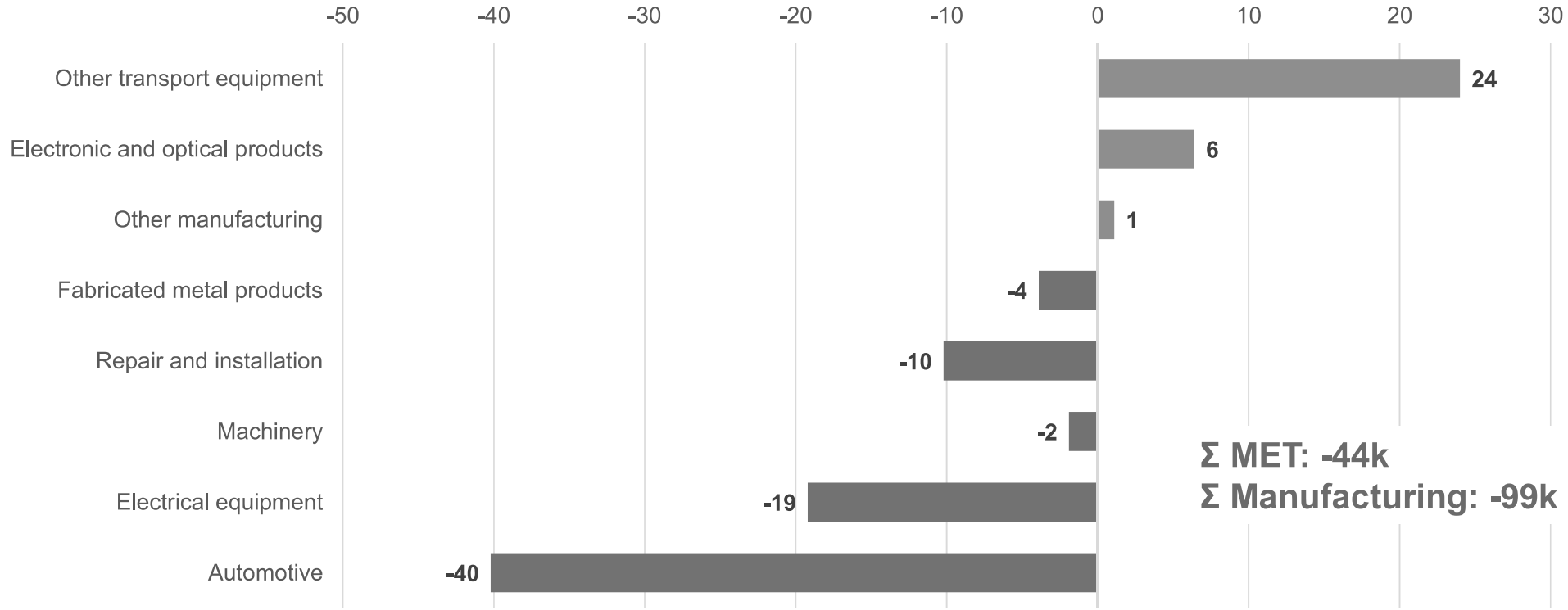
04/11/2026

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan22d, lfsa_egan2)

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Job losses across a wide range of MET-sectors

DIFFERENCE 2025/2024; EMPLOYMENT MET-SECTORS (NACE 25-30; 32+33), AGE: 15-64; IN THOUSAND; EU27



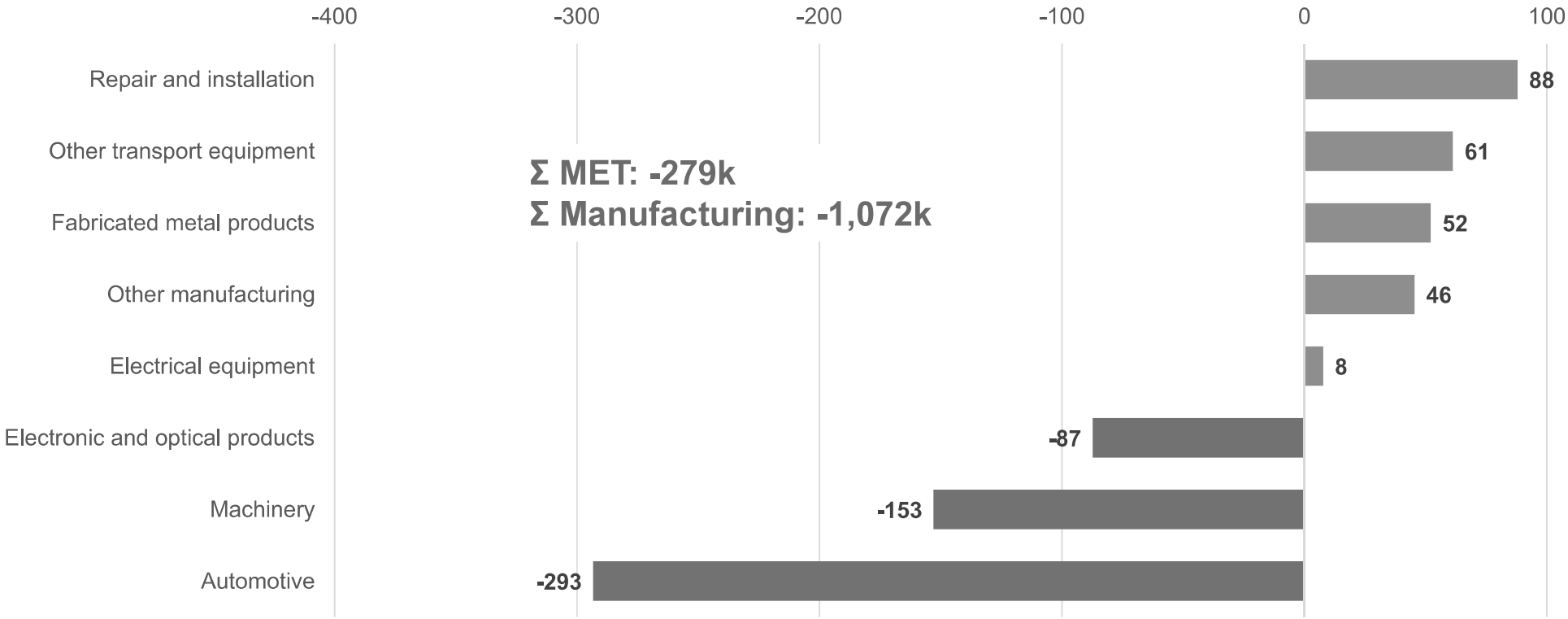
04/11/2026

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan22d, lfsa_egan2)

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Five MET sectors grow, three shrink – automotive hit hardest

DIFFERENCE 2025/2019; EMPLOYMENT (NACE 25-30; 32+33), AGE: 15-64; IN THOUSAND; EU27



04/11/2026

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan22d, lfsa_egan2)

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Employment in the MET Industries: Economic conditions are threatening more and more jobs

- 2025: MET employment fell by 0.3% (-44k) to 15.7m.
  Upward revisions for 2024 contribute to the decline – employment remains above its 2023 level.
- Since 2019: MET lost 280k jobs (-1.7%), driven by weak economic conditions and structural change in automotive.
  Manufacturing as a whole lost more than 1m jobs – MET accounts for only a quarter of these losses.
- Since 2015: Employment is still around 0.8m higher than ten years ago.
- Labour hoarding ends: For years, firms kept staff despite falling production to secure skilled workers amid demographic change. This phase now appears to be over.

Outlook: Downside risks dominate: tariff disputes and growing competition from China.
At the same time, EU business conditions improve too slowly – cutting red tape remains key.

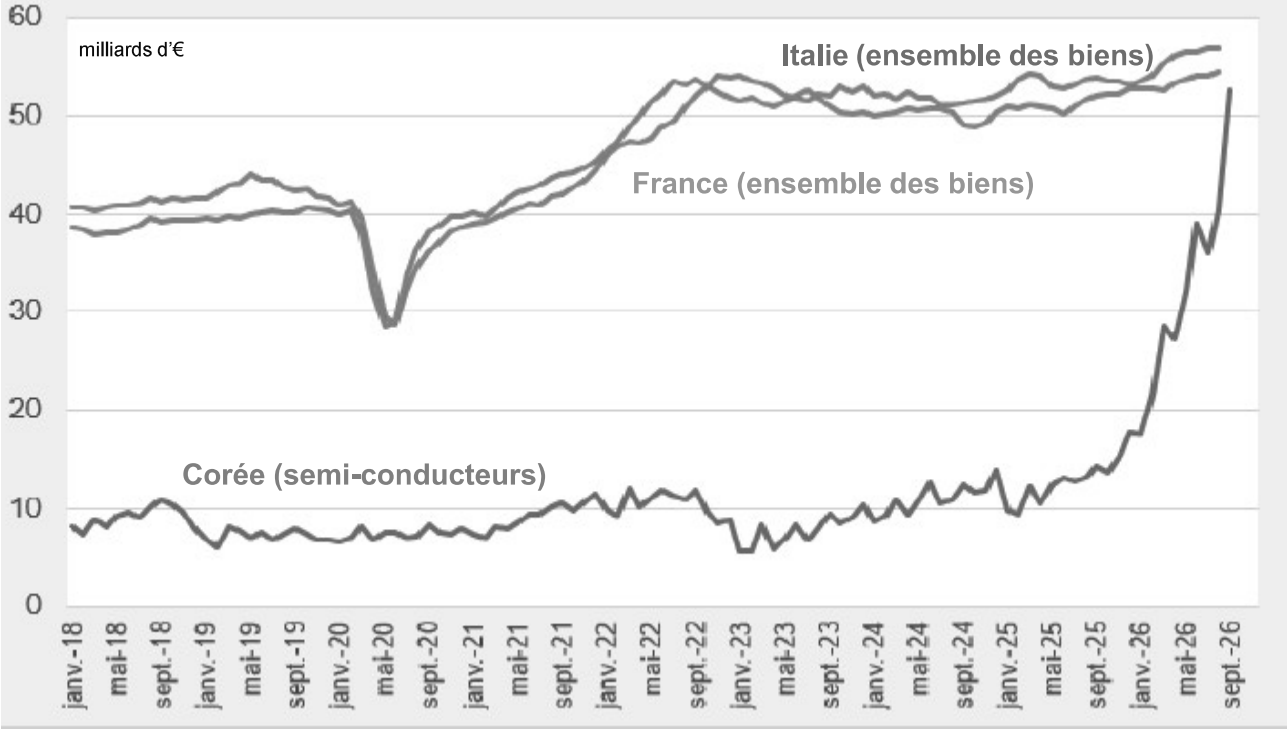
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CEEMET CEG Meeting
Labor cost

November 6, 2026

Conjoncture mondiale (3)

Exportations de la France, de l'Italie et de la Corée du sud

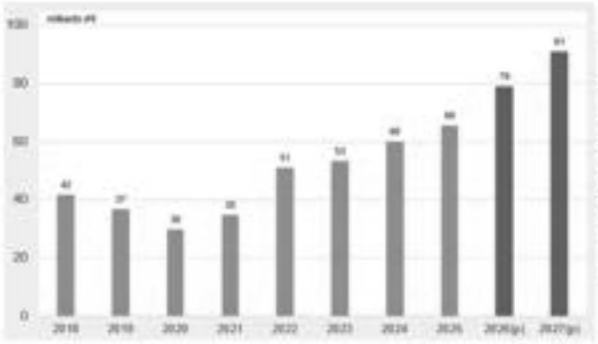


La demande de puces mémoire explose avec la montée en puissance de l'intelligence artificielle. Ainsi, le montant des exportations de semi-conducteurs de la Corée a été multiplié par 3,5 en l'espace d'un an, égalant quasiment celui des exportations totales de marchandises de la France !

Sources : douanes nationales

Conjoncture française (1)

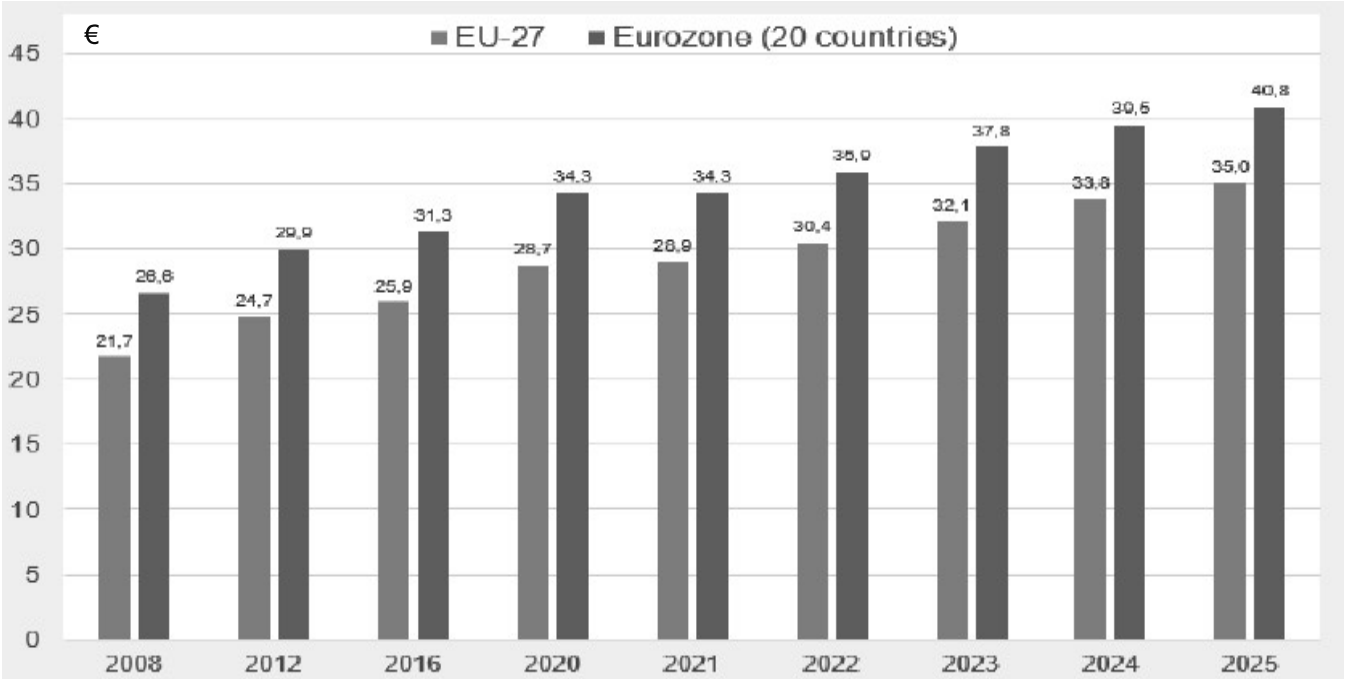
Charge d'intérêts des administrations publiques en France



Source : Insee

- Selon le projet de loi de finances, le montant des intérêts de la dette de l'Etat s'établirait à 65 milliards d'€ en 2026, légèrement au-dessus du budget consacré à l'enseignement scolaire (plafonds de crédits estimés à 64,5 milliards) et à la défense (57 milliards).
- Le montant des intérêts payés par l'ensemble des administrations publiques atteindrait, lui, 79 milliards puis 91 milliards l'an prochain ; il culminerait au-delà de 130 milliards en 2030.

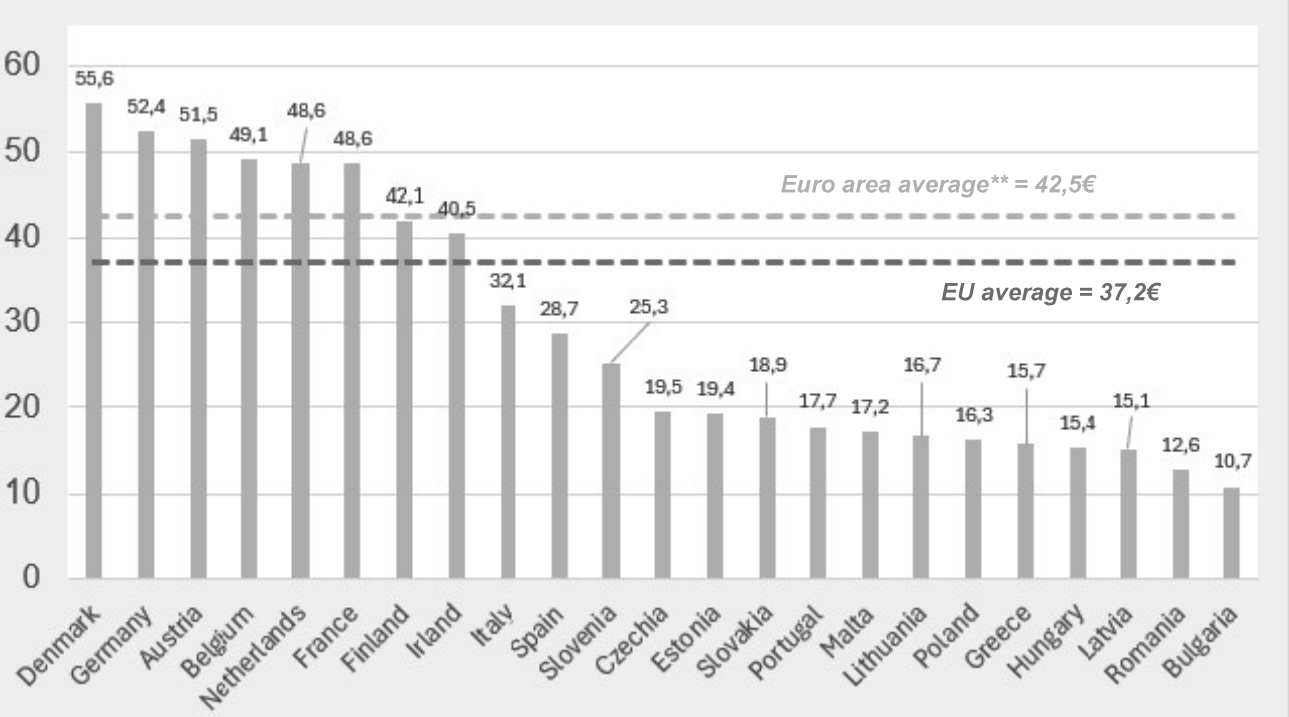
Total hourly labor cost in manufacturing industries*



wages + employers' social contributions + taxes - subsidies (in establishments with 10 or more employees, excluding apprentices)

Source: Eurostat

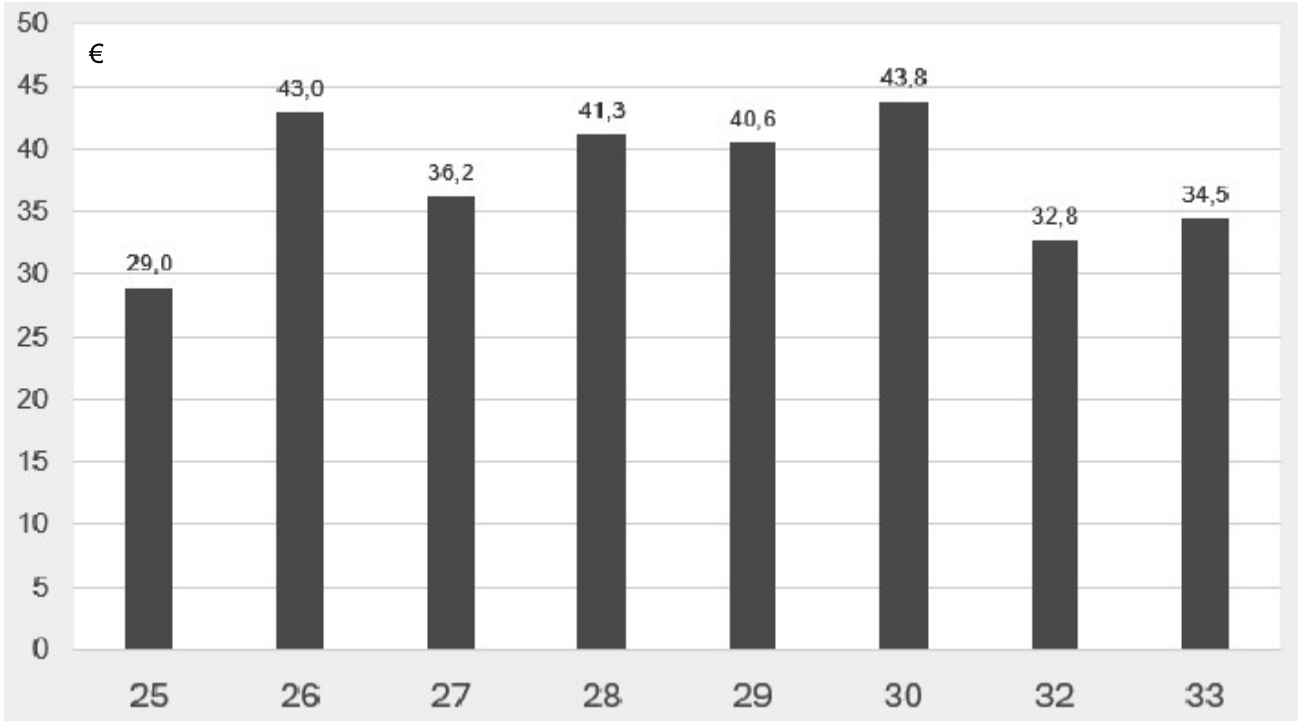
Total hourly labor cost in MET in the EU in 2024 (23 countries)*



*including apprentices in this slide (and in the next two slides)
**18 countries

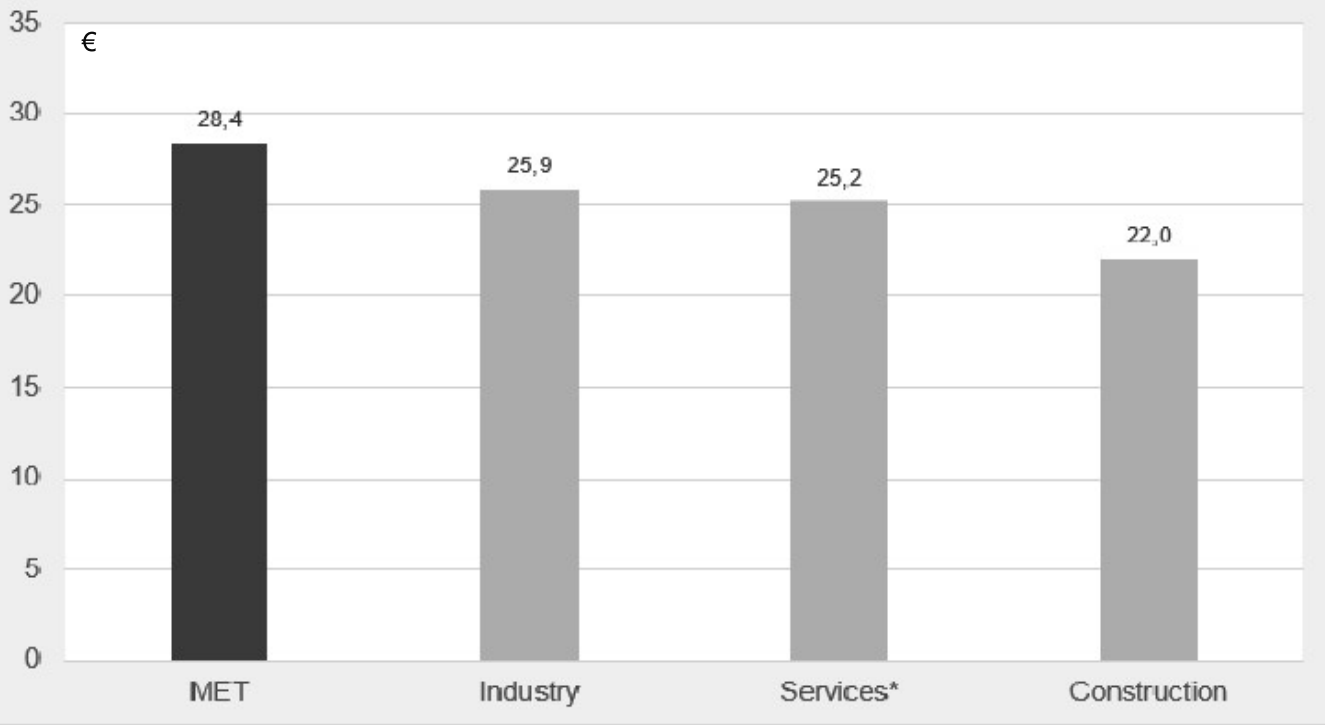
Source: Eurostat

Total hourly labor cost in MET in the EU in 2024 (23 countries)



Source: Eurostat

Hourly wage in the EU in 2024 (23 countries)



**excluding public administration, defense, mandatory social security, household activities as employers, and extraterritorial activities*

Source: Eurostat

UIMM - 56 avenue de Wagram
75854 Paris cedex 17

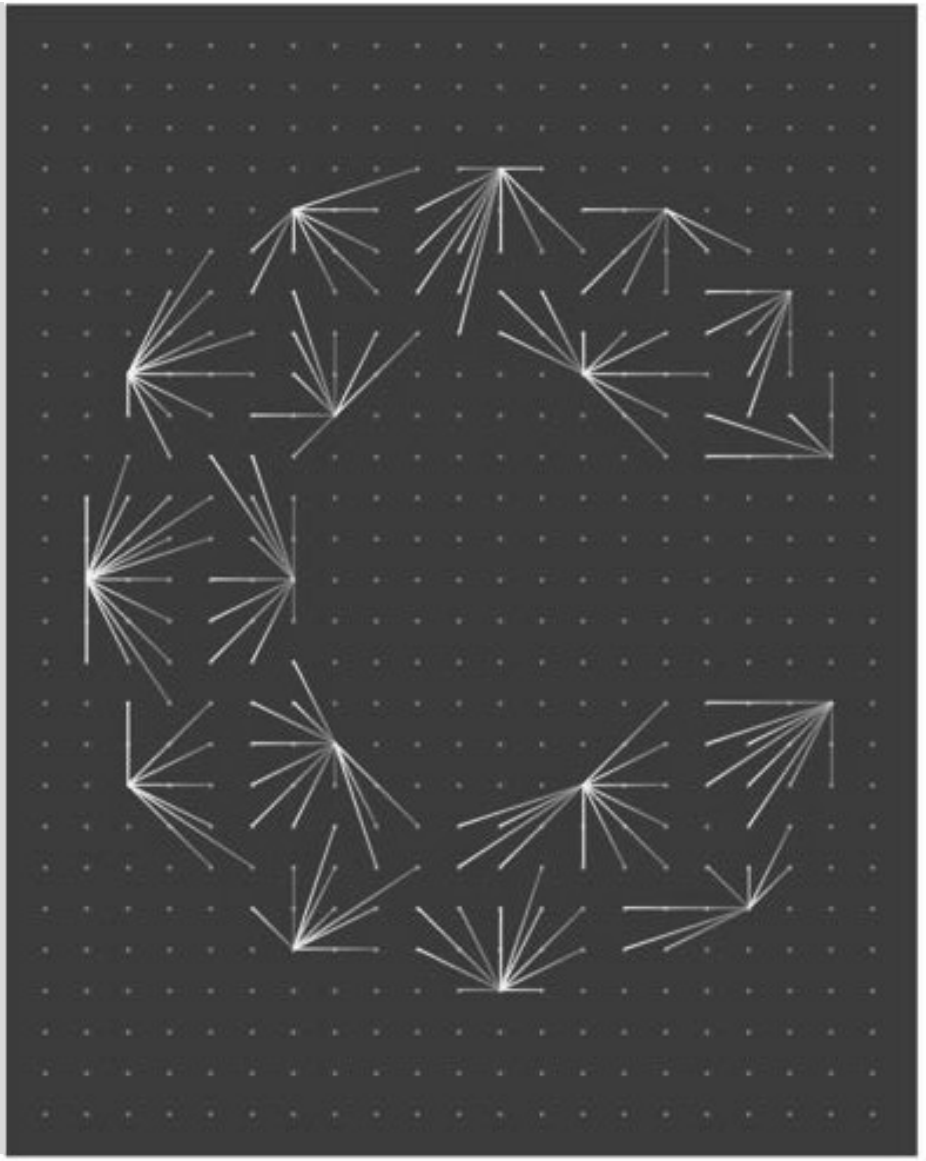
uimm.lafabriquedelavenir.fr

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R&D in the MET Industries Chief Economists Group Meeting

November 2026



OVERVIEW OF DATA

- Both Eurostat and OECD R&D data was used together to form a more “complete” picture of MET innovation investment. Some countries still report significant missing data (e.g. Sweden). **Dataset is imperfect, but better than using only one source.**
- Latest available data for most countries is for 2023 in both Eurostat/OECD. However, **figures were extrapolated to 2024 for countries where more information was available**
- Combining Eurostat/OECD has enabled improving accuracy of figures for both 2023/2024 years.
- Germany and France, UK and Italy accounted 74% of total MET R&D expenditure in 2023.
- Motor Vehicles accounted for 28% (down from 35%) of MET R&D spend, Mechanical Equipment at 25% (up from 17%), and Electronics at 17% (down from 20%)
- Biggest spend on subsectors by select countries: Germany (Motor Vehicles), France (Other Transport), UK (Other transport), Italy (Motor Vehicles)
- There has been a significant decline in R&D spend in Motor Vehicles in Germany (down by approx. EUR 8bn)

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SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- **Germany and France, UK and Italy** accounted 76% of total MET R&D expenditure in 2024.

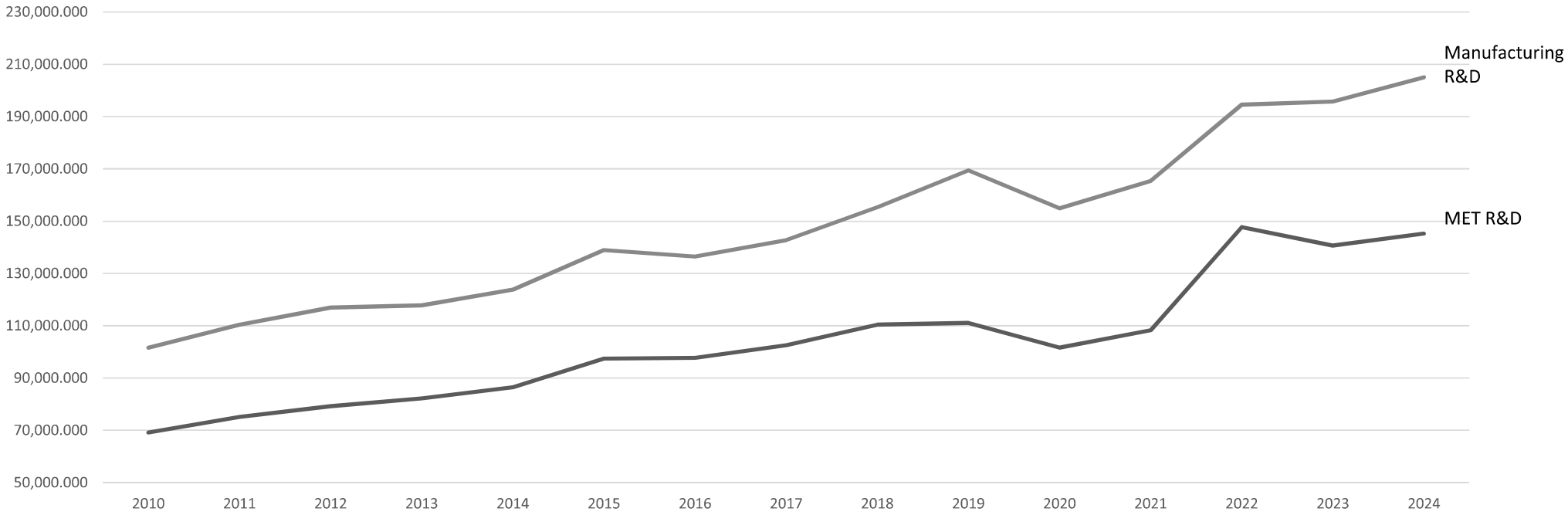
- **Mechanical Equipment has taken over as the most R&D intensive MET sector**, accounting for 30% of total spending. Motor Vehicles is now 23% of MET R&D spend, Electronics at 17%.

- Biggest spend on subsectors by select countries: Germany (Mechanical Equipment), France (Other Transport), UK (Other transport), Italy (Mechanical Equipment)

- Changes observed:
  - Germany R&D in Motor Vehicles continues to fall. Between 2023-2024 it declined by EUR 1.4bn, but spending on Mechanical Equipment increased by EUR6.4bn! Electrical also increased by EUR2.8bn (shifting priorities?)
  - UK increased R&D investment substantially in Metal Products (+EUR 424m), and Electrical (+EUR 233m), but reduced Motor Vehicles R&D by EUR 107m.
  - France reduced R&D spending in Motor Vehicles by EUR 661m, and Other Transport by EUR 321m

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MET R&D SPENDING RISING OVER TIME*

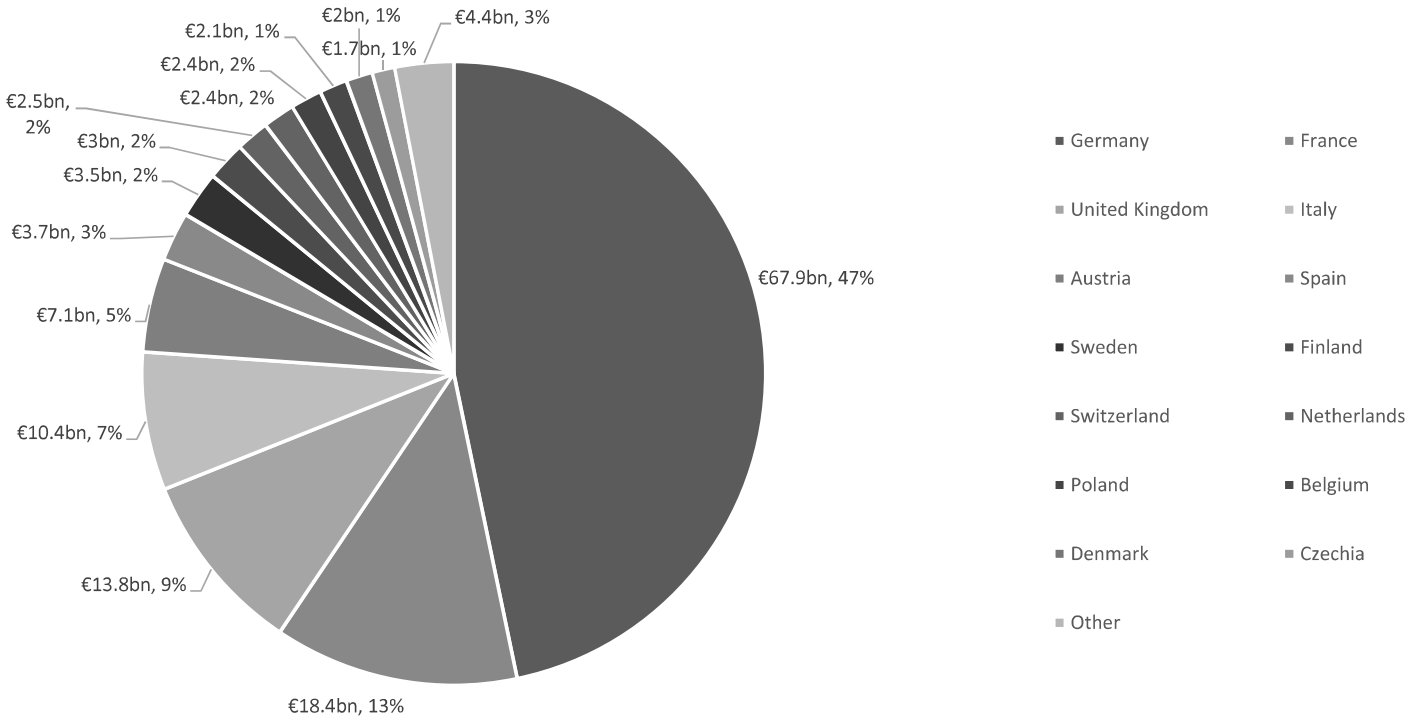


Source: Eurostat/OECD

***Higher instances of missing data between 2020-2023 impacts quality of data**

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€145BN R&D SPENT IN THE EU MET INDUSTRY



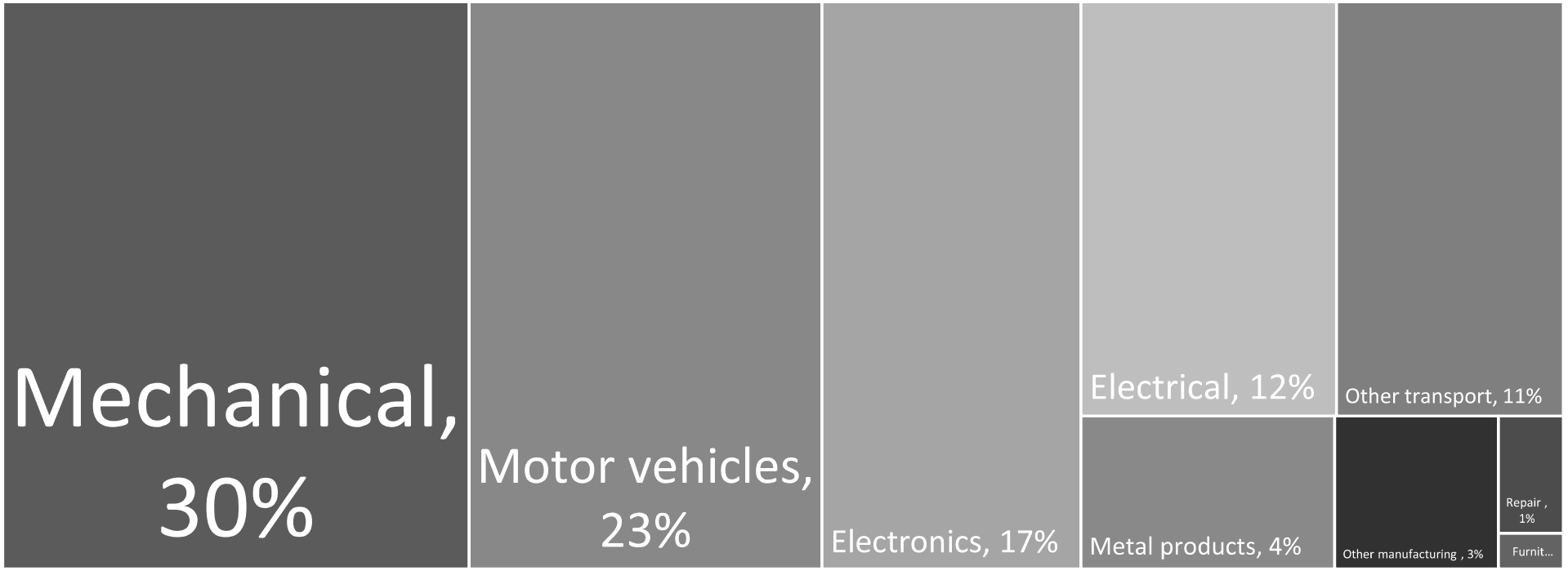
Source: Eurostat/OECD

Other includes countries with less than €1bn in R&D spend

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BREAKDOWN BY MET SUBSECTOR (% SHARE)

EUR current prices

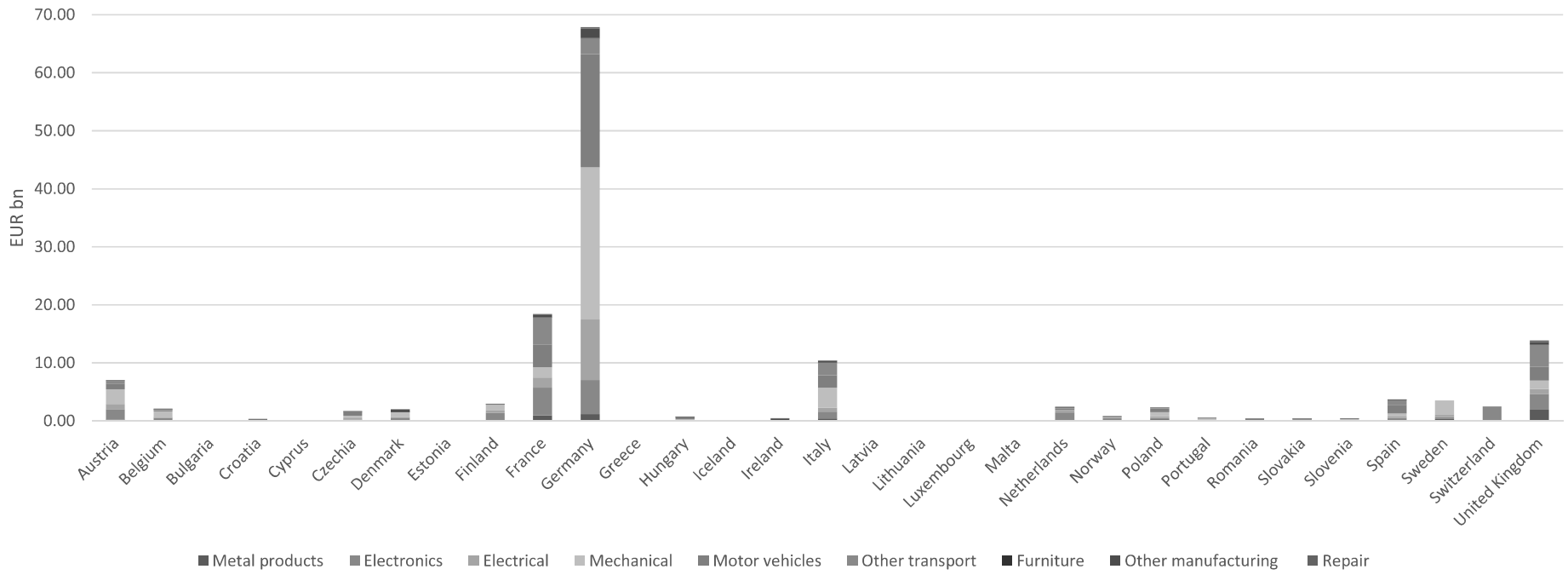


Source: Eurostat/OECD

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BREAKDOWN OF MET R&D SPEND

Select Countries

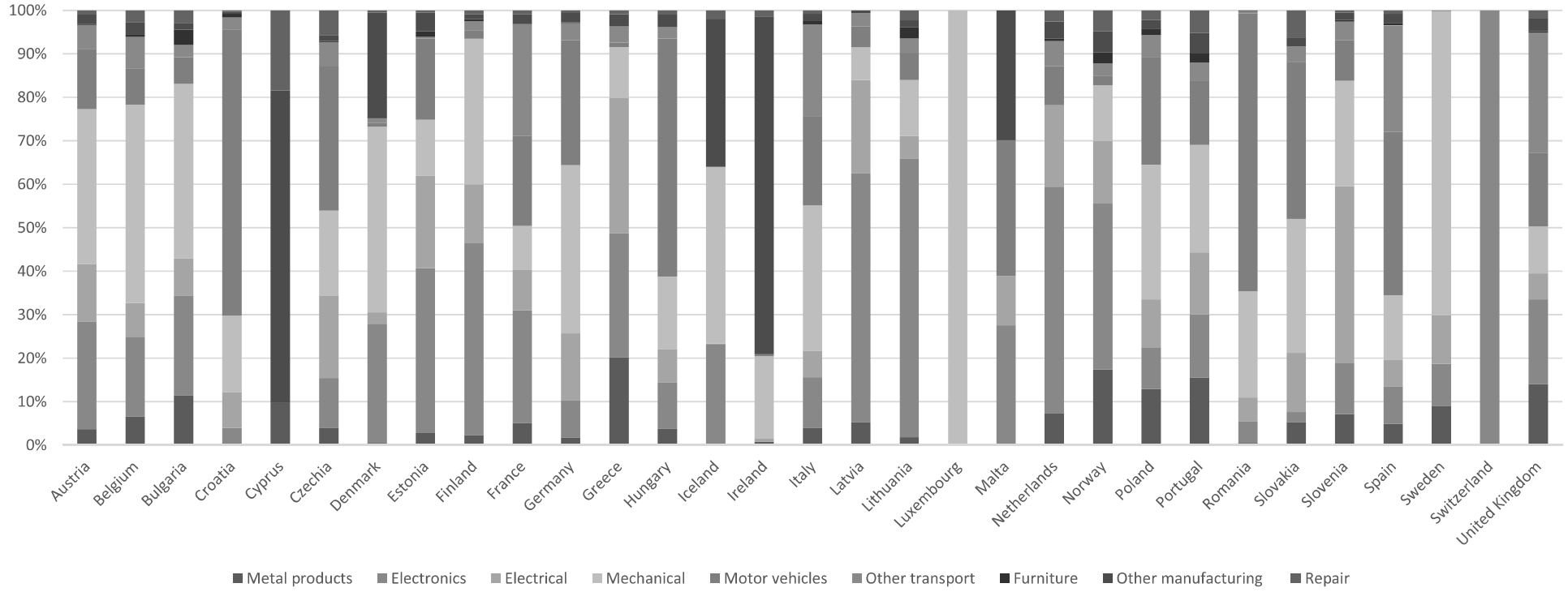


Source: Eurostat/OECD

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BREAKDOWN OF MET R&D SPEND

Select Countries



Source: Eurostat/OECD

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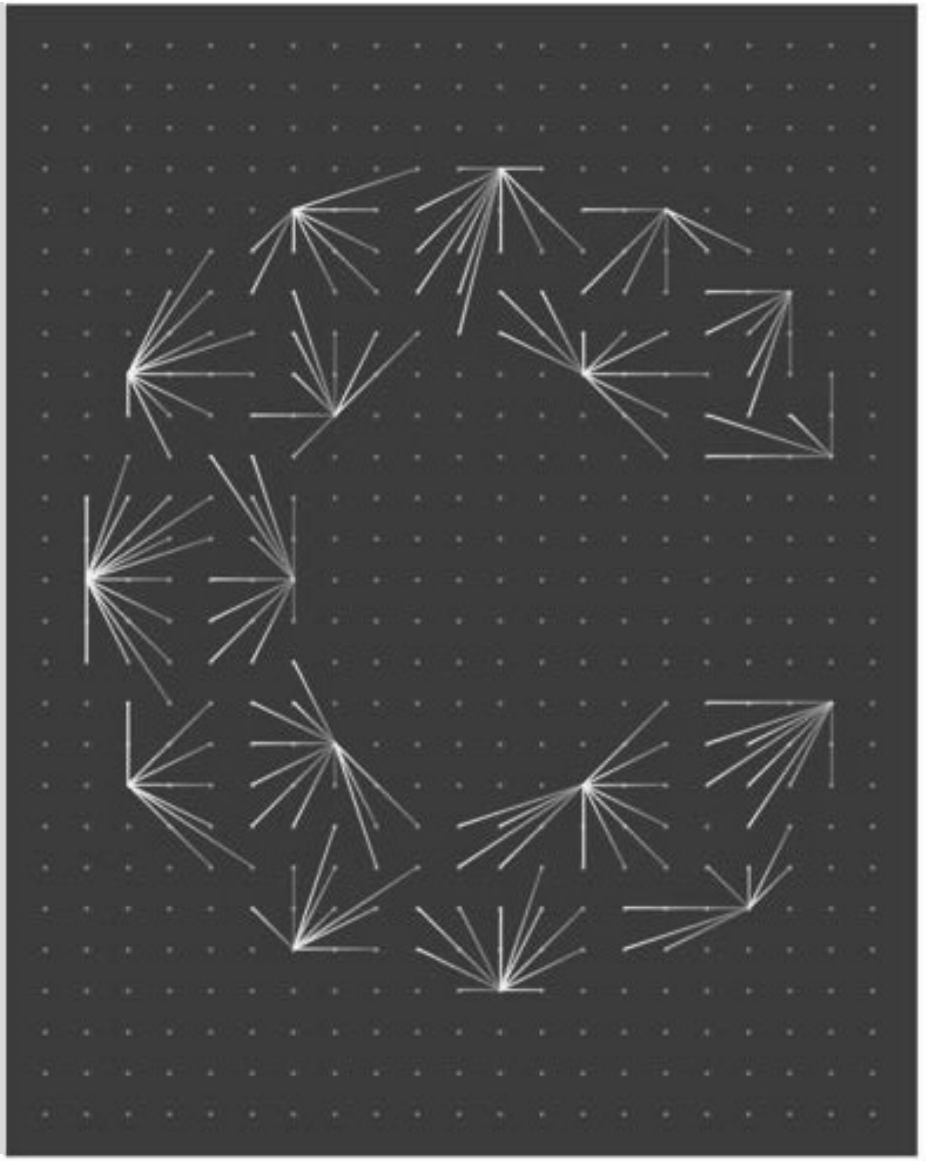
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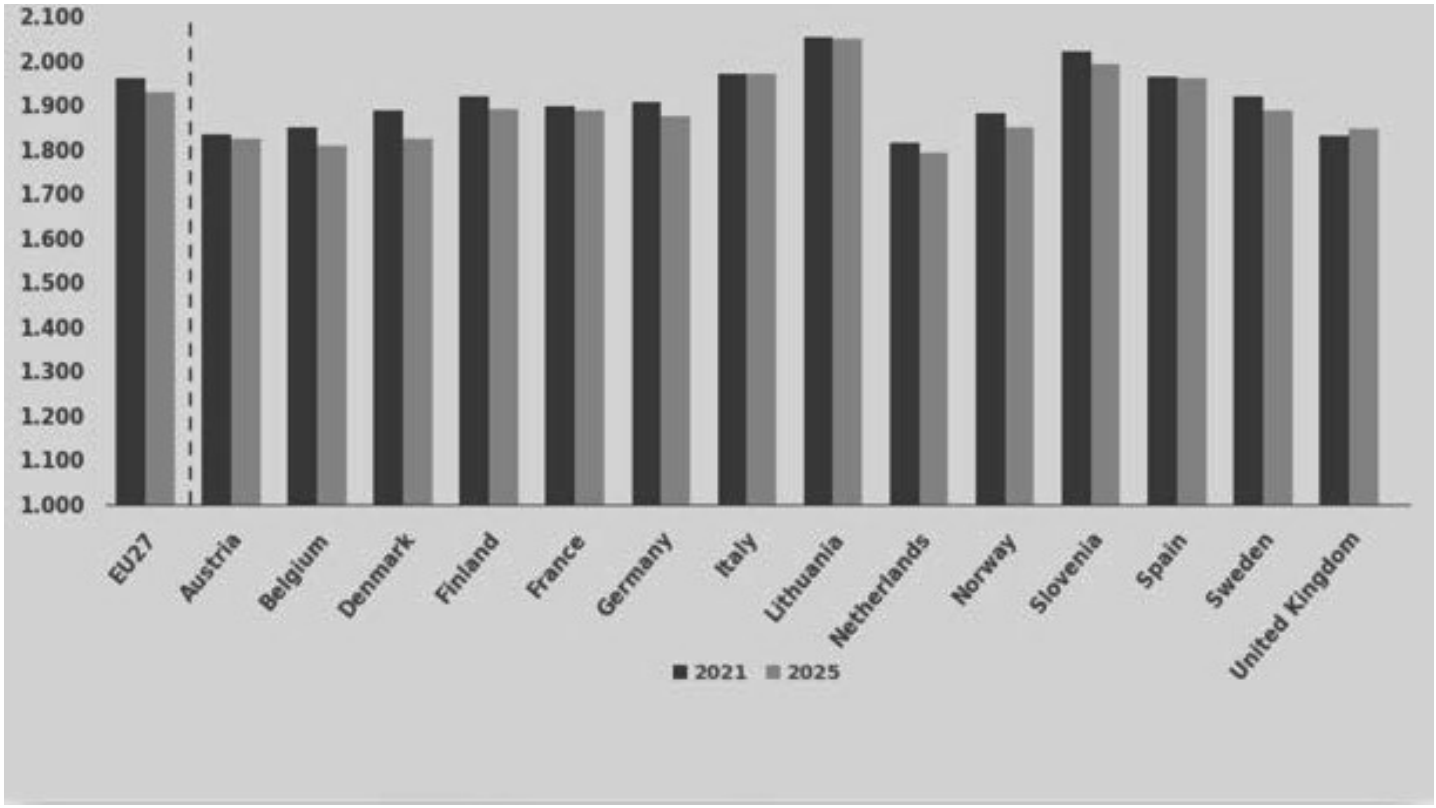
HOURS WORKED PER CAPITA in Manufacturing

Chief Economists Group

21 May 2026



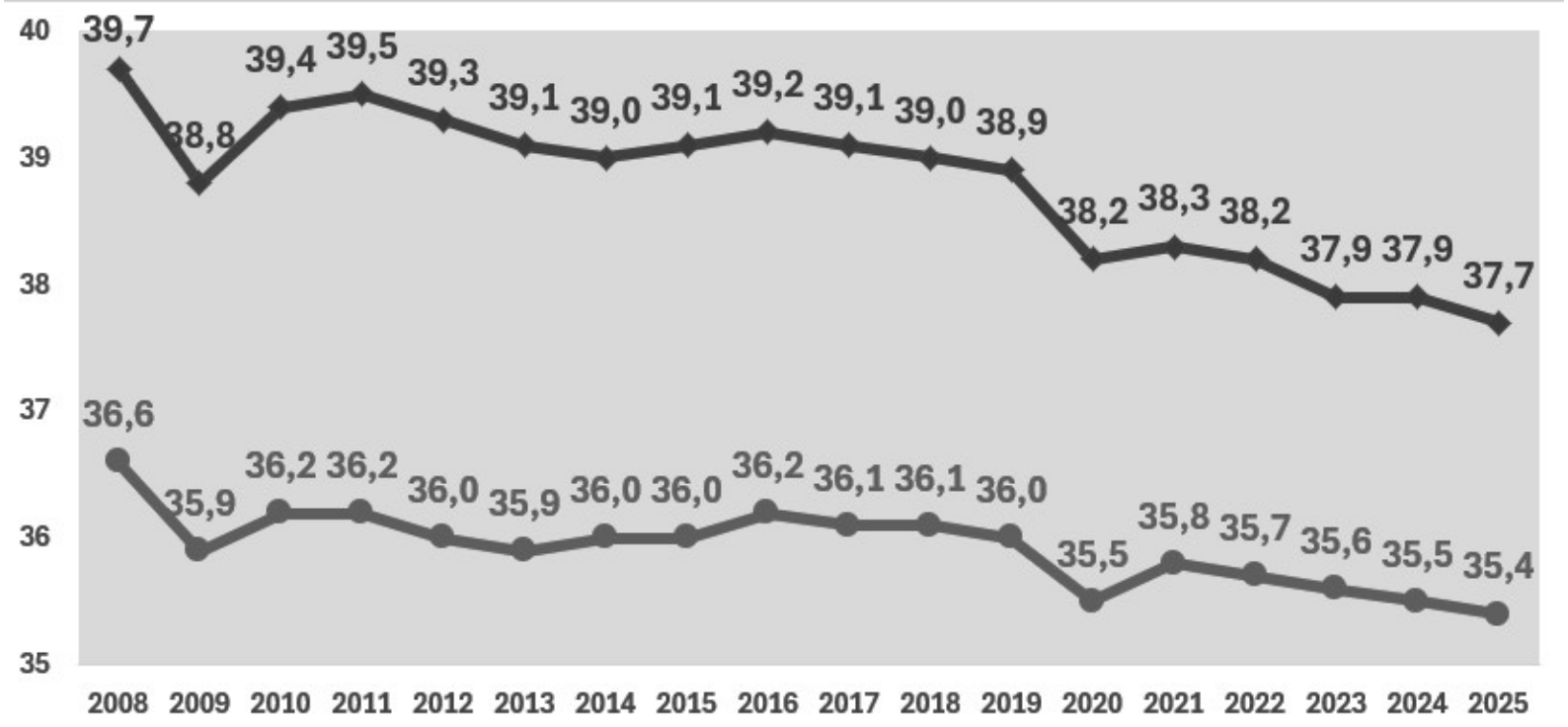
Average Annual Hours Worked per capita Manufacturing 2021-2025



Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ewhun2)
Economic activity: Manufacturing, Employment status: employees, Age class: 15-64 years
UK: LFS-data

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Average Weekly Hours Worked by gender – EU27 Manufacturing 2008-2025



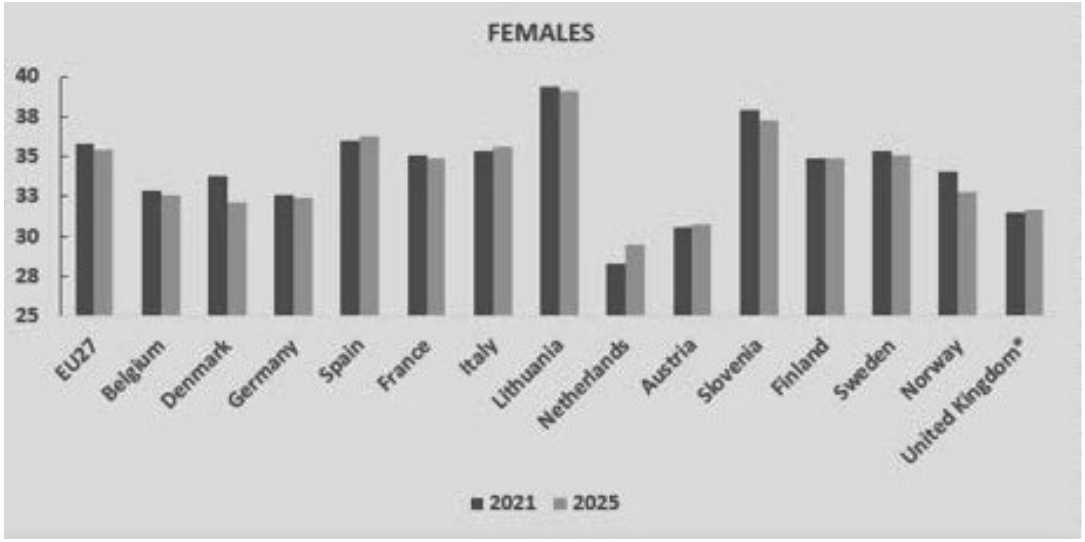
MALES

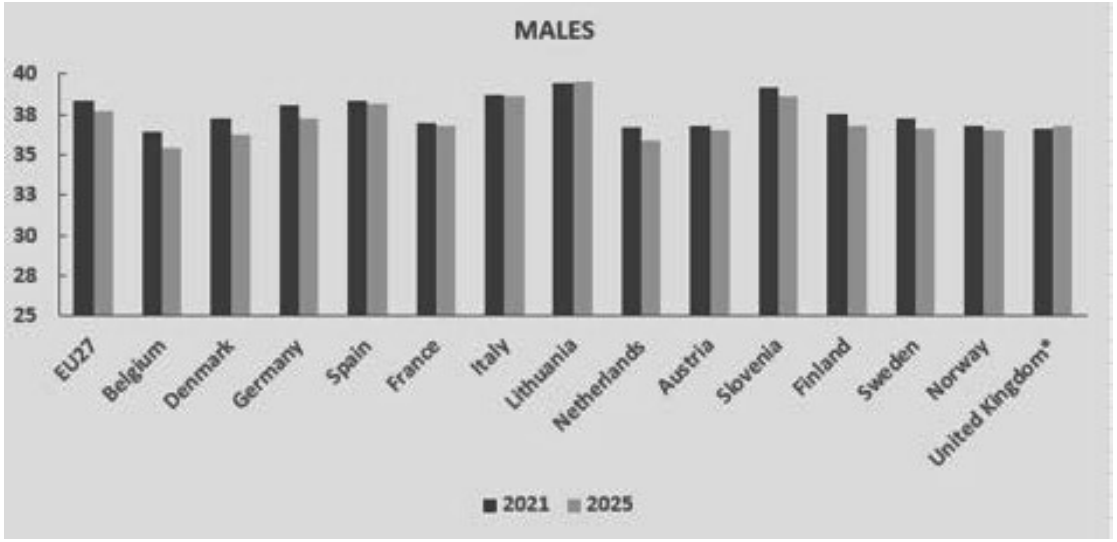
FEMALES

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Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ewhun2)
Economic activity: Manufacturing, Employment status: employees, Age class: 15-64 years

Average Weekly Hours Worked by gender by country Manufacturing 2021-2025

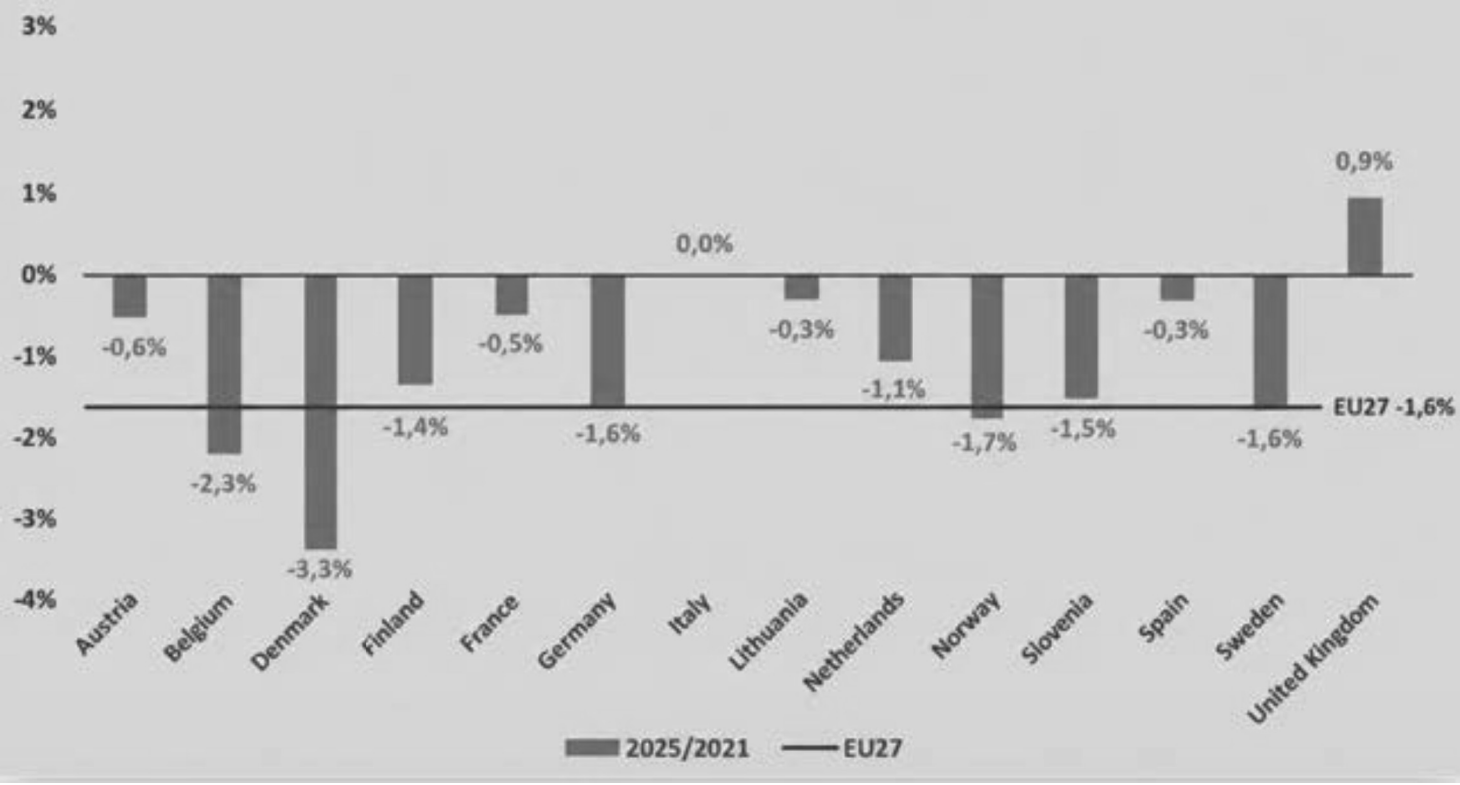




Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ewhan2)
Economic activity: Manufacturing, Employment status: employees, Age class: 15-64 years
* UK: LFS-data

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Annual Hours Worked per capita
Manufacturing - percentage change 2021-2025



Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ewhan2)
Economic activity: Manufacturing, Employment status: employees, Age class: 15-64 years
* UK: LFS-data

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SUMMARY

- For at least 17 years, there has been a clear Europe-wide decline in the number of hours worked, with the UK as a notable exception
- In addition, between 2021 and 2025: -1.6% in EU27
- In Southern Europe, the decrease is less pronounced than in Northern Europe
- The decline applies to both men (-1.6%) and women (-1.1%)
- As a result, the difference between men and women becomes slightly smaller
- In countries with a relatively large gender gap (the Netherlands and Austria), women in industry in 2025 even worked more hours than in 2021

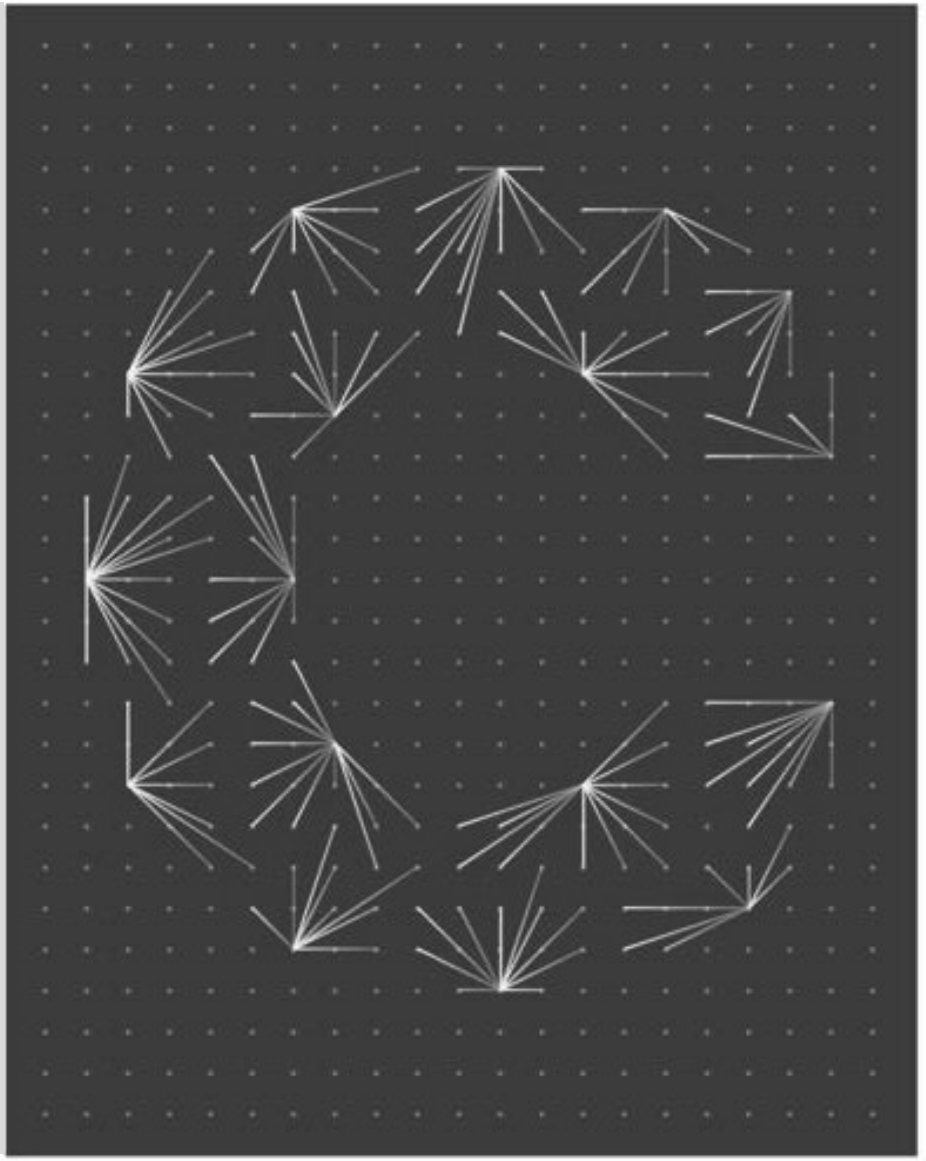
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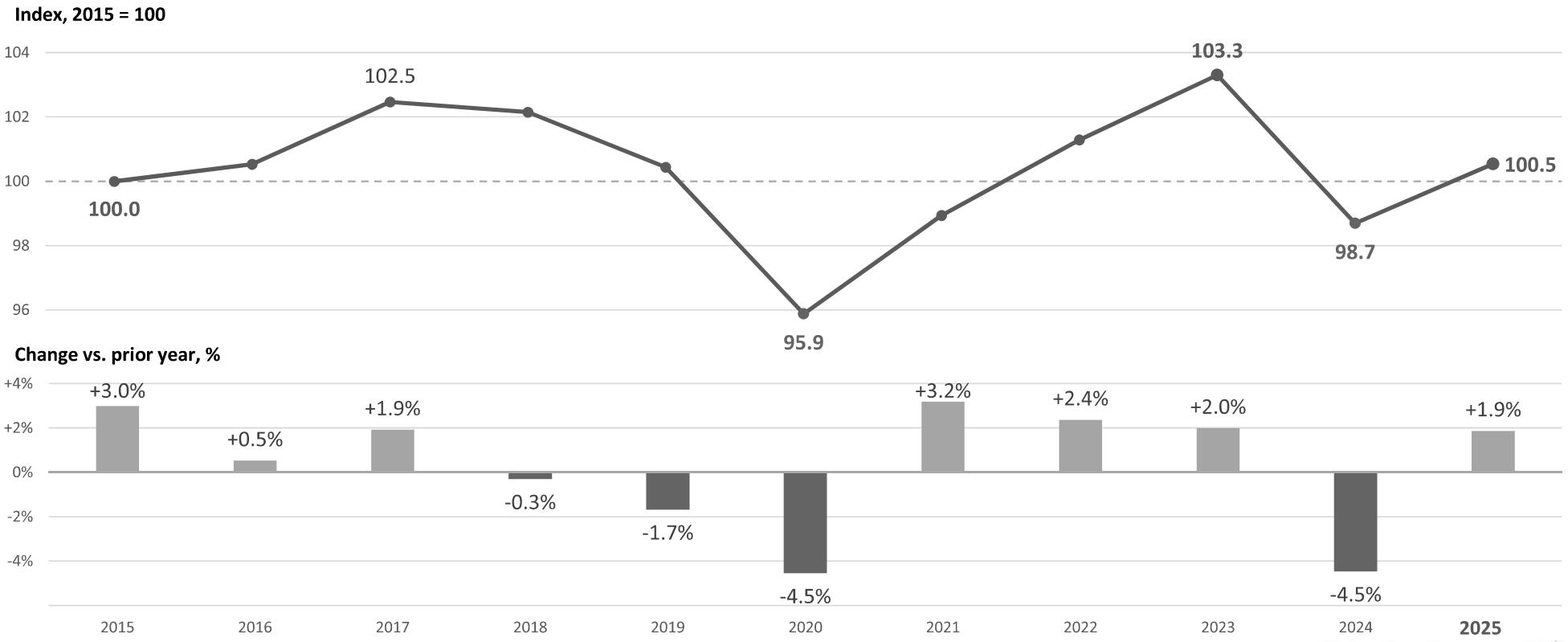
Productivity
in the European MET Industries
(EU 27)

November 5t, 2026



Ten years, no net gain: MET productivity in 2025 is back at its 2015 level

Labour productivity per hour worked, MET industries (NACE, C25–C30, C32–C33), EU-27

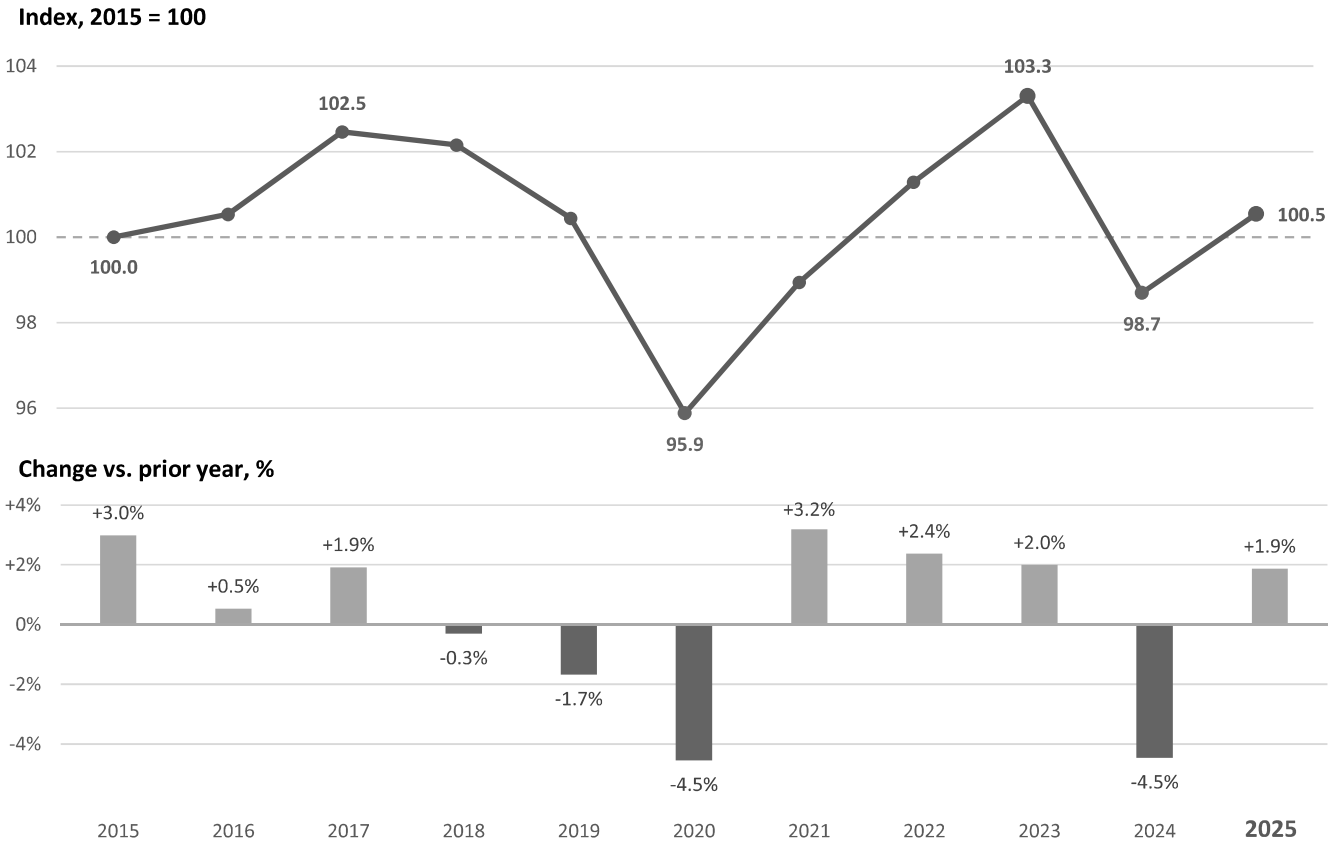


Productivity = production index ÷ index of hours worked. Divisions aggregated with production value (EUR m) as weights.
Source: Eurostat, sts_inpr_a (production), sts_inlb_a (hours worked), sbs_ovw_act (production value); Gesamtmetall calculations

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Ten years, no net gain: MET productivity in 2025 is back at its 2015 level

Labour productivity per hour worked, MET industries (NACE, C25–C30, C32–C33), EU-27



A lost decade for productivity
Index at 100.5 in 2025.
Average growth since 2015: 0.05% p.a.

Weakness predates the pandemic
After the 2017 high, productivity fell by 2.0% to 2019.

Strong rebound, quickly reversed
+7.7% from 2020 to 2023, followed by -4.5% in 2024

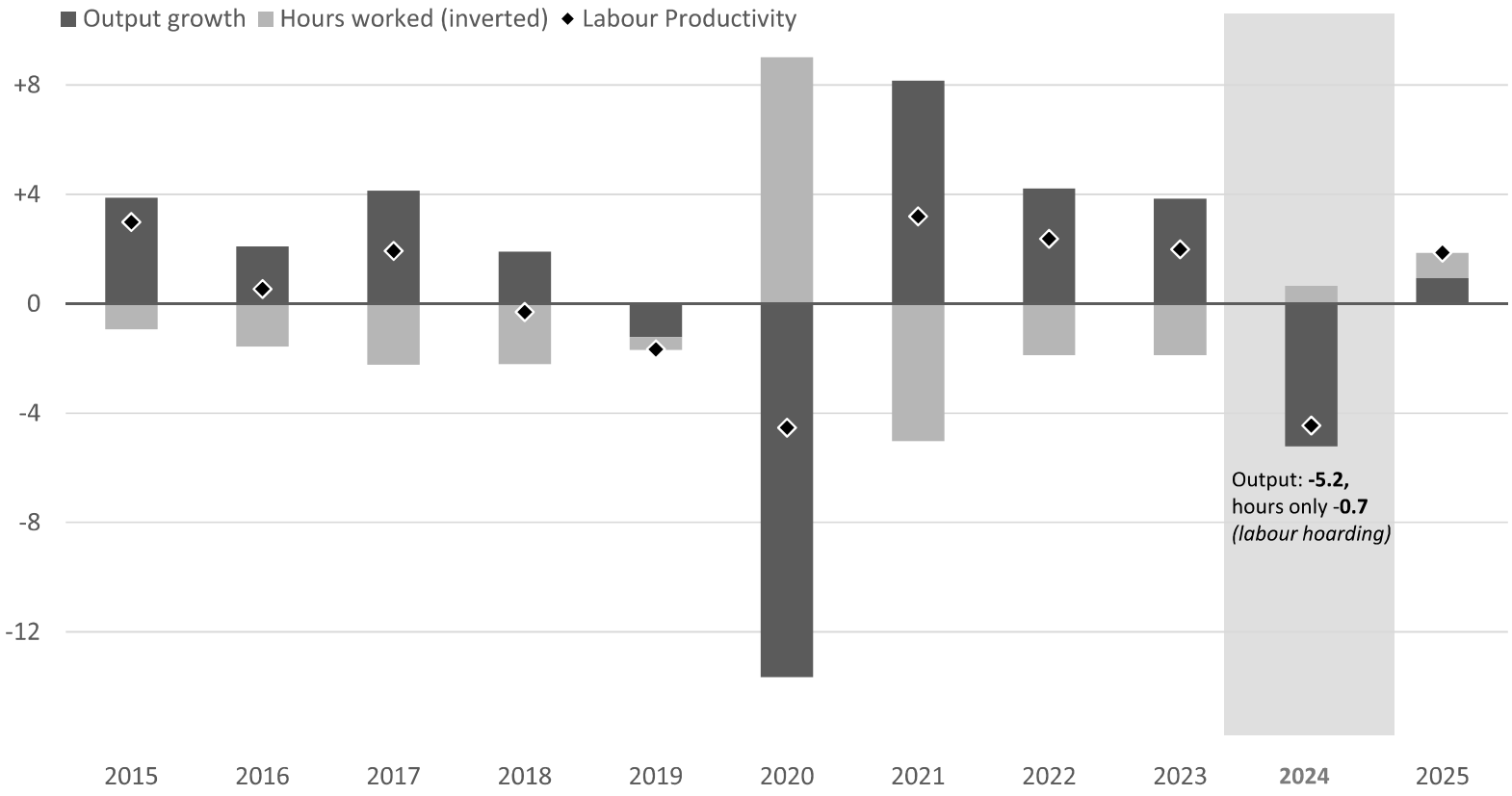
2025: recovery without catch-up
+1.9% vs. prior year, but still 2.8%-Pt. below the 2023 peak.

Productivity = production index ÷ index of hours worked. Divisions aggregated with production value (EUR m) as weights.
Source: Eurostat, sts_inpr_a (production), sts_inlb_a (hours worked), sbs_ovw_act (production value); Gesamtmetall calculations

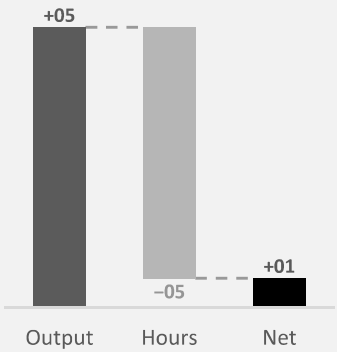
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A decade of growth without efficiency: output rose 5.2 log points, hours almost as much

Contributions to labour productivity growth per hour worked, MET industries (NACE, C25–C30, C32–C33), EU-27, log points



Cumulative 2015 → 2025
log points



Without productivity gains, output can only grow as fast as hours worked.

Productivity = Δln output − Δln hours worked
Source: Eurostat, sts_inpr_a (production), sts_inlb_a (hours worked), sbs_ovw_act (production value); Gesamtmetall calculations

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PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN THE MET INDUSTRIES REMAINS WEAK

- 2017–2019: Weakness predates the pandemic
  → Productivity fell 2.0% from its 2017 peak
- 2020: Covid deepened the decline (−4.5%)
  → Output fell far more than hours; firms retained staff (labour hoarding)
- 2021–2023: Temporary recovery due to base effects
  → Output recovered faster than hours worked
- 2024: Sharp production drop caused a renewed, significant fall in productivity
- 2025: Only a slight recovery, resulting in very low overall productivity growth since 2015
- Result: Growth came from more hours worked, not more efficiency
  → Since 2015: output +5.2, hours +4.7, productivity +0.5 log points

Implication: Stagnating productivity weakens EU competitiveness
→ **Reforms needed to boost private investment and productivity**

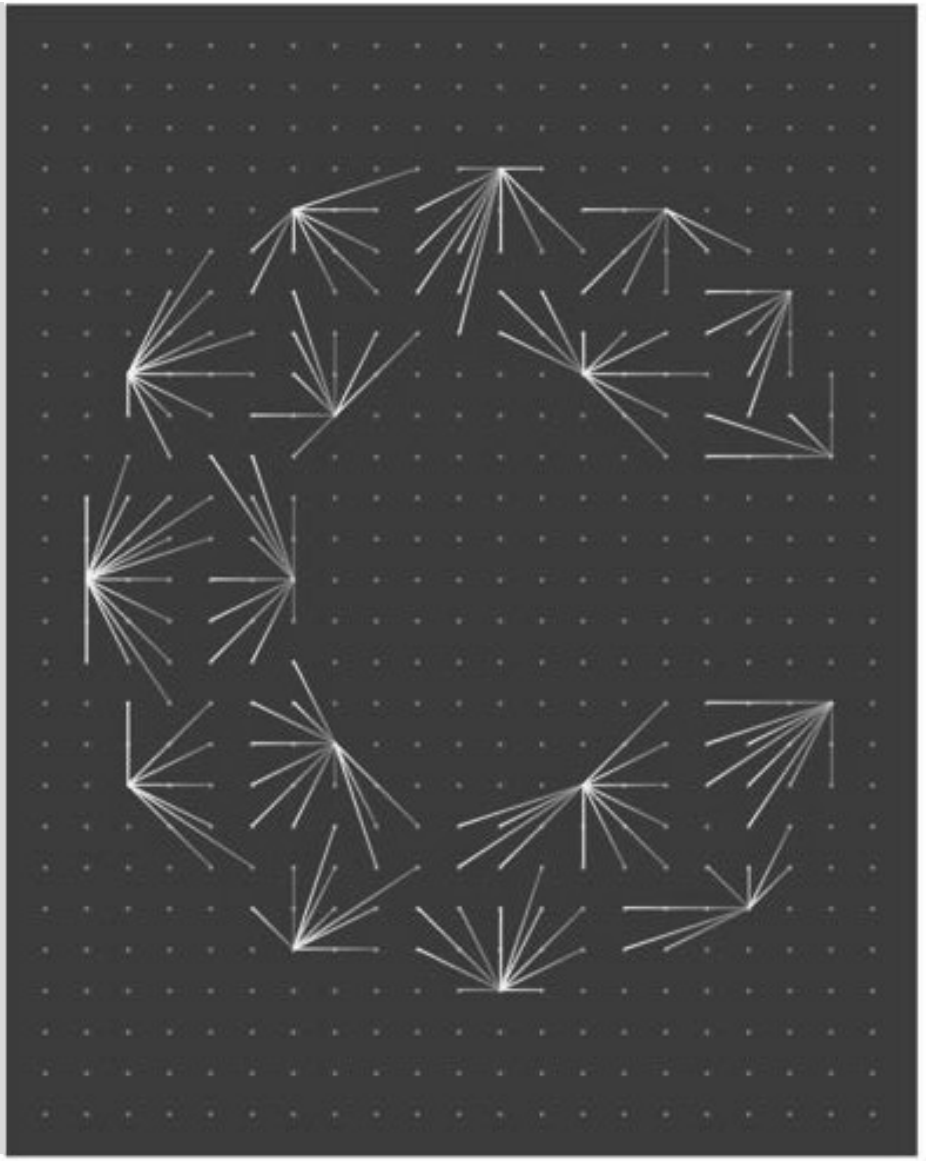
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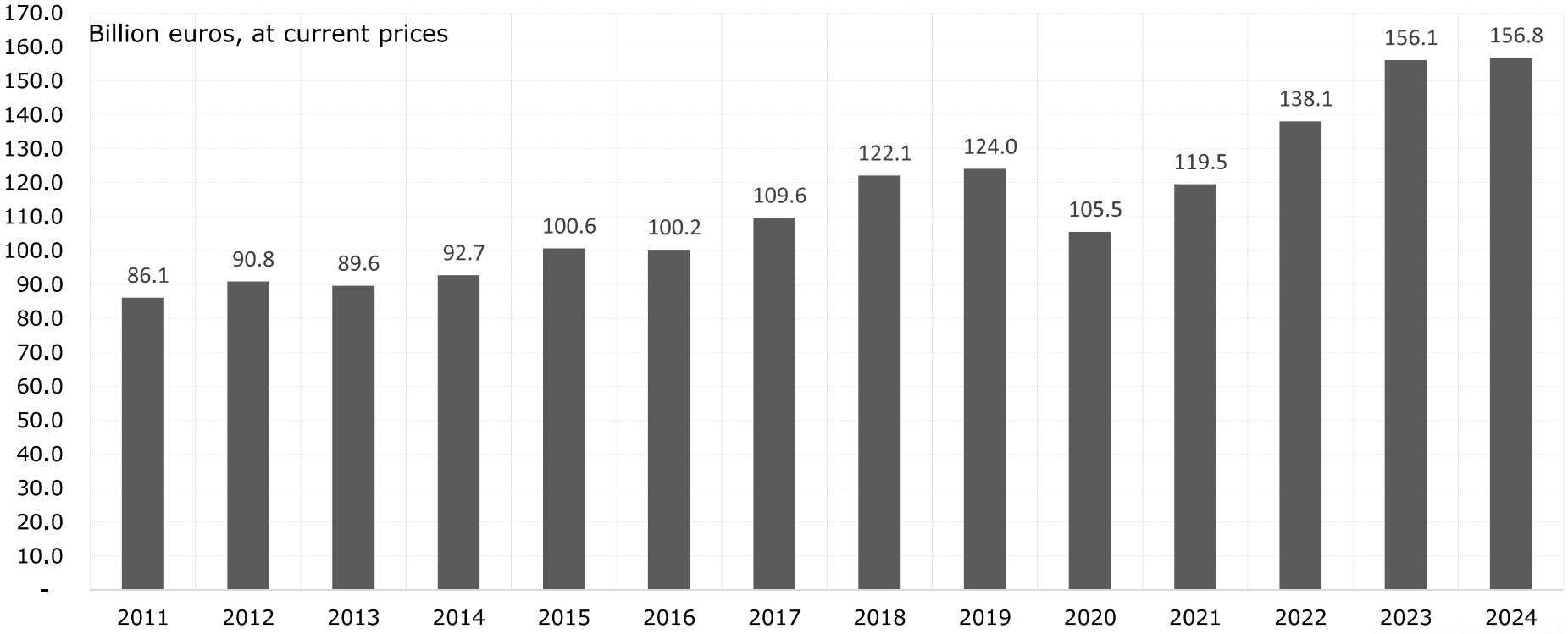
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Investments in the MET Industries
Chief Economists Group Meeting

6 November 2026



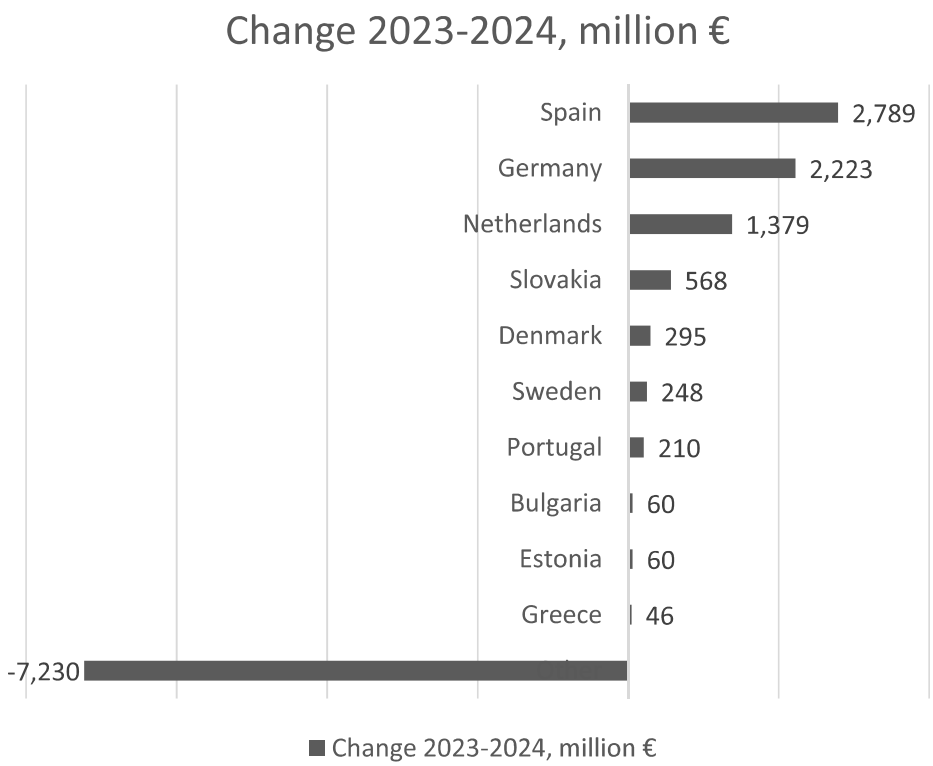
Gross Investment in Tangible Goods of the MET Industries in the EU27

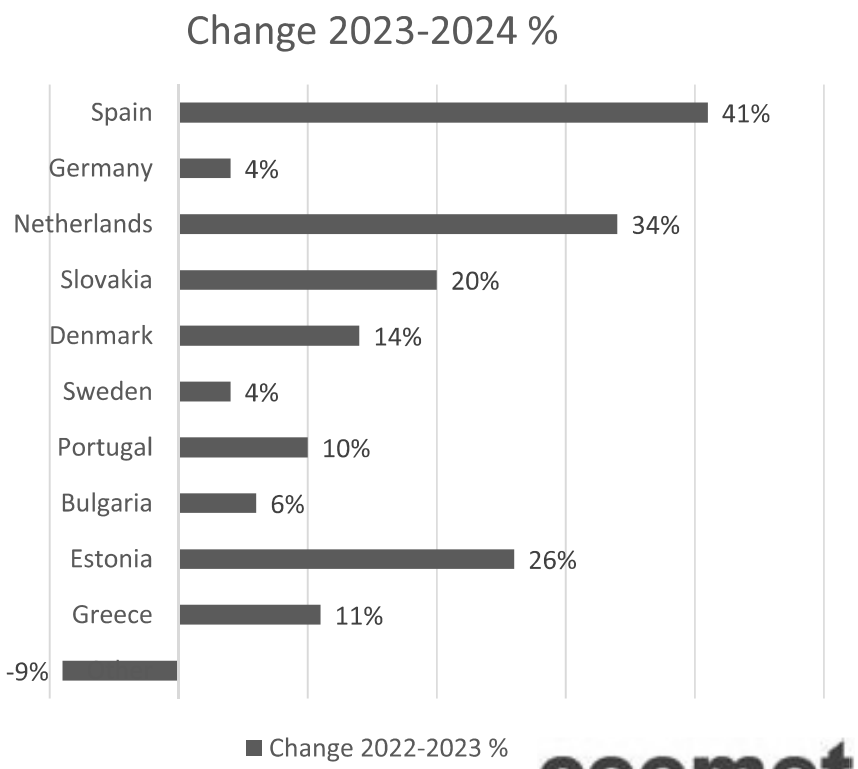


Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics. Please note: UK data not integrated (not available in Eurostat).

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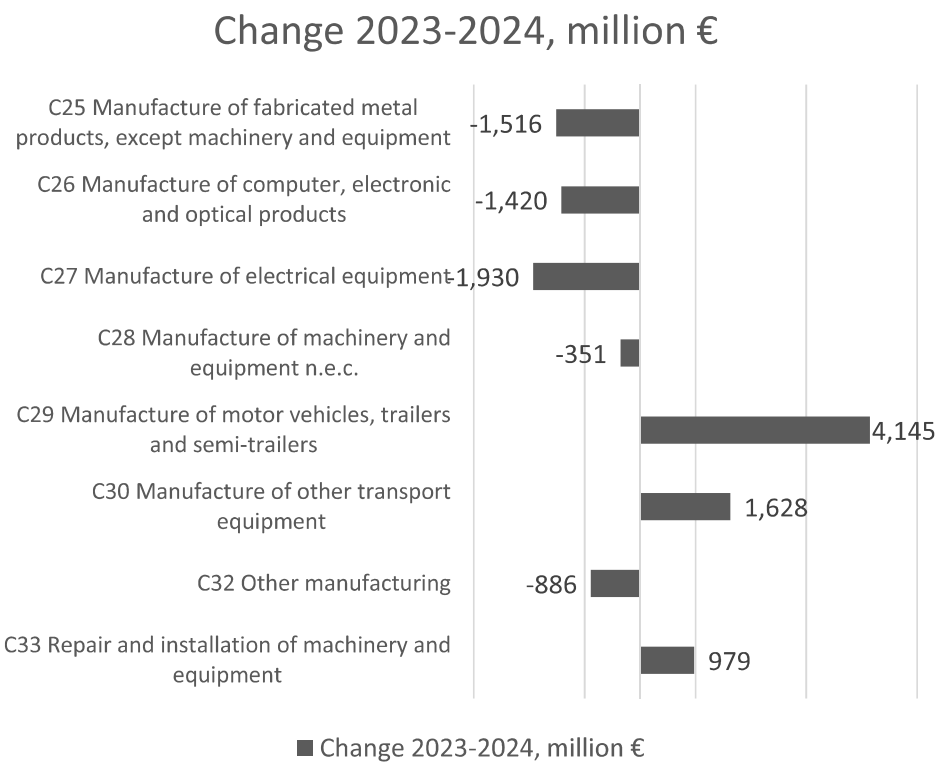
Changes 2023-2024: Countries

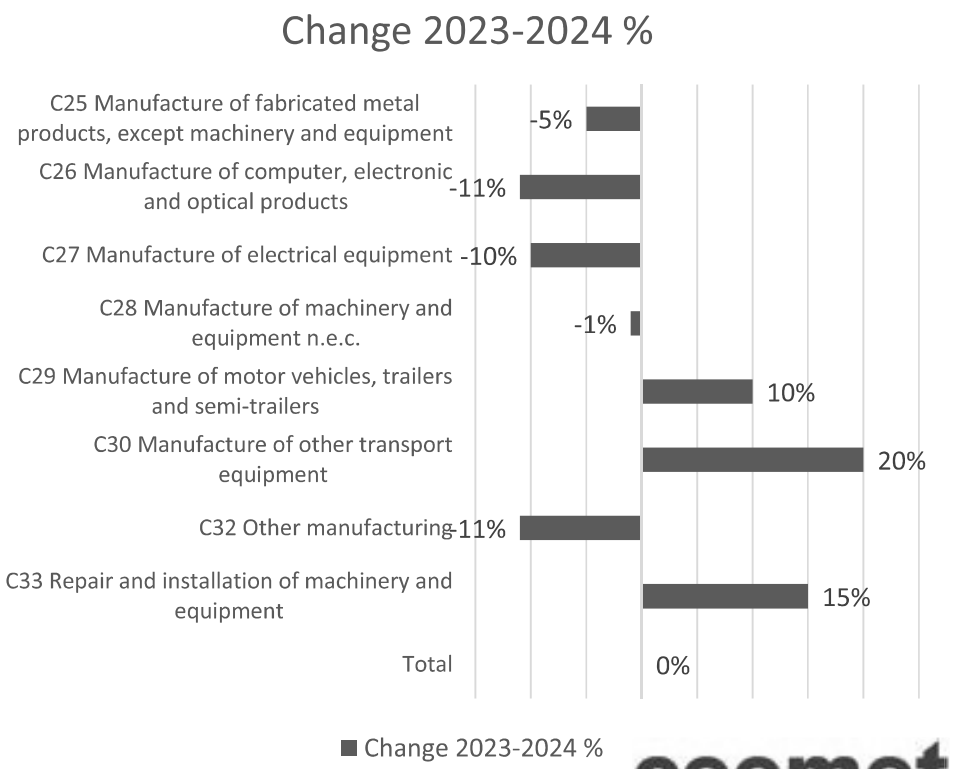




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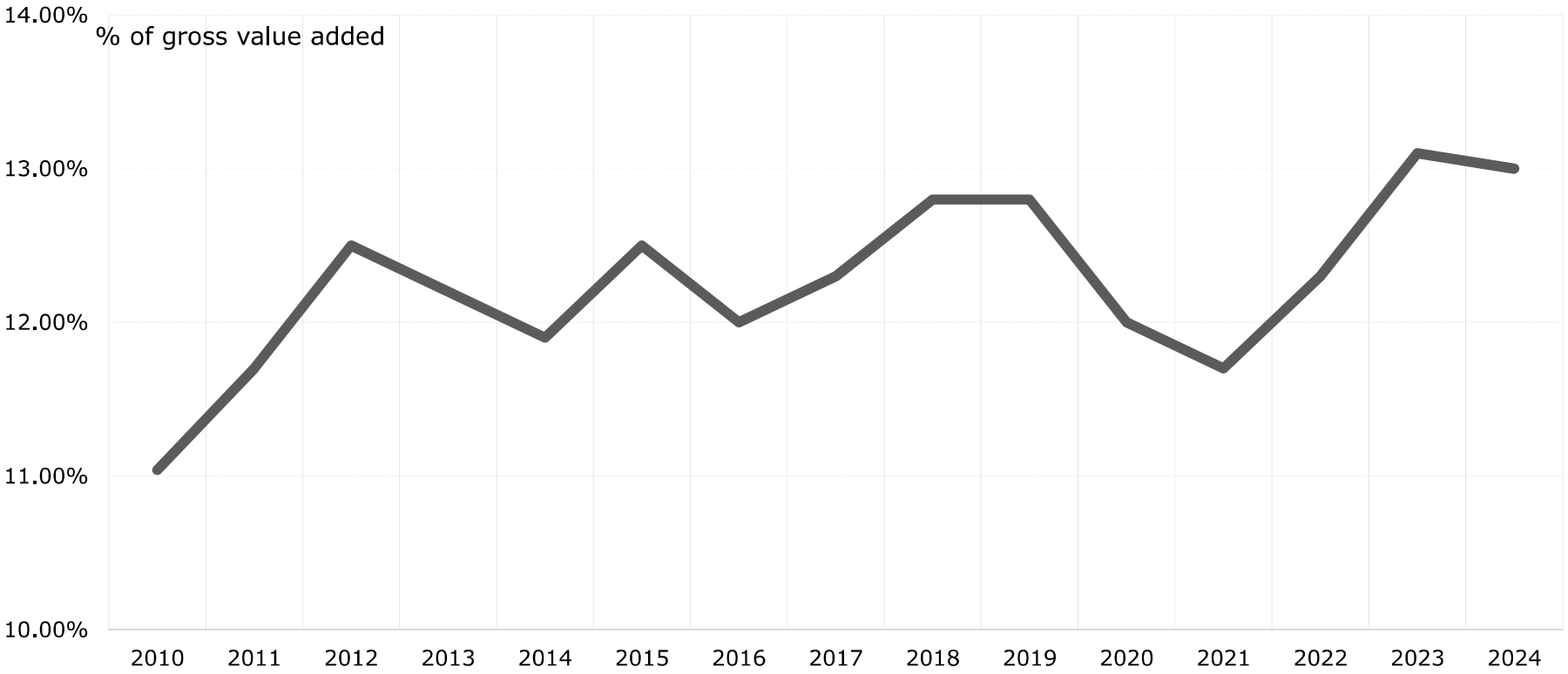
Changes 2023-2024: Industries





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Investment Rate of Gross Investment in Tangible Goods of the MET Industries in the EU27



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics. Please note: UK data not integrated (not available in Eurostat).

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European Commissions forecasts for EU investments

Volume, percentage change on preceding year

	2025	2026	2027
Total investment	+2,8 %	+2,2 %	+2,0 %
Investment in equipment	+2,2%	+2,4 %	+2,1%

Source: European Commission, Spring 2026.

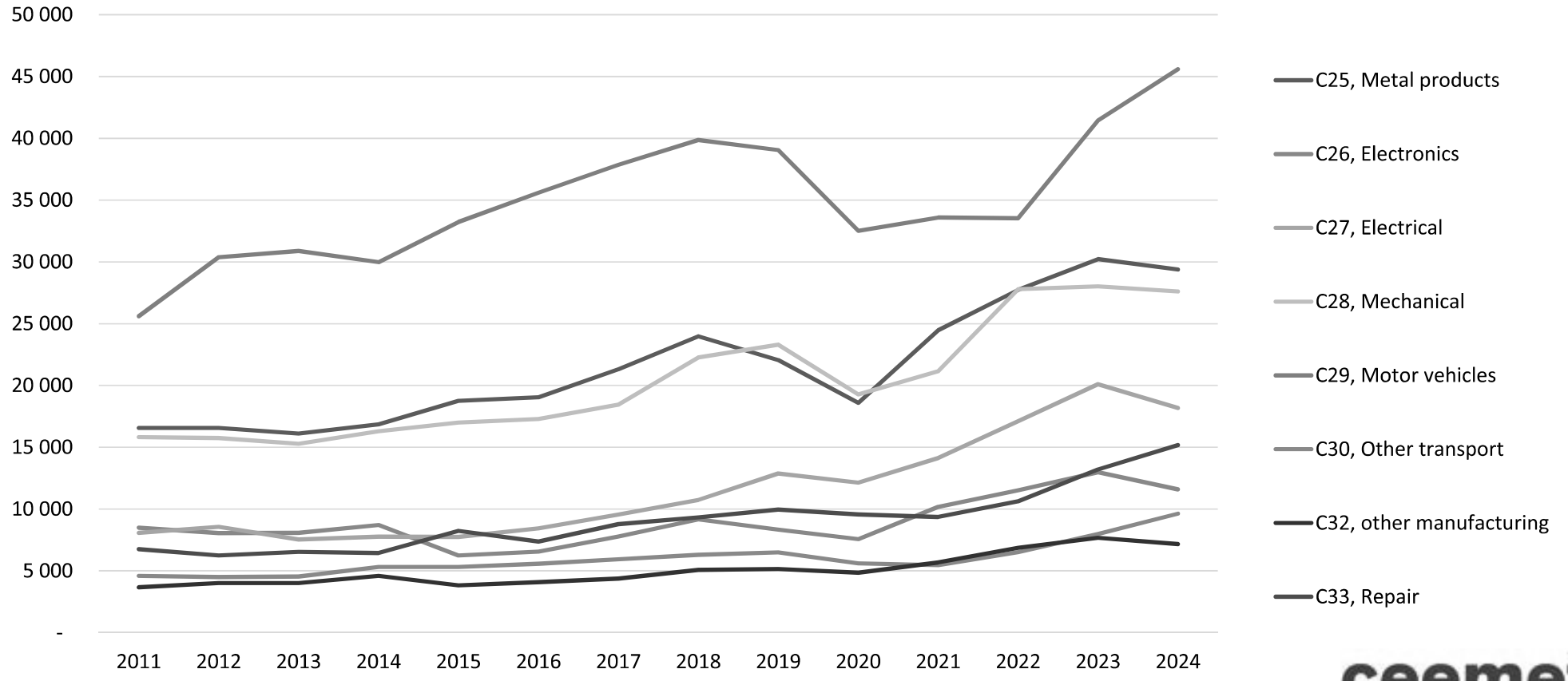
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More detailed data on investments

Breakdown by industry

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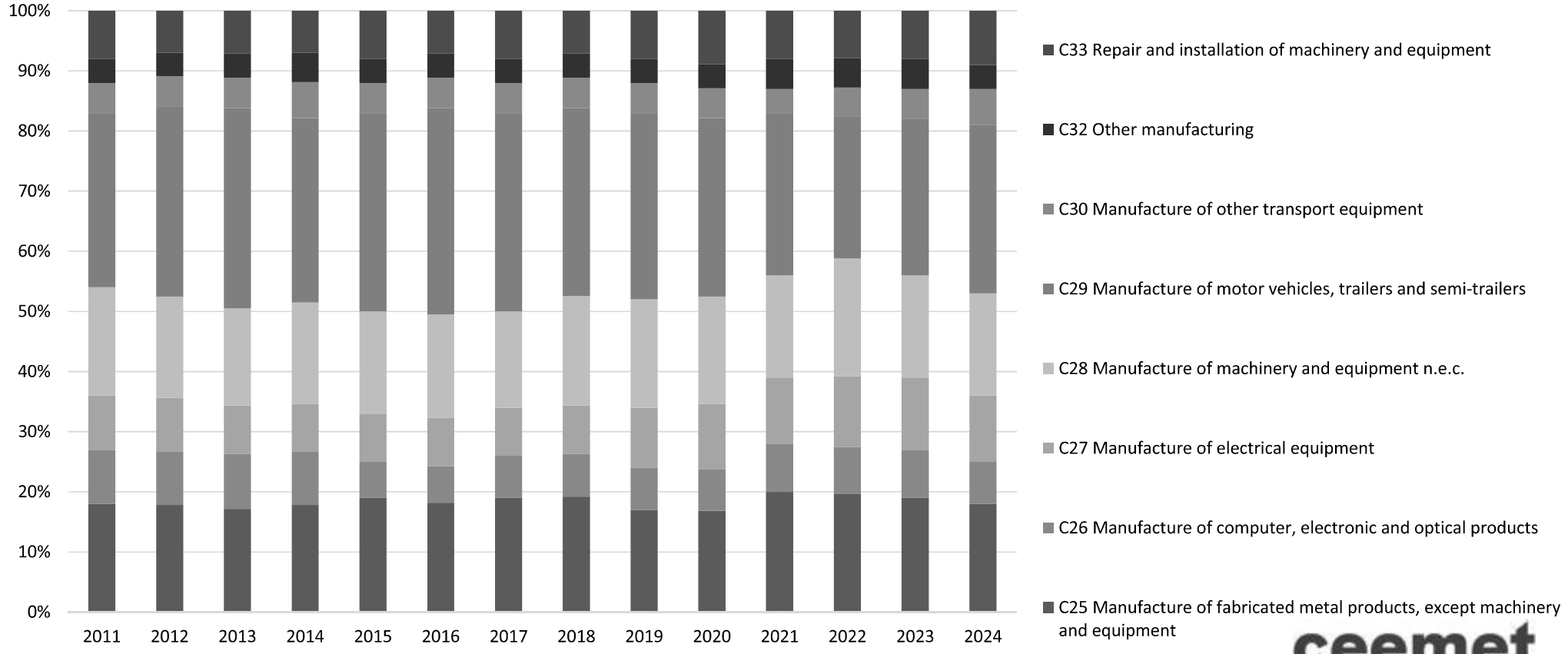
Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, breakdown by industry



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics.

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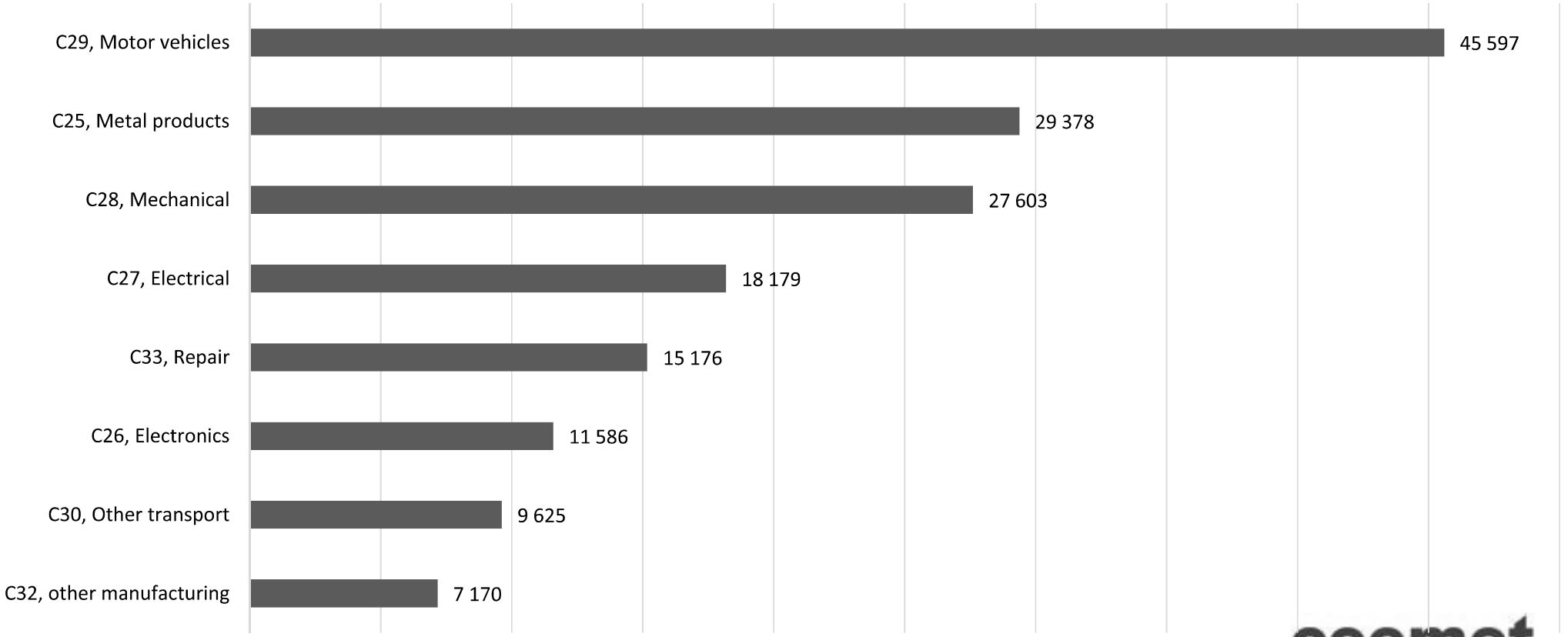
Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, breakdown by industry



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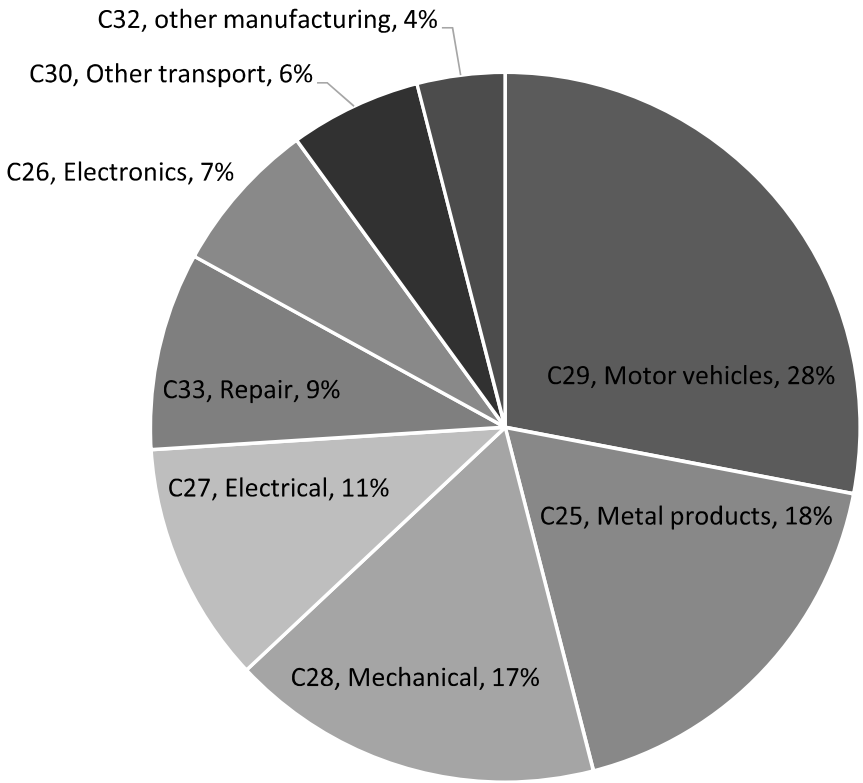
Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, 2024



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics.

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Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, 2024



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics.

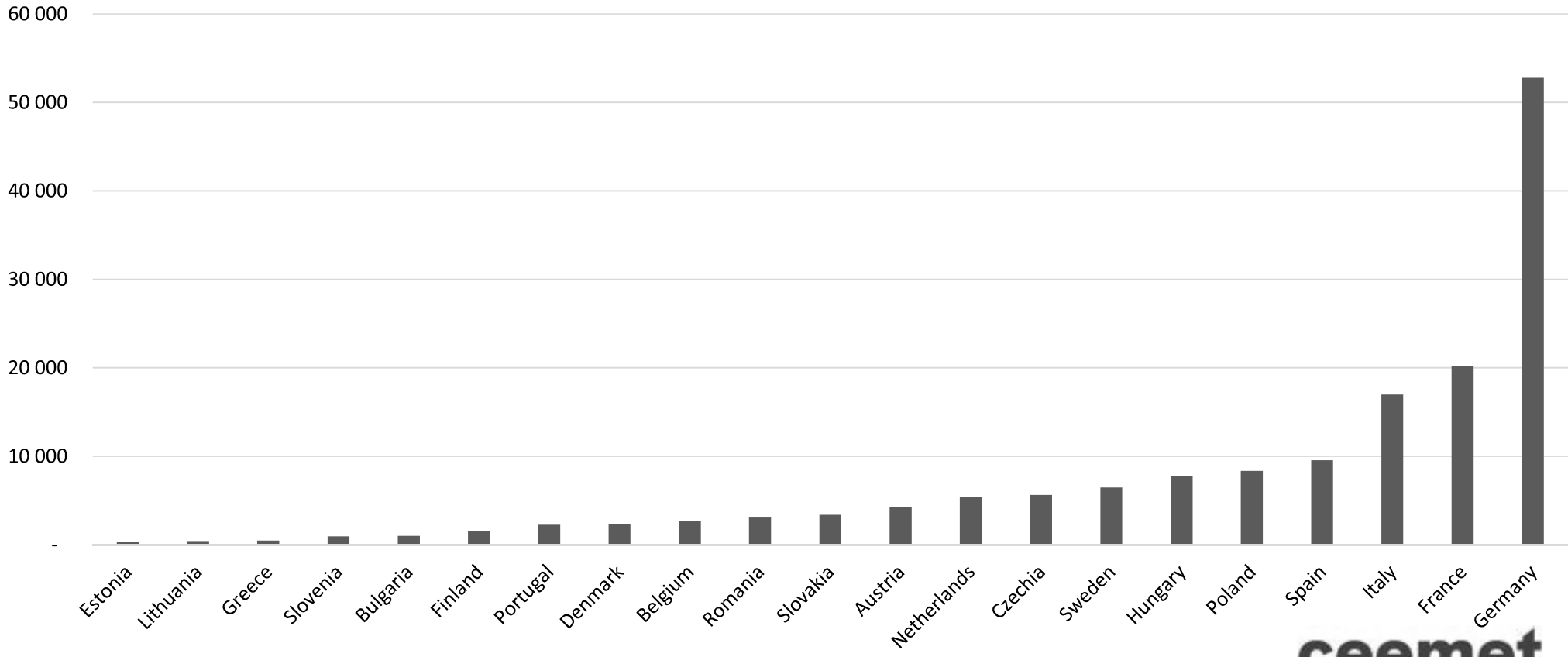
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More detailed data on investments

Breakdown by country

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Industry Employers

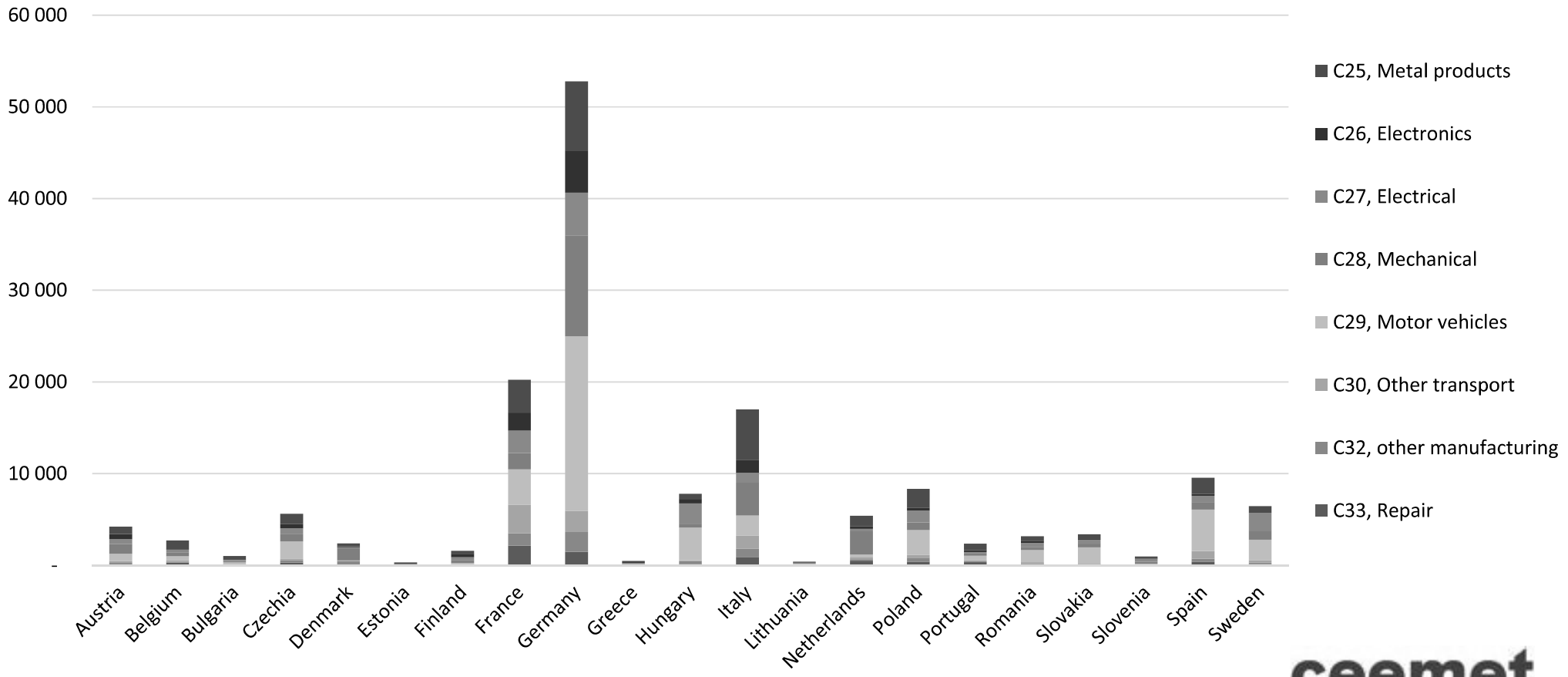
Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, 2024



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics. Excl. Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Luxembourg

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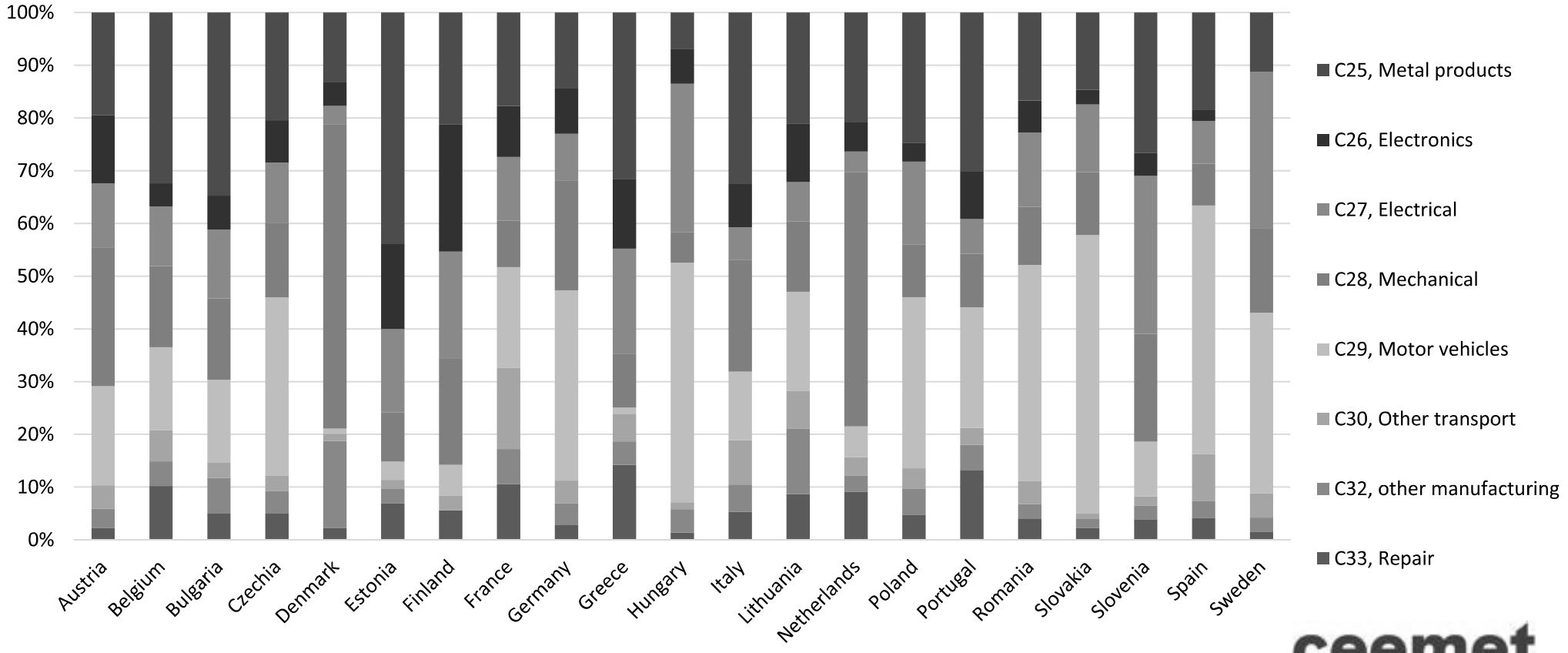
Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, 2024



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics. Excl. Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Luxembourg

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Gross investment in tangible non-current assets - million euro, 2024



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics. Excl. Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Luxembourg

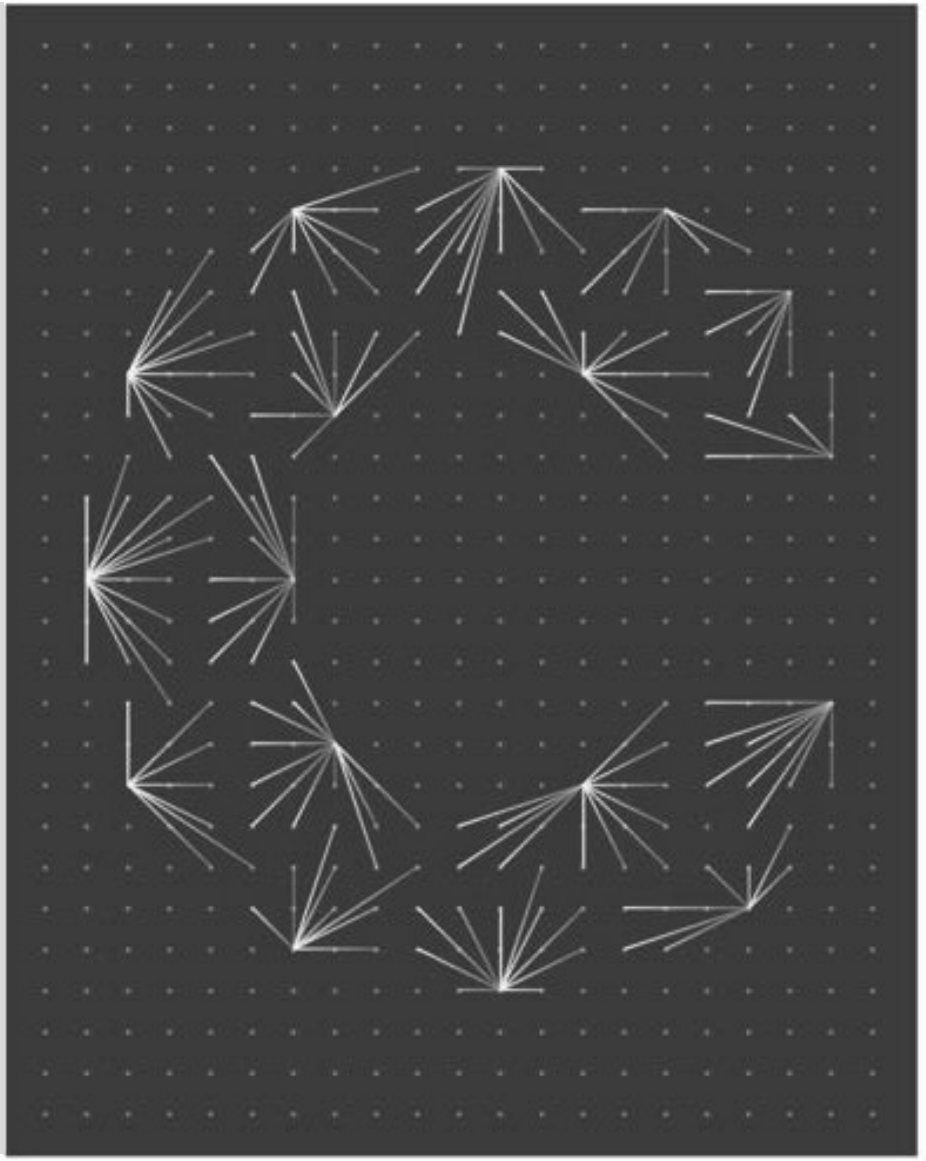
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Exports of the MET Industries
Chief Economists Group Meeting

May 21st, 2026

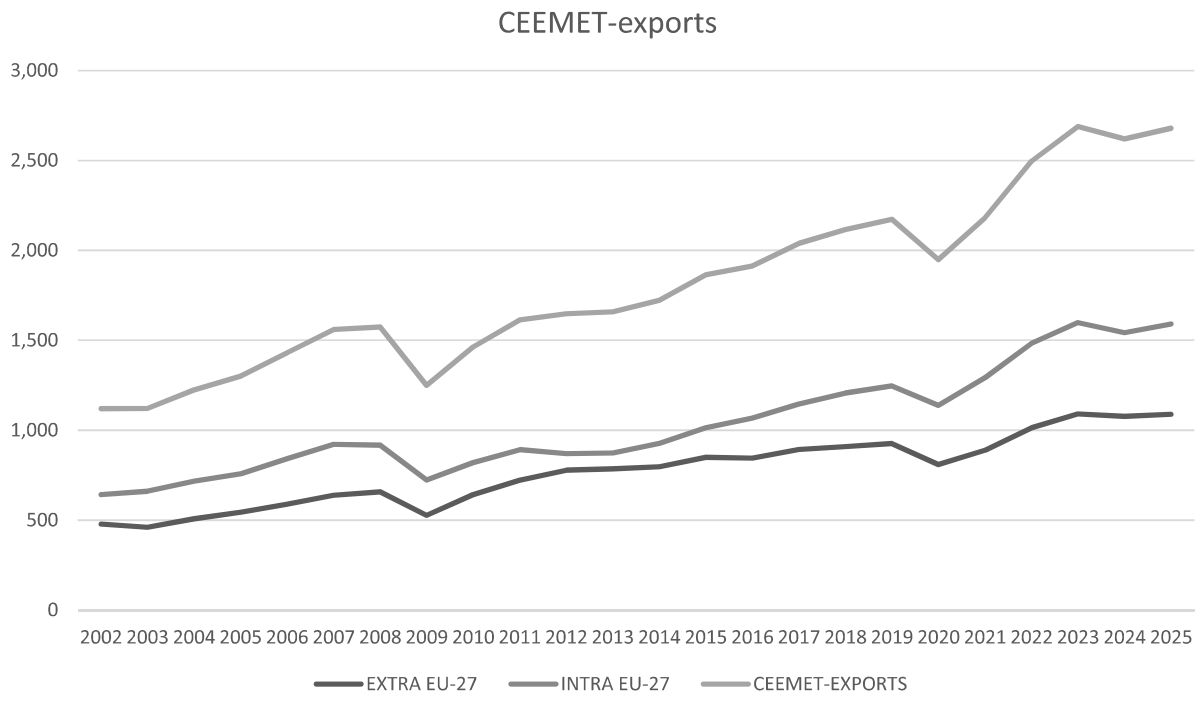


Export figures: integration of UK-figures (in bio euro)

	EU-27 (INTRA)	EU-27 (EXTRA)	UK (TOWARDS EU)	UK (EXTRA)
2020	1139 bio euro	810 bio euro	£54.095.297.273	£73.809.517.052
2021	1292	889	£59.218.335.932	£73.451.619.323
2022	1483	1013	£66.777.934.241	£88.014.775.154
2023	1598	1091	£73.245.286.919	£92.863.133.457
2024	1543	1077		
2025	1590	1088		

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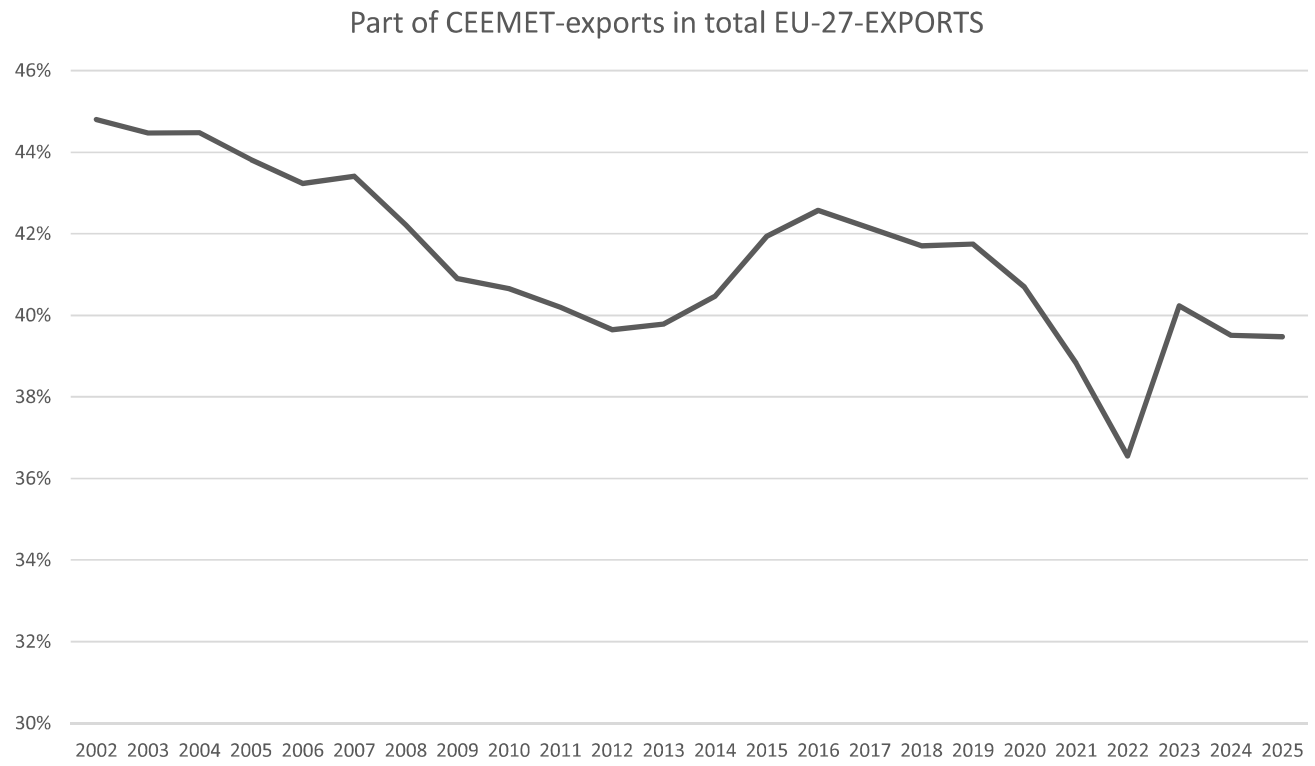
EXPORTS OF CEEMET-INDUSTRIES (2002-2025)



Source: Eurostat, International Trade in goods – detailed SITC statistics (codes 69 & 7)

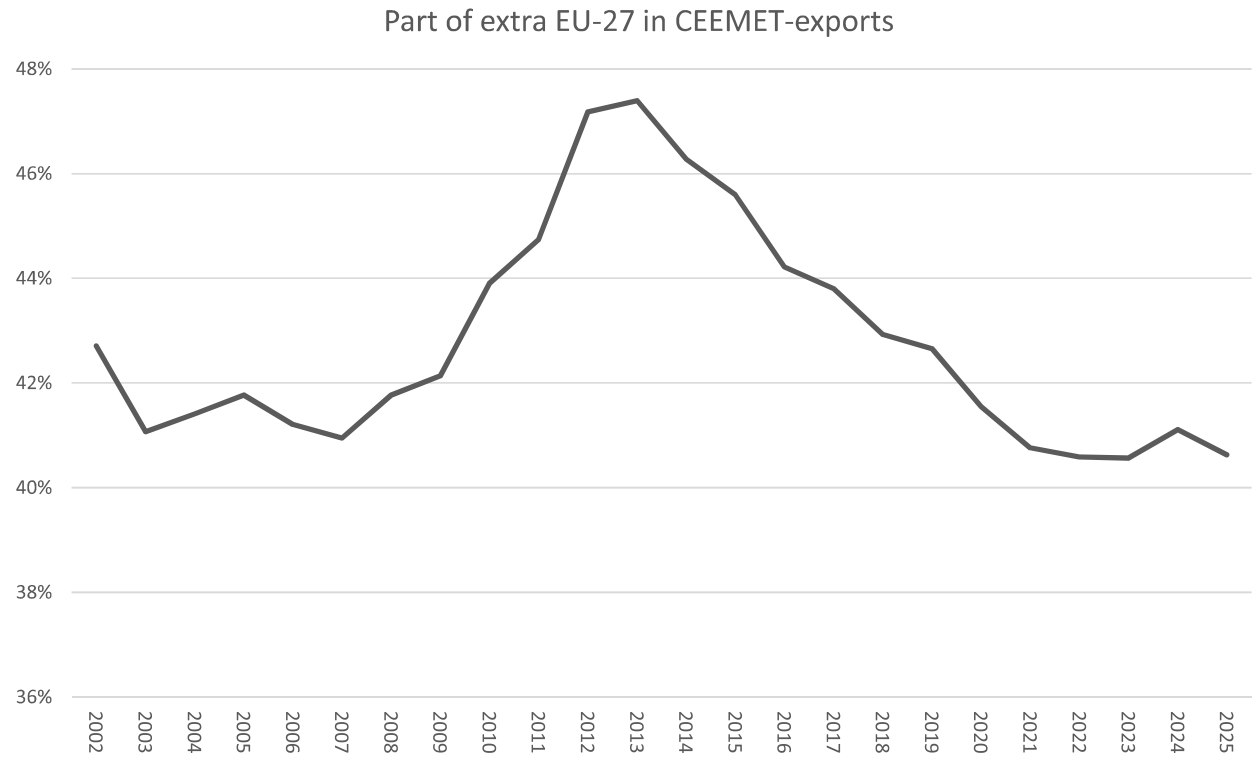
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PART OF CEEMET IN TOTAL-EU-27-EXPORTS



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PART OF CEEMET-EXPORTS OUTSIDE EU-27 (2002-2025)



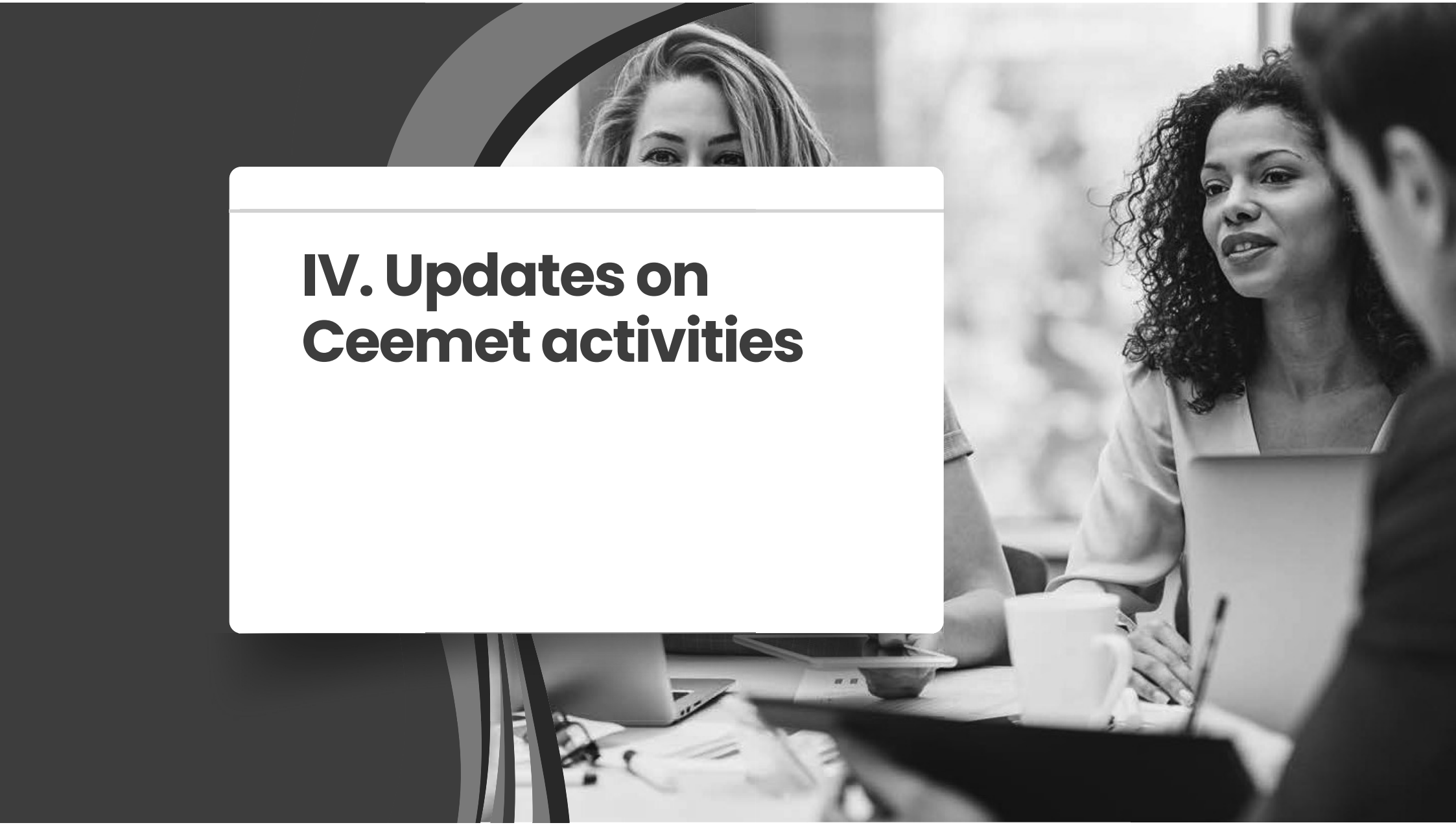
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Conclusions

- 1°) Total exports from CEEMET-industries increased by 8% in 2023 and by 37% in the period 2021-2023. The last 2 years, they stagnated.
- 2°) The part of CEEMET-sectors in total EU-27 exports suffered a lot from the Corona-crisis & the sanitary measures and from the impact of the Ukraine-invasion by Russia on metal- and energyprices. In 2023, CEEMET recovered partly from this situation. In 2024 & 2025 they decreased again.
- 3°) The part of exports outside EU-27 in total CEEMET-exports eroded for the last decade, pointing to a serious competitiveness problem of the EU vis-à-vis other industrial regions in the World.

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Industry Employers

IV. Updates on Ceemet activities



IV. Updates on Ceemet activities

a. Discussion on labour and skills datas





IV. Updates on Ceemet activities

b. Discussion on working time paper



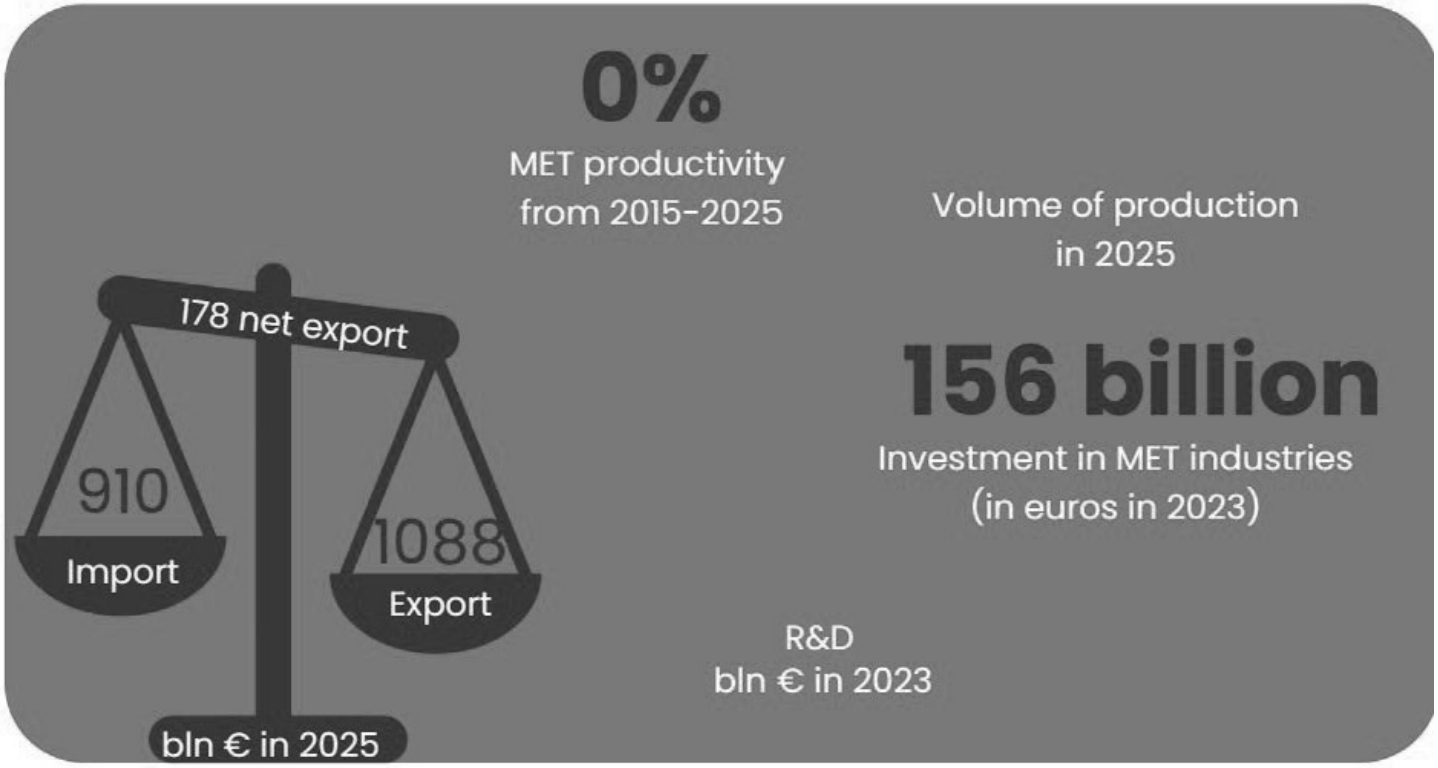


IV. Update on Ceemet activities

c. Discussion on Chief economists' report



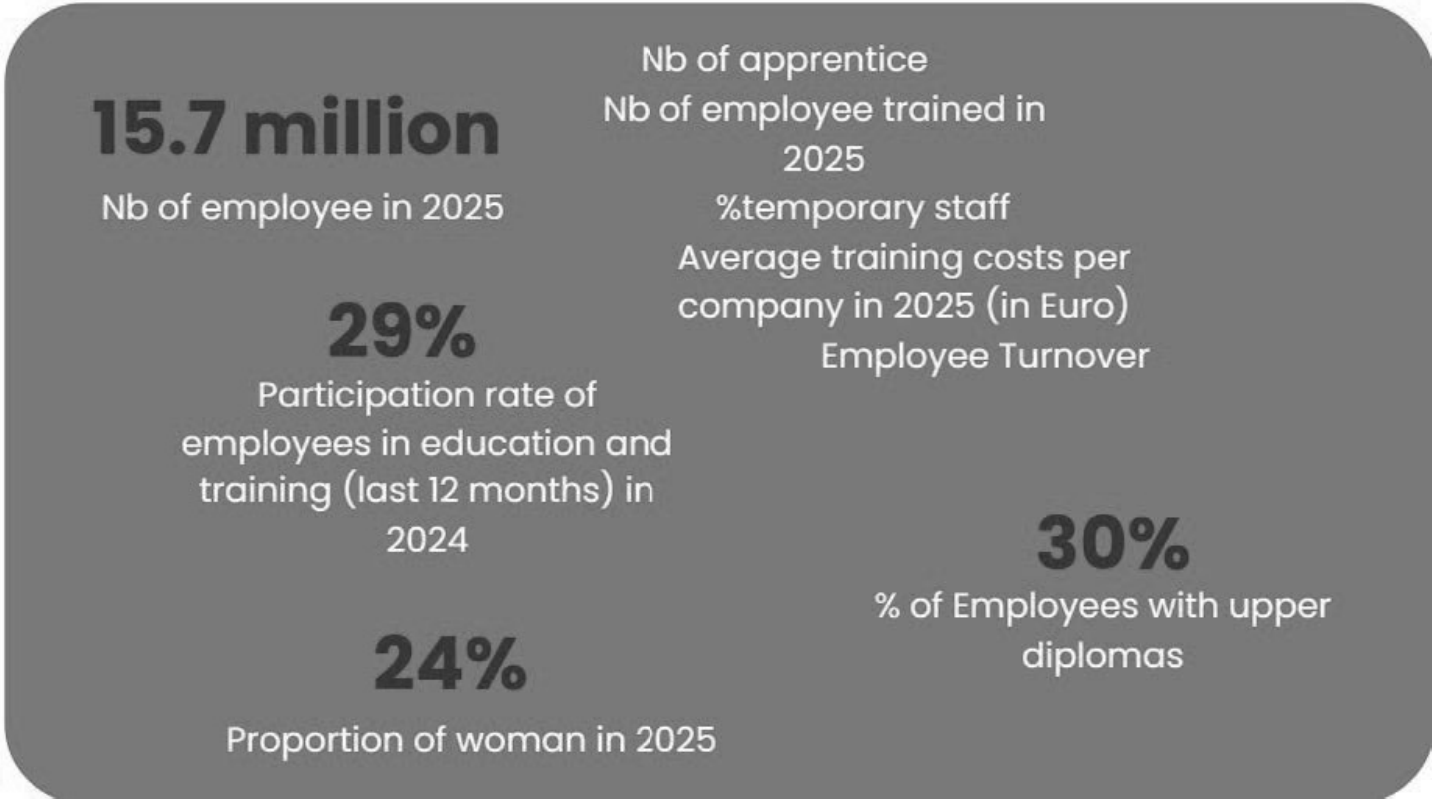
The MET Competitivness



IV. Update on Ceemet activities

c. Discussion on Chief economists' report

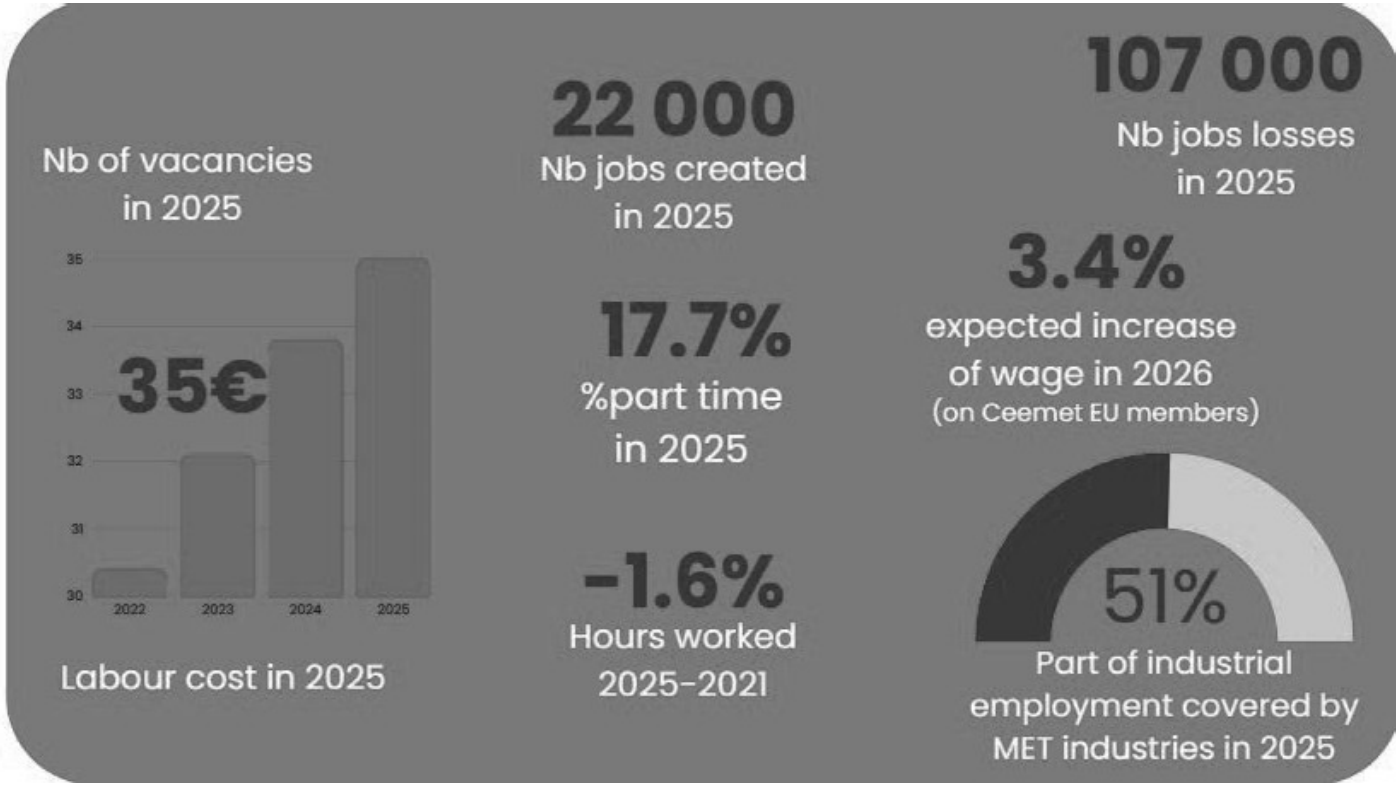
People in MET



IV. Update on Ceemet activities

c. Discussion on Chief economists' report

MET in Employment

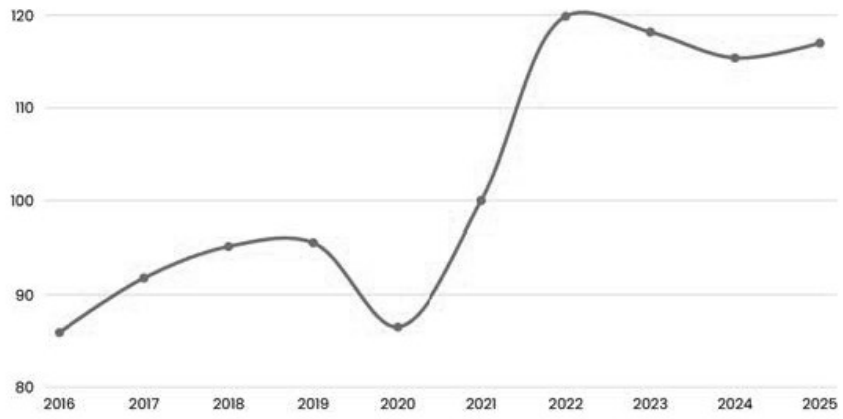


IV. Update on Ceemet activities

c. Discussion on Chief economists' report

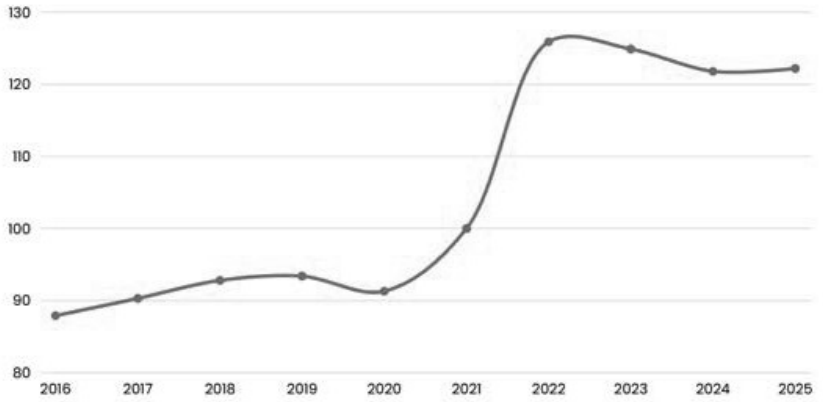
Annexes

Annexe 1: Turnover in industry, total - annual data



Eurostat, Nace Code 25-30, 32, 33 - Net Turnover , annual
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sts_intv_a__custom_22892346/default/table?lang=en

Annexe 2: Producer prices in industry, total - annual data



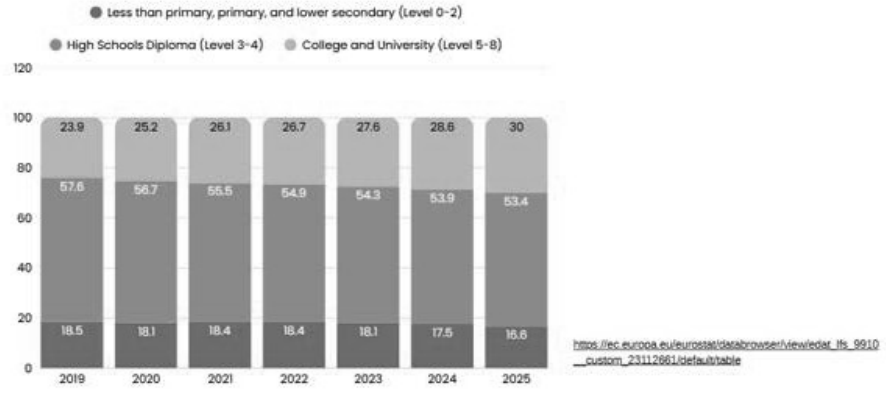
Eurostat, Nace Code 25-30, 32, 33 -
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sts_inpp_a__custom_22892604/default/table

IV. Update on Ceemet activities

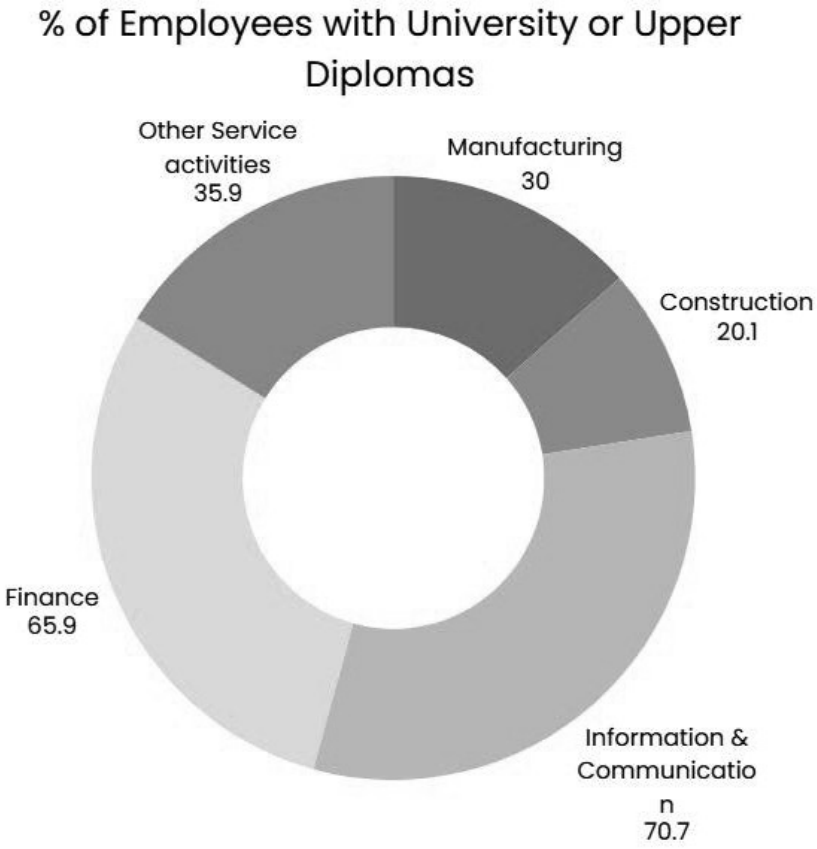
c. Discussion on Chief economists' report

Annexes

Annexe 3: Employees by educational attainment level in Manufacturing (NACE C) (2008-2026)



https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/edat_lfs_9910__custom_23112661/default/table



IV. Updates on Ceemet activities

d. Next topics planned for 2027

Proposal for short online meeting on:

- Impact of Trump tariffs on employment
- Lack of productivity
- Investement in machine vs human capacity
- Focus on forecast or studies

Meeting with Eurofund
Meeting with Eurostat



V. A.O.B



Next meeting (Online + Presence 2027)

Ceemet European Tech & Industry Employers

Thank you
for your attention

Visit our website
www.ceemet.org

